

PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER:

Or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1776.

Philadelphia: Printed by JAMES HUMPHREYS, junr. in *Front-street*, at the Corner of *Black-horse Alley*:—Where Essays, Articles of News, Advertisements &c. are gratefully received and impartially inserted. And Where Subscriptions are taken in for this Paper, at *Ten Shillings per Year*.

Just Published, and to be SOLD,
By JAMES HUMPHREYS, junr.
An ESSAY of
A FRAME OF GOVERNMENT
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA.

A few Copies of the
Military Guide,
FOR
YOUNG OFFICERS,
By THOMAS SIMES, Esquire,
In Two Volumes, large Octavo, embellished
with a Number of Copperplates,
(Price Three Dollars)
May be had of the PRINTER hereof.

TAKEN up the 22d instant, on the road near
Frankfort-Mill, a Sorrel MARE with a ball
face, between three and four years old, trots and
canters well, is about 15 hands high, any person
owning the same, may have her again, by proving
property and paying charges.

July 27. * JOSEPH FAWSET.

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SAXON, or ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. Carefully collected from the best Authorities; with some Observations on their peculiar
Fitness for the United Colonies in general, and
Pennsylvania in particular. By DEMOPHILUS.

All human Constitutions are subject to Corruption, and must perish, unless they are timely renewed
by reducing them to their first Principles. SIDNEY.

Where Annual Election ends, Tyranny begins.
HISTORICAL ESSAYS.
N. B. All the New Pamphlets may be had at said
Bell's.

Just printed, published, and to be Sold, By
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junr.
G R Æ C Æ

GRAMMATICÆ,
INSTITUTIO COMPENDIARIA.

IN USUM SCHOLARUM.

A U T O R E

EDV. WETTENHALL, D. D.

Nuper Episcopo Kilmor, & Ardag.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, By
STYNER and CIST,
At their Printing-Office in Second-street, a few
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(Price Nine-pence, with allowance to those who buy
Quantities.)

FOUR LETTERS

ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

Containing (among other things) Remarks on
the CHARTER of Charles the Second to William
Penn.—On William Penn's WILL.—On Forms of
Government, Constitution, &c.

WANTED immediately, a WET NURSE
who has a good breast of milk, and can be
well recommended, no other need apply. Inquire
of the printer. Philadelphia, July 13.

A choice parcel of INDIGO, to be sold By
WILLIAM SYKES,
In Front-street, three doors below Arch-street,
Philadelphia.

Genuine Keyfer's Pills,
To be had of the Printer.

Mr. Humphreys, please give the following a
place in your next,

ESSAY ON P E A C E.
PEACE! Hush the dismal din of arms once more,
And calm the jarring World from Shore to Shore.

Translation of LUCRETIVS.
THOUGH it be very agreeable to the law of
nature, that men should live in peace with
each other, peace being a state peculiar to man, so
far as he is distinguished from brutes: Yet war be-
comes sometimes lawful to man, and even necessary,
when, by another's malice, we cannot preserve our
property, or enjoy our rights without forcible means.
But, herein too, prudence calls upon us, and hu-
manity persuades us not to have recourse to arms,
when, by seeking satisfaction for the injury done
us, we are likely to involve ourselves and dependents
in greater misfortunes.

Now, as it concerns mankind in general, and eve-
ry nation in particular, to have an end put to wars,
this end cannot be obtained, nor the calamities of
war made to cease, but by certain stipulated agree-
ments with the enemy. It is much more advisable
by such agreements to prevent greater evils, than
by wars to revenge perpetually those already inflicted,
and perhaps, amidst a series of doubtful fortune,
considerable expence, and often signal defeats: Add
to this, that no war is just by the law of nations,
unless waged for the sake of peace; for the cause
of war ought not only to be just, but also the end;
this end is justice, and justice is what we call peace.

None are so happy as to have all persons their
friends, and nothing is so inconstant, as not some-
times to undergo considerable alterations, friendship
degenerating into hatred, and the bonds of society
being frequently broken by many intervening causes
of jealousy: And, as adverse fortune arises from
prosperous, and prosperous from adverse, so the
public ways and means are usually ordered and varied
according to the disposition of nature. Nothing
besides can be so well regulated in a commonwealth,
as to seem so to all. To remedy the inconveni-
encies arising from this variety, Plato imagined a cer-
tain eternal form of commonwealth; but, as such
must rather exist in the ideas of Philosophers than
in nature, Aristotle and his followers instituted and
taught a form, which, as subject to variations,
must be accommodated to the nature and genius of
mankind.

Hence, as diseases have their lucid intervals,
whereby they are distinguished, and at length are
terminated by health, or death, so war has, I may
say, its remissions either particular, which are called
cessations of arms and truces; or universal, which
are peace. No war therefore can last for ever, and
no enemy can be reputed so inveterate, as not to
admit of a truce, and sometimes a peace: For, as
Seneca very finely expresses it, 'If mortals were to
bear an eternal hatred; if the fury once harboured
in their minds was never to cease; if the fortunate
was always to keep the sword unsheathed, and the
unfortunate was always to obey, war would leave
nothing free from their ravages, the fields would lie
waste, we should see the abodes of men continually
in flames, and heaps of rubbish and ashes become
the burying places of the most flourishing nations.'

From the impossibility of continuing war too
long, notwithstanding the motives of just resent-
ment, we may therefore conclude, that peace must
take place: But, in order to a safe and lasting peace,
we must consider that all agreements and compacts
are in some measure dangerous in regard to the
parties we are to deal with, and therefore not to
be entered into without great caution. In public
negotiations, both things and persons, not subject
to the same law with ourselves, and not biased by
the same judgments, ought to be well attended to:
And this especially, when we are for settling mat-
ters with the enemy, or those who have been newly
brought under our subjection; for it may be laid
down as a maxim, that the parties are always to be
dreaded whom you have injured, or who have injured
you. Desiring either to be revenged, or fearing
you will be revenged of them, they often endeavour
to be beforehand with you.

