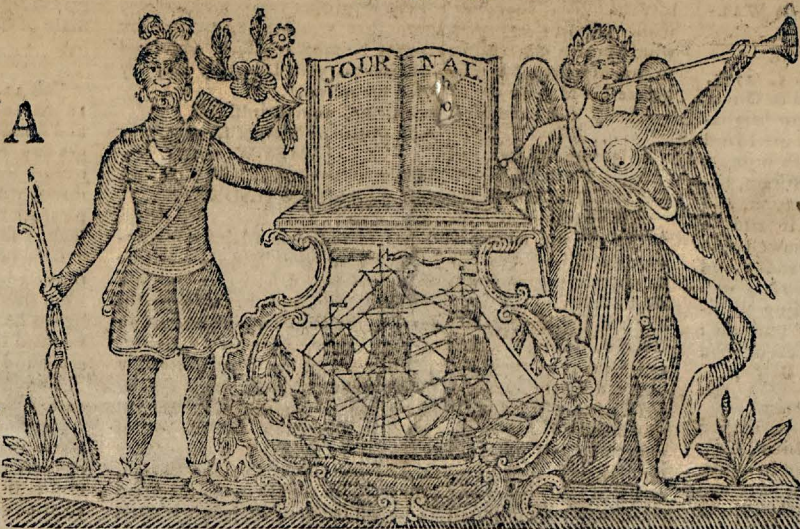


JULY 24, 1776.

T H E

NUMB. 1755.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
WEEKLY



JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY,

JULY 24, 1776

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, July 19, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a copy of the circular letters and of the declarations they enclosed from Lord Howe to Mr. W. Franklin, Mr. Penn. Mr. Eden, Lord Dunmore, Mr. Martin and Sir James Wright, late Governors, sent to Amboy by a flag and forwarded to Congress, by General Washington, be published in the several Gazettes, that the good people of these United States may be informed of what nature are the Commissioners and what the terms, with the expectation of which the insidious Court of Britain has endeavoured to amuse and disarm them; and that the few, who still remain suspended by a hope founded either in the justice or moderation of their late King, may now, at length, be convinced that the valour alone of their country is to save its liberties.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

EAGLE off the coast of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, June 20, 1776.

SIR,
Being appointed Commander in Chief of the ships and vessels of his Majesty's fleet employed in North-America, and having the honour to be by his Majesty constituted one of his COMMISSIONERS for restoring peace to his colonies, and for granting pardons to such of his subjects therein as shall be duly solicitous to benefit by that effect of his gracious indulgence, I embrace this opportunity to inform you of my arrival on the American coast, where my first object will be an early meeting with Gen. Howe, whom his Majesty has been pleased to join with me in the said Commission.

In the mean time, I have judged it expedient to issue the enclosed declaration, in order that all persons may have immediate information of his Majesty's most gracious intentions. And I desire you will be pleased forthwith to cause the said Declaration to be promulgated, in such manner, and at such places within the province of New-Jersey, as will render the same of the most public notoriety.

Assured of being favoured with your assistance in every measure for the speedy and effectual restoration of the public tranquillity, I am to request you will communicate from time to time, such information as you may think will facilitate the attainment of that important object in the province over which you preside.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect and consideration,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
HOWE.

By RICHARD VISCOUNT HOWE of the kingdom of Ireland, one of the KING's COMMISSIONERS for restoring peace to his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America, &c. &c. &c.

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the last session of parliament to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and for other purposes therein mentioned, it is enacted that "It shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons, appointed and authorised by his Majesty, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or description of persons, by proclamation in his Majesty's name, to declare any colony or province, colonies or provinces, or any county, town, port, district, or place, in any colony or province, to be at the peace of his Majesty;" and that, "from and after the issuing of any such proclamation in any of the aforesaid colonies or provinces, or if his Majesty should be graciously pleased to signify the same by his royal proclamation, then from and after the issuing of such proclamation," the said "act, with respect to such colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, district, or place, shall cease, determine, and be utterly void."

And whereas the King, desirous to deliver all his subjects from the calamities of war, and other oppressions which they now undergo, and to restore the said colonies to his protection and peace, as soon as the constitutional authority of government therein may be replaced, hath been graciously pleased, by letters patent, under the great seal, dated the sixth day of May, in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's reign, to nominate and appoint me Richard Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Esq; General of his forces in North-America, and each of us, jointly and severally, to be his Majesty's Commissioner and Commissioners, for granting his free and general pardons to all those who, in the tumult and disorder of the times, may have deviated from their just allegiance, and who are willing, by a speedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the royal favor: And also for declaring, in his Majesty's name, any colony, province, county, town, port, district, or place, to be at the peace of his Majesty, I do, therefore, hereby declare that due consideration shall be had to the meritorious services of all persons who shall aid and assist in restoring the public tranquillity in the said colonies, or in any part or parts thereof; that pardons shall be granted, dutiful representations received, and every suitable encouragement given for promoting such measures as shall be conducive to the establishment of legal government and peace, in pursuance of his Majesty's most gracious purposes aforesaid.

Given on board his Majesty's ship the Eagle, off the coast of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, the twentieth day June, 1776.
HOWE.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Major General LEE, dated Charlestown, July 2, 1776, to the President of the Congress.

"I should have done myself the honour sooner of informing the Congress of the attack made by the enemy's squadron on Sullivan's island, and their repulse, but conjectured, that by waiting a day or two, I might probably be furnished with the means of sending a more minute, full, and satisfactory account.

My conjecture was right, for yesterday five seamen made their escape, one of whom is a more intelligent fellow than is commonly found amongst men of his level. Enclosed is a copy of their narrative. I may venture to congratulate Congress on the event. Not only the advantage must be considerable, but the affair reflects no small credit to the American arms.

"On Friday about eleven o'clock, the Commodore (Sir Peter Parker) with his whole squadron consisting of two line of battle ships and six frigates, the rates of which are marked in the enclosed narrative, anchored at less than half musket shot from the fort, and commenced one of the most furious and incessant fires I ever saw or heard. It was manifestly their plan to land at the same time, their whole regulars, at the east end of the island, and of course invest the fort by land and sea. As the garrison was composed entirely of raw troops, both officers and men, I thought it my duty to cross over to the island, to encourage the garrison by my presence. But I might have saved myself that trouble, for I found on my arrival they had no occasion for any sort of encouragement. I found them determined and cool to the last degree; their behaviour would in fact, have done honour to the oldest troops.

I therefore beg leave to recommend in the strongest terms to the Congress, the commanding officer, Col. Moutrie, and his whole garrison, as brave soldiers and excellent citizens. Nor must I omit, at the same time, mentioning Col. Thompson, who with the South-Carolina rangers, and a detachment of the North-Carolina regulars, repulsed the enemy in two several attempts to make a lodgement at the extremity of the island.

"Our loss, considering the heat and duration of the fire, was inconsiderable. We had only ten men killed on the spot and twenty two wounded, seven of whom lost their limbs. But with their limbs they did not lose their spirits; for they enthusiastically encouraged their comrades never to abandon the standard of liberty and their country