Three sorts of compacts are made with an enemy,
Cessation of arms, Truce, and Peace. These three dif-

fer as to time; Cessation of arms is of short duration.
A Truce lasts a few, or many years. Peace is eter-
nal, that is, circumscribed by no certain space of
time.

Cessation of arms is so called, when hostilities are
deferred for a time. Whilst it continues, the war
remains, but is not exercised for certain reasons.
The chief use of a cessation of arms is for deceiving
the enemy, gaining time, and receiving reinforce-
ments. Whence, it is reckoned to be one of the
stratagems or points of policy in war.

A Truce is an imperfect peace, war being defer-
red for some time, and the belligerent parties, du-
ring the interval, being allowed all the advantages
of a perfect peace. For this reason Varro called a
truce the Holydays of wars, because, tho' the cause
of war subsists, the acts of war indeed cease. The
longest term of a truce is 100 years. History does
not furnish us with an instance of a longer. The
Romans twice ratified a truce of 100 years with the
Veientes. The Persians in the reign of Theodotus
II, granted a truce of 100 years to the Romans.
Between the King of Spain and the States of the
United Provinces a truce lasted from 1609 to 1622.

Peace is a perpetual cessation of hostilities, and a
restoration of the commerce of freely conversing
between those who were enemies. Peace is made
among Equals or Unequals. Among Equals, when
both parties are yet in good plight, and upon a
balance with each other, which being supposed,
peace is easily and safely settled between them. A-
mong Unequals, as amongst the Conquerors and
Conquered; but between them peace is brought
about with great difficulty, when, on one side, the
Conquerors are insolent, and would have all granted
to them; and, on the other, the Conquered would
rather perish, and lose all, than accept of such base
conditions. When affairs are thus circumstanced,
peace cannot possibly be made without the interpo-
sition of Mediators, very strong in power and au-
thority, who can, as it were, prescribe conditions
to the contending parties, and extort them by force
to the party that will not comply. Notwithstand-
ing, properly speaking, it belongs to the Conqueror
to give law and peace to the Conquered, and not
to receive them. And it is the business of the Con-
quered to submit to necessity, and by some tolerable
conditions rather to put an end to the war than
endanger the whole State. Thus, there will be
two necessary conditions of peace: The first that it
should be honest; the second, that it should be safe
and secure; for, when a peace carries with it the
least suspicion of being deceitful, war is far more
safe and preferable.

The proper time for a Prince to make peace is the
time of his enemy's ill fortune; for, if he cannot
intirely ruin him, he does better to secure his con-
quests by a good treaty, while his enemy is weak
and unfortunate, than hazard them by continuing
the war, the event of which repeated experience
shews to be very uncertain. Thus we see that wor-
sted Princes generally defer an accommodation with
the Victor as long as they can; which succeeds
sometimes well, sometimes ill, there being no fixed
and certain rules of human actions.

When Francis I. and the Emperor Charles V.
came in fight of each other, in France, in the year
1544, with each a potent army, both weary of mak-
ing war against each other, some great men inter-
posed to make that peace, which was then conclu-
ded between those two great Monarchs. Most peo-
ple thought that Charles V. having made so great
a progress would not hearken to any terms of peace,
but what would be too ignominious for his enemy
to accept. They had then no good opinion of the
success of the negotiation on foot; but those, who
knew very well, that he would be very glad to end
this war, were full of good hopes. Among these,
Lewis Alamani, a Florentine, being asked, whether
he believed that those persons could make the peace,
he answered in this Italian dillish:

Com' esser puo ch'a noi pace si togli,
S'un n'ha necessita, l'altro n'ha voglia?
'How can we have otherwise than peace, seeing
the one desires it, and the other stands in need of it.'
Nothing could be more just than this reasoning;
for there is no better prognostic of a peace near at

hand, than the necessity wherein both parties find themselves to end the war. Want of money tires as much as a surfeit. Before this, the Mediators were not heard; but then they are interested to act, or rather they are laid aside; because both parties treat directly with each other, agree upon the main points, and then conclude without them; or, if they are made use of, it is only for form sake. We read this in Priorato's history of the peace of the Pyrenees. "This peace," says he, "was concluded, without the intervention of those who had a long while mediated it," and gave occasion to remember what Pope Innocent said, one day, when he was at a window of his palace on the Piazza Navona: He saw two men, of an inferior rank, boxing one another furiously, and he forbade that they should be parted, adding, "You will see that, when they are weary, they will leave off of themselves; which happening a little while after: "Thus, (continued he) the French and Spaniards will do, when they are tired of waging war against one another; for then they will make peace without any body's mediation."

There are, however, circumstances, in which the Princes that conclude a peace, incur a general blame; and this happens, when the peace is dishonourable, or robs either party of an infallible opportunity of making useful and glorious conquests. But, as the most flattering appearances are sometimes deceitful, it might happen, perhaps, that war would not procure greater advantages than could be obtained by peace. If France after the taking of Utrecht, in the year 1672, had been contented with the conditions that the United Provinces, who begged for peace, would have accepted, how many State Critics would have censured Lewis XIV. for not improving his advantages, and neglecting this fair opportunity of subduing the whole Country? It was with this view, say they, that the Minister who had the management of the military affairs, caused all the reasons of M. de Pomponne, who advised the peace, to be rejected. Before the end of the next campaign, they had reason to repent their not following this advice; and they assure us, that the King, being forced to abandon all his conquests, said aloud, "Pomponne was in the right." We may here admire the oddity of events. France suffered by refusing peace to an enemy almost subdued, and the Turk, at the same time, suffered for granting it to an enemy reduced to strange confusions. The Port was dazzled at the advantageous terms the Poles offered her after the taking Kaminiéc: She was content with them, and did not disturb the Poles; but, after the Sultan's retreat, they took courage, and kept none of their promises, laughing at the Turk: So that at the same time, the conduct of these two Princes deserves to be condemned, one for not granting a peace, and the other for granting it.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 13.

The heavy cannonade from our lines in Gloucester, last Tuesday and Wednesday, obliged Lord Dunmore to withdraw his troops and shipping from Gwyn's island. His Lordship, it is said, received a wound in his leg or thigh. The men of war were hulled several times, and received considerable damage, particularly the Dunmore and Otter, which last was obliged to be towed off in the greatest hurry. Their flight from the island was on Wednesday evening with precipitation and confusion, leaving to the possession of our troops a large number of cannon, trivels, thirty black prisoners, and three tenders, which they set on fire, but were soon extinguished. The only loss on our side was Capt. Dohicky Arundel, who was unfortunately killed by the bursting of a mortar. The enemy are gone up the Bay and it is conjectured they are bound to Kent-island. Before their departure they burnt a ship, supposed to be the Dunmore, unfit for any further service, and two smaller vessels.

We learn from Dinwiddie county, that a party who were in pursuit of a certain Benjamin Woodward, suspected of counterfeiting our paper currency, have found all his types, copperplates, and other utensils, but that the villain had escaped under cover of the woods.

PORTSMOUTH, June 29.

Last Sunday arrived at Falmouth, Casco-Bay, a large French sloop, in 18 days from Martinico, laden with rum, wines, drugs, linens, cloths, &c. The master informs us there are a number of vessels on their passage bound to this and other ports; also assures us the French in general are firm friends to the American cause.

S A L E M, July 9.

On Wednesday last was taken and sent into Cape Anne by the Yankey privateer sloop, in the Continental service, (lately fitted out of Boston) to cruise against the unnatural enemies of America, commanded by Capt. Henry Johnson, the ship Creighton, — Ross, master, about 350 tons burthen; she was bound from Antigua to Boston, and has on board a cargo of 400 puncheons of rum.

Same day was also sent in by Capt. Johnson the ship Zechariah Bailly, — master, 450 tons burthen, with a cargo of rum, sugar, spices, pepper, cotton, &c. She was taken about a fortnight ago, on her passage from Jamaica to London. This ship was a letter of marque of 24 guns last war.

H A R T F O R D, July 15.

Last week about 150 Tories in the Nine Partners and places adjacent, rose in a body, fell upon the sons of liberty there, disarmed them, and took possession of the Committee Chamber, but were quelled by a party of near 3000 men from the western parts of this colony, and about 20 of their number taken and confined in prison. — May their ringleaders soon receive the punishment due to such traitors to the American States.

N E W - Y O R K, July 22.

General SULLIVAN, with the whole northern army, we hear is retreated to Ticonderoga, (165 miles from Albany, and 265 from this city) a very advantageous spot, and where it is believed he will in a short time be sufficiently reinforced and fortified to withstand any attack that may be made by our cruel unrelenting enemies.

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 1.

"Last Saturday Commodore Banks's first Lieut. killed in the engagement with Capt. Mugford, was found by a sifter on Deer-island. — had in his pocket, five guineas and four dollars, a gold watch, and by his side a silver hilted sword."

Yesterday se'nnight, in the afternoon, a barge from the fleet appeared in our bay with a white flag, and there was met by the General's barge with several gentlemen of the army on board. The flag was sent by Lord Howe: with a letter to his Excellency General Washington. But as the letter was improperly directed, it was not received, though much solicited by the officer, who, we hear, said it contained nothing of a hostile nature. — That Lord Howe came over possessed of unlimited power, and was much concerned he had not arrived a few days sooner, which would have effected a reconciliation, &c. However, it seems his unlimited power did not extend even to the necessary preliminaries of a negotiation — an acknowledgment of the right of the persons to whom he came to treat with.

On Tuesday another flag from the fleet appeared, and was met as before, when a letter was again offered, but for the same reason as the former rejected.

On Friday a third flag from the fleet appeared, which we hear brought only an open letter directed to Miss Margaret Monierieffe.

Saturday afternoon our people discovered a fourth flag of truce, whereupon the Mechanics barge was sent to meet it, and conducted the officer (said to be Adjutant General of the forces under the command of Lord Howe) to the dwelling of Colonel Knox, in this city, where his Excellency Gen. Washington, attended by his body guards, waited his arrival, which was a little past one o'clock: The interview was short, and the particulars are as yet not made known; we can therefore only say, that at parting much courtesy was seen to pass between the gentlemen who bore the flag, and those of the Continental forces, who had the honour to be present.

Last Sunday se'nnight, at Morrisania, departed this life MARY, the wife of THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq; after a long and most painful illness; and on Tuesday following her remains was deposited in the family vault. In health, — her vivacity; — in sickness, — her resignation; — in dying, — her fortitude; were remarkably eminent. — As a dutiful child, and an affectionate wife, she had performed every office which heaven requires; becoming a mother, she parted with her (earthly) existence. — If virtue, if beneficence, and all that adorns humanity, can ensure happiness, she is now possessed of it; for in her alone, her relations have lost a consolation, society an ornament, and human nature a friend.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

In CONGRESS, July 10, 1776. **W**HE Committee to whom the cartel between Brigadier General Arnold and Captain Foster, and the several papers thereto relating were committed, having had the same under their consideration, and made diligent inquiry into the facts, have agreed to the following report:

They find that a party of three hundred and ninety Continental troops, under the command of Col. Bedel, was posted at the Cedars, about forty-three miles above Montreal; that they had there formed some works of defence, the greater part of them picketed lines, the rest a breastwork of earth, with two field pieces mounted.

That on Wednesday, the fifteenth of May, Col. Bedel received intelligence that a party of the enemy, consisting of about six hundred regulars, Canadians, and Indians, were on their way to attack his post, and were then within nine miles of it — that Col. Bedel thereon set out himself for Montreal to procure a reinforcement, whereupon the command at the Cedars devolved on Major Butterfield.

That on Thursday a reinforcement under the command of Major Sherburne, marched from Montreal for the Cedars, while a larger detachment should be getting ready to proceed thither with Brigadier Gen. Arnold.

That on Friday the nineteenth the enemy, under the command of Capt. Foster, invested the post at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a loose scattering fire — That Major Butterfield proposed from the very first to surrender the post, and refused repeated solicitations from his officers and men to permit them to sally out on the enemy.

That on Sunday afternoon, a flag being sent in by the enemy, Major Butterfield agreed to sur-

render the fort and garrison to Capt. Foster, stipulating with him (whether verbally or in writing does not appear) that the garrison should not be put into the hands of the Savages, and that their baggage should not be plundered.

That at the time of the surrender, the enemy consisted of about forty regulars, one hundred Canadians, and five hundred Indians, and had no cannon; the garrison had sustained no injury from the fire, but they having one man wounded — they had twenty rounds of cartridges a man, thirty rounds for one field piece, five for another, half a barrel of gunpowder, fifteen pound of musket ball, and provision sufficient to have lasted them twenty or thirty days. Major Butterfield knew that a reinforcement was on its way, and moreover was so near the main body of the army that he could not doubt of being supported by that.

That immediately on the surrender, the garrison was put into the custody of the Savages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even stripped them of their clothes.

That Major Sherburne having landed, on Monday the twentieth, at Quisezechenes, about nine miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party, consisting then of one hundred men, to within four miles thereof, was there attacked by about five hundred of the enemy — that he maintained his ground about an hour, and then, being constrained to retreat, performed the same in good order, receiving and returning a constant fire for about forty minutes, when the enemy finding means to post advanced parties in such a manner as to intercept their farther retreat, they also were made prisoners of war.

That they were immediately put into the custody of the Savages, carried to where Major Butterfield and his party were, and stripped of their baggage and wearing apparel.

That two of them were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards, one of whom was of those who surrendered on capitulation at the Cedars, and was killed on the eighth day after that surrender. That one was first shot, and while retaining life and sensation was roasted, as was related by his companion now in possession of the Savages, who himself saw the fact, and that several others, being worn down by fatigue and cruelty, were left exposed in an island naked and perishing with cold and hunger.

That while Major Sherburne was in custody of the enemy, Captain Foster required of him and the other officers to sign a cartel stipulating the exchange of themselves and their men for as many of equal condition of the British troops in our possession. And farther, that notwithstanding the exchange, neither themselves nor men should ever again bear arms, against the British government. And for the performance of this four hostages were to be delivered, which they, being under the absolute power of the enemy, did sign.

That on Sunday the twenty-sixth, the prisoners were carried to Juningrener, when it was discovered that General Arnold was approaching and making dispositions to attack them.

That Capt. Foster, having desired Major Sherburne to attend a flag which he was about to send to Gen. Arnold for confirmation of the cartel, carried him into the Council of the Indians then sitting, who told him, "that it was a mercy never before shewn in their wars, that they had put to death so few of the prisoners, but that he must expect and so inform Gen. Arnold that they should certainly kill every man who should thereafter fall into their hands." That Capt. Foster joined in desiring that this bloody message should be delivered to Gen. Arnold, and moreover that he should be notified, that if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of the prisoners would be put to instant death.

That Gen. Arnold was extremely averse from entering into any agreement, and was at length induced to do it, by no other motive than that of saving the prisoners from cruel and inhuman death, threatened in such terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated; and that he did in the end conclude it after several flags received from Capt. Foster, and a relinquishment by him of the unequal article restraining our soldiers from again bearing arms.

That the prisoners, so stipulated to be given up to the enemy, were not in the possession of Gen. Arnold, nor under his direction, but were, at that time, distributed through various parts of the continent, under the orders of this House.

That four hostages were accordingly delivered to Captain Foster, who were immediately plundered and stripped by the Savages; and on his part were delivered one Major, four Captains, sixteen subalterns and three hundred and fifty-five privates, as specified in a certificate of Captain James Osgood, and others of whom no specification by their names or number has yet been transmitted; that he retained twelve Canadians, alledging, in his justification, express orders so to do; and that living in a military government, they were to be considered even in a worse light than deserters from his Majesty's armies. These he carried away in irons, but afterwards released; that he permitted the Indians to carry into their countries several other natives of the United States, for purposes unknown.

That during the time of their captivity not half food was allowed the prisoners. They were continually insulted, buffeted, and ill treated by the Savages; and when the first parties of them were carried off from the shore, to be delivered to General Arnold, balls of mud were fired at them, and at the last parties musket balls.

Whereupon the Congress came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the custom of civilized nations, done by the officers and soldiers of his Britannic Majesty, or by foreigners or Savages taken into his service, are to be considered as done by his orders, unless indemnification be made in cases which admit indemnification and in all other cases, unless immediate and effective measures be taken by him or his officers for bringing to condign punishment the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the act,

Resolved, That the plundering the baggage of the garrison at the Cedars, stripping them of their clothes, and delivering them into the hands of the Savages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

Resolved, That the murder of the prisoners of war was a gross and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations; that condign punishment should be inflicted on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the same; and that for this purpose, it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

Resolved, That the agreement entered into by Gen. Arnold was a mere sponson on his part, he not being invested with the powers for disposing of prisoners not in his possession, nor under his direction; and that therefore it is subject to be ratified or annulled at the discretion of this House.

Resolved, That the shameful surrender of the post at the Cedars, is chargeable on the commanding officer. That such other of the prisoners, as were taken there, shewed a willingness and desire to fight the enemy; and that Major Sherburne, and the prisoners taken with him, though their disparity of numbers was great, fought the enemy bravely for a considerable time, and surrendered at last, but on absolute necessity; on which considerations, and on which alone, it is resolved that the said sponson be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy of the same rank and condition be restored to them as stipulated by the said sponson.

Resolved, That previous to the delivery of the prisoners to be returned on one part, the British Commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the horrid murder committed on the prisoners, to suffer such punishment as their crime deserves; and also to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, taken contrary to the faith of capitulation; and that, until such delivery and indemnification be made, the said prisoners be not delivered.

Resolved, That if the enemy shall commit any farther violences by putting to death, torturing, or otherwise ill treating the prisoners retained by them, or any of the hostages put into their hands, recourse be had to retaliation, as the sole means of stopping the progress of human butchery; and that for that purpose punishments of the same kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from thence in our possession, till they shall be taught due respect to the violated rights of nations.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the Continental forces, to be by him sent to Generals Howe and Burgoyne.

By Order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 22.

"Saturday came up from Lord Howe, a Flag of Truce, Adjutant General Patterson of the British army, he landed near our battery, and passed through the Life-Guards of General Washington, and had a private conference with him at Colonel Knox's for near half an hour, the particulars of which I am, this moment informed of by a person of distinction. One piece of his business was, that he urged the General to accept of the letter; and that Lord Howe was extremely sorry it could not be received, as it was of a private nature. General Washington told the Adjutant as for himself he did not mind the title; but the General Officers did not think proper for him to receive it without; and that he could not on any account receive it. The Adjutant behaved with great politeness, and made use of the forms necessary to a person in the Generals situation, as (may it please your Excellency, &c. &c.) another thing was, that Lord Howe was very much averse to barbarity, but as the army in the northern department did not come under his jurisdiction, he could do nothing in it; the command being devolved to the Generals Carlton and Burgoyne. He then mentioned an exchange of Master Lovell for Major Skeen, which General Washington wanted done when at Cambridge, but they would not then do it; and our General told him it could not be done till he wrote to the Continental Congress concerning it.

* This was in answer to a message sent by General Washington respecting the barbarity of the Indians to some of our people in Canada.

"Yesterday, afternoon six ships and a brig came into the narrows.

"A servant man of Mr. Charles McEvers, was taken up yesterday at Long-Island ferry, dressed in womans cloaths,---he had a letter directed to Mr. Alexander Wallace---he was carried before the General and has since been ordered to Jail under a strong-guard.

"Our army has left Crown-Point and come to Ticonderoga. General Sullivan is come to town; it is said the British army are fortifying St. John's and building some vessels."

In CONGRESS, July 24.

Resolved, That all the resolutions of this Congress passed on the 23d day of April last, relating to ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandize, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great-Britain, taken on the high seas or between high and low water mark, be extended to all ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and all goods, wares and merchandizes belonging to any subject or subjects of the said King, except the inhabitants of the Bermudas and Providence or Bahama Islands. By Order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Tuesday the CONVENTION of this Province, appointed the following gentlemen as a Council of Safety, viz. David Rittenhouse, Samuel Mifflin, Jonathan B. Smith, Timothy Matlack, Samuel Morris jun. Owen Biddle, James Cannon, Samuel Howel, Nathaniel Falconer, Frederick Kuhl, Samuel Morris, sen. Thomas Wharton, jun. Henry Kepple, jun. Joseph Blewer, George Gray, John Bull, Henry Wynkoop, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Hubley, Michael Swoope, Daniel Hunter, William Lyon, Peter Rhoad, David Epley, John Witzel, John Moore, Esqrs.

On Friday se'nnight the Hon. the Continental Congress, appointed Colonel SAMUEL GRIFFIN, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Flying Camp.

Last Saturday the Provincial Convention appointed the following gentlemen to represent this province as Delegates in Congress, viz. Dr. Franklin, George Ross, George Clymer, Robert Morris, James Wilson, John Morton, Esq; Dr. Rufus; James Smith, and George Taylor, Esqrs.

In CONVENTION for the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA. Tuesday, July 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the Associates in this State, on the requisition of the Honorable the Continental Congress, have freely and bravely gone into the field, for the defence of the common Liberties of America, while the Non-associators remain at home in peace and security, without affording, by personal service or otherwise, the just and necessary assistance they owe to the State for their protection.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That this Convention will take the most effectual measures to render the burthen and expence of the inhabitants of this State just and equal.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN MORRIS, jun. Sec.

By Yesterday's Post from the Eastward we have the following Intelligence.

PORTSMOUTH, July 13.

Wednesday last was brought into Falmouth, by Capt. Crabtree, a sloop from Annapolis, bound to Halifax, taken off the Grand Passage, laden with lumber, handspikes, butter, cheese, potatoes, &c.

S A L E M, July 16.

Last Saturday arrived here from Gaudaloupe, the Schooner Polly, David McCloud, master, who has brought one hundred casks of powder, about seventy or eighty small arms, a number of carriage and swivel guns, a quantity of brimstone, shot, flints, &c.

B O S T O N, July 18.

Monday last an Express arrived at Head-Quarters in this town, from his Excellency General Washington, at New-York, with orders for all the troops in the Pay of the Continent to march for that city as soon as possible; and this day, it is said one regiment will set off.

Yesterday Morning, a Fifth 13-Inch iron Mortar was found off the End of the Hon. John Hancock, Esq's. Wharf.

By Mr. Stone from St. Peters we learn, that on his passage he was brought to, and was on board Lord Howe in a signal ship of 64 guns, from England, bound to the GRAND CONGRESS at Philadelphia; he informs us his Lordship said he was going there to settle the unhappy difference between Great-Britain and the Colonies. Mr. Stone also informs, that the day before he left St. Peters, a French man of war arrived there from France, who informed that the Spaniards had declared War against Portugal.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 13.

Since our last some officers of the British fleet, who had broke their parole of honour, by going beyond the limits prescribed by the General Congress, were brought to town and secured in goal.

N E W - L O N D O N, July 19.

By a vessel from Cape Francois we learn, that the French at Hispaniola are determined not to suffer any American vessels to be seized within their limits, by any English ships.

N E W - Y O R K, July 24.

The men of war that lately went up the North River, lie in Haverstraw Bay. Their tenders cruise about, and last Saturday one of them went near the fort, upon which our people fired a thirty-two pounder at her, which went through her quarter, when she tacked about and stood down the river. Some time after, they landed a party of their men at Peek's-kill, set fire to a wheat field, and burnt the house of Mr. John Lilly. A number of the militia were soon collected, who attacked and killed seven of them, without any loss on our side.

Sir, Please to give the following a place in the Pennsylvania Ledger.

I HAVE lately observed several private letters from Canada replete with reflection on the New-England troops, who have lately served in that colony, viz. that they were cowards and poltroons. I have heard this character echoed in several public companies in this city; and that the loss of Quebec and Canada was chiefly owing to them. To which I answer that all the acquisition made in that colony have been made by the New-England and New-York troops, who are all considered in this case as New-England troops, having continued in and held that colony through a most severe winter, and in a manner not paralleled in history since the world began; blockading the strongest city in America, defended with double their number, when their lines for that purpose were at least 16 miles in length, within which was three large rivers, including the river north of Isle of Orleans. But still these cowards, on the 6th of May, at the approach of a few ships and a reinforcement of British troops, ran away from before Quebec, together with a number of the Philadelphia and Jersey troops, who had arrived there before that time, and even Capt. Warner of the Yorkers come off from the Isle of Orleans, with 100 men, the next day, which is some miles below Quebec—a great piece of cowardice this—who but New Englandmen could have thought of quitting Quebec under this situation? and even when the retreat was ordered by the General, after having taken the advice of a council of war for that purpose, and there not being more than two or three days provision, at most, in store at that time, and no possibility of getting supplies but by water, which was cut off by the enemies shipping, and our retreat had been as easily cut off had the enemy done their duty; indeed had they been in actual possession of Quebec they must have been made prisoners to a man, in a very short time, for whoever commands the river commands the country.---If it had been observed that the New-England troops had not fought the small pox well, it must be granted, as they had no arms for that purpose, except barely meat and bread; it therefore flew them by dozens.

On the whole I think these suggestions and innuendoes are calculated for no other purpose but to create disaffection and division between the troops of one colony and another, which tends much to weaken our arms and answer the wishes and desires of our enemies. 'Tis therefore hoped that all the friends to the success of our arms, will discountenance every kind of preference to, or detraction from the troops of any particular colony, as they are all the troops of the United States of America, and consequently on a footing, and particularly as they must, on the least reflection on the conduct of the New-England troops, since the present war began, perceive the injustice done them in this particular.

NOVANGLIUS.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED out of the pasture of the subscriber, near the Hospital, on or about the 20th instant, a stout bay COLT, turned of three years old, near 15 hands high, has neither been bitten or shod, has a pretty plain star, a full tail and trots. Whoever finds him and will bring him to the subscriber, or to Jacob Hiltzheimer, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought any considerable distance.

JAMES MEASE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Public, that he continues taking in Wool, and has now fixed his Manufactory in Moore's Court, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut Streets. Where Spinners, Weavers, Cribbers and Combers may have full employ by

PHILIP MARCHINTON.

He has a quantity of Dry Goods which he would sell together, very low for Cash, at his Store in Market-street, between Front and Second Streets.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the the subscriber, living in Strawberry-Alley, on Sunday the 21st inst. a Dutch apprentice BOY, a baker by trade, he is about 12 years of age, has a pale face and brownish hair, slender limbs, about 3 feet 6 inches high: He had on a coarse linen shirt and trowsers, no shoes and stockings, nor hat. Whoever takes up the said Apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by me, GEORGE TAYLOR.

N. B. It is supposed he went off with the Maryland troops.

Lord Shelburne. An insinuation, my Lords, has been thrown out, in order to give a sanction to the present measures, that a certain Earl (Chatham) whom I do not this day see in his place, has changed his former opinions respecting them; but I will venture to affirm without any direct information on that head, that it is equally groundless and ill founded. I am sure I can answer so far as to say, that in the several discourses, he has done me the honour to hold with me on the subject, nothing leading or even tending that way, has ever escaped him; besides his motion, and the consequent step taken by his Lordship, which remains on your Lordship's Journals, put the matter beyond doubt or uncertainty. His plan since the first commencement of this business has been conciliation, not coercion. So much has been already said on the subject of the treaties, now on your Lordship's table, that I shall trouble you very little, further than to express my astonishment at a language which has been held this day, in relation to the employment of foreigners. It creates double wonder, when, coming from the supporters of the present measures, against whose professed system of policy it militates, in the most marked contradiction. The doctrine is shortly this; when you have any extensive operations of war to carry on, keep your own men at home employed in our manufactures and agriculture, and trust the defence of the empire, and commit the prosecution of your most essential interest, to foreigners! Your country is small and insignificant in point of members; the few hands you have are wanting at home; and should you employ them in war, your country would be ruined; the plough and loom must instantly stand still. Is this my Lords, a language to be endured? Can this doctrine be seriously maintained in this House, without subjecting its authors to ridicule and derision? Were those the sentiments which prevailed during the late war, when we had at one time no less than 350,000 natives in actual service; and when the whole number we employed, amounted to no less than 418,000 men; Will any man say that our manufactures stood still for want of hands, when our ports increased full two millions annually, and when both our exports and imports exceeded any thing known in former times? Could we, thirteen years ago, spare 350,000 men, for carrying on the operations of war, and carry on our manufactures to an extent never before known; and shall it be this day gravely contended, that we cannot raise a fifth part of the number, without ruining our manufactures, which consideration obliges us to apply for assistance to two paltry German States, as the only means of procuring our political salvation? Such arguments would surprize me, coming from any quarter; but much more so, from a set of men, who, have uniformly condemned all intercourse with the Continent, all German subsidies and German connexions. I remember a noble Duke, now no more, whom I looked upon to be a very able man, and a noble Earl, both of whom have been mentioned in the course of this debate (Duke of Bedford and Lord Bute) during the late war, and at the conclusion of the late peace, held it as a point not to be departed from, that this country could subsist without alliance on the Continent. I know that a noble Earl (Lord Chatham) who conducted that war, was of the same opinion, and justified his conduct by frequently declaring in private and public, "that he did not bring us to the Continent, that he found us there." We all know, that this system at last prevailed; and that it has been the uniform politics of the present reign to adhere to that system. Shall we now be told, by the same men, acting up to the same rule, for more than fourteen years, that the system is a bad one? that alliances on the Continent must be formed; that we have not men sufficient in the nation to defend and protect us; and that if we had we cannot spare them, without ruin to our manufacturer? His Lordship then turned his attention to the new levies, showed how the principle of keeping up old corps established at the peace, had been departed from by raising new corps; and how Highlanders had been recruited in London, and several parts of England, to fill up General Frazer's two battalions. He spoke of the ill treatment and resentment of the King of Prussia, and the Emperor; and of our not having a single ally on the Continent, of the least consequence.

Lord Lyttleton. My sentiments on the present subject are pretty well known. I shall only observe now, that lenient measures have only brought insult after insult; that the more we conceded, the higher America has risen in her demands; and the more insolent she has grown. It is for that reason that I am now for the most effective and decisive measures; and am of opinion, that no alternative is left us, but to relinquish America for ever, or finally determine to compel her to acknowledge the legislative supremacy of this country. I do not pretend to decide, in the present situation of both countries, how far it may be expedient to insist on taxes, for the purpose of raising a revenue; not but it is evident, we are fully competent to demand them. However, it is plain, when they return to

a proper state of obedience, that the right is with us, and that we may exercise it according to circumstances, and local convenience. In the event of our prevailing in this contest, it is the principle of an unconditional submission, I would be for maintaining; not that I would be for pushing the consequences of this doctrine to its full extent. I think the right once fully established and acknowledged, Great-Britain ought by all means to secure to the people of that country, those privileges and immunities to which every native subject of this free government is confessedly entitled.

Lord Camden made a most elaborate and able speech on the occasion. He shewed on various grounds, the difference between mercenaries, who merely fought for money, and allies, who had an eventual interest in the success of the war. He contended, that the troops taken into our pay under the present treaties, were mere hirelings in the proper sense of the description. He pointed out the evil consequences of the present measures, relative to the national debt. He computed the expenses of the present campaign at the sum of ten millions, and endeavoured to prove, that the excess of the expenditure this year, more than the annual supplies, would amount to as much as the whole debt we had discharged in the course of a thirteen years peace. He insisted that the expense would continue to increase, as long as the war should last; and that in that event, a national bankruptcy must be the consequence. His Lordship next turned his attention to America, observed that they had resources within themselves; that the present measures would have a double effect in enabling them to resist, by the means of the very money sent to this country for superfluities, which superfluities they would, from necessity, either manufacture or procure from other countries. Thus the present measures, if adhered to, would have every possible bad consequence that could be imagined. It would increase our debt, it would burden the nation entirely beyond its abilities, it would teach America to manufacture for itself, it would of course lower our exports, and injure our manufactures; and more than all, would estrange the affection of America from this country, beyond the power of recovery.

Lord Weymouth. The noble Duke in the blue ribbon, and the noble Lord who spoke last, happened to be both in administration at the time the act was passed, which laid on the duties that were the original cause of all the present disturbances. It is somewhat extraordinary that they should now complain of their own acts, and come before your Lordships and the public, to condemn measures which for any thing that appears to the contrary, originated from themselves, or at least received their sanction.

Duke of Grafton. I confess I occupied a very high and respectable post in administration, when the duties in 1767 were laid upon tea, paper, painters colours and glass. I am, however, extremely well pleased to have an opportunity of explaining what yet has not been effectually cleared up. In that year when the expenses incurred on account of America were laid before the house of Commons, the House rose as one man almost, and insisted that that country should contribute to the burdens brought on by the military establishment there; and a motion was made for bringing in a bill for that purpose. I spoke to my friends upon the occasion, but they all united in opinion, that the tide was too strong to expect to either stem or turn it, so as to prevent whatever might be offered in that shape from passing into a law. Finding that all my efforts would be in vain, I was compelled to submit, but was resolved, as far as lay in my power to prevent the effect; and while I gave way, to do it in such a manner as would cause least harm: I accordingly proposed the tea duty as the most palatable; because though it answered the main purpose of those with whom taxation was a favourite measure, it was doing America an immediate benefit; for I procured the shilling a pound duty to be taken off, and three pence to be laid on it in lieu thereof; so that, in fact, it was nine pence a pound saving to America. However, the attempt was received in America as I expected it would. It immediately caused disturbances, and universal dissatisfaction. In 1769, therefore, I moved in the Cabinet for a repeal, and was out-voted (if I recollect right) by a majority of one. This, therefore, was the part I took in this fatal business. When the partial repeal was agreed to in Council, I intreated and conjured my brethren in office to give up this paltry revenue; but, as I said before, I was over-ruled.

Lord Camden. For my part I was not in Council, or did not attend in the Cabinet at the time this fatal measure was concerted; and as soon as I was apprized of the tendency of it, I expressed my hearty disapprobation.

Lord Weymouth. The noble Duke says, he was out-voted in the Cabinet, and that there are some noble Lords now present who took an active part on that occasion. The noble Duke is very right I was present, and am free to declare, that I was one of the members of the Cabinet who gave my vote for having the tea duty retained, and am not ashamed to own it. The noble Duke forgets there

was no majority, or casting voice; the numbers were equal. The noble Lord's apology is the most extraordinary I ever heard: his Lordship says, he was not present at any time it happened to be debated in Council. Will the noble Lord pretend to excuse himself as a Cabinet Councillor on that ground; or if he could, can he pretend to defend himself in giving his approbation and assent, and putting the question in every successive stage of the bill to a measure, sitting on that woolstack as President of this august Assembly, which he has asserted in the course of the night's debate, will be the certain ruin and destruction of this country;

The Duke of Richmond replied to the several answers and observations made on his speech in the course of the debate: and the question being put, there appeared for the motion, Contents 32. Non Contents 100.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his Picture, Jewellery, and Dry Goods Shop, the fourth door above Black-Horse Alley, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

KEYSERS pills, Maredant's drops, worm cakes, Anderson's Scotch pills, Hooper's female pills, Turlington's drops, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, blue dye, Dr. Hill's balsam of honey, Harlaem oil, cripple curing oil. Also,

Elegant paste and stone buckles for ladies, gilt and paste shoe and knee buckles, stone and paste stock buckles, gold earrings, gold and garnet broaches, gold and garnet rings, gold and moco-stone sleeve buttons, a variety of chrystal and paste sleeve buttons, a beautiful assortment of earrings set round with marquiset and in pearl, silver thimbles and broaches, a variety of bottle stands, figured seals mounted in gold and other sorts, fine set combs, black led pencils, a good assortment of tooth pick cases set in silver and mounted in gold, belt razor metal scissors, cases of razors, a very elegant assortment of ladies' lockets in gold and real garnet and other sorts, the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, a few very elegant ladies' pocket books, tobacco and snuff boxes, key rings, japan wares, a variety of new music, good Roman fiddle strings, fifes, blank music books, cards of history and geography, also a journey through Europe or the play of geography invented by Jefferies, for the instructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies; a few enameled lamps, pump lamps, and a ball lamp for a stair case mounted in brass, cork skews, decanter corks, boot straps, tooth powder and tooth brushes, general atlases containing 36 new and correct maps, by Pularet and others in one large book, garden sheers, silver pinchbeck and steel watch chains, sword knots, cards of trinkets for watch makers windows, watch springs, wash balls and pomatum, gentlemen and ladies twist and silk horse whips mounted in silver, view of the battle of Charlestown, Romans's map of the seat of war, a view of the engagement between the Row-gallies and two men of war, a piece intitled the Comet of 74, being a political peace done in New-England, also the very best copper-plate writings done by the greatest masters in Europe, also a curious collection of the most approved pictures, such as hunting, views of towns, landscapes, sea fights, land battles, scripture pieces, flower pieces and a great variety of japan prints, and many other sorts in and out of glass, &c.

ISAAC HAZLEHURST

Has for Sale, at his Store in Water-street, the fifth door above Market-street:

COFFEE of the best quality, Muscovado Sugars in hogheads, tierces and barrels, Molasses, Cinnamon, Powder Blue, and a few hogheads of exceeding good Jamaica Spirit, five years old.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber of New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of May last past, **JOHN HUNT**, an indentured English servant LAD; he is about 20 years old, little for his age, is pock-marked, has whitish yellow hair, speaks broken German, and had on when he went away, a half worn felt hat, a shirt of Russia sheeting, a blue regimental coat turned up with brown, tow trowsers, and half worn shoes. Whoever apprehends said Servant and brings him to his master, or secures him so that he may have him again, may receive the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

July 3.

JACOB BISHOP.

HAMILTON and SON,

Tobacconists.

HAVE moved from the corner of Spruce and Water-streets, to the house belonging to, and lately occupied by Mr. John Wallace, in Second-street, six doors below Market street, where they continue to carry on their Scotch snuff and tobacco Manufactory in all the several branches as usual; they have laid in a large stock of the very best Virginia leaf tobacco, and are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction to their former customers and the publick. Orders will be punctually answer'd with all possible dispatch; they give cash for good empty snuff bottles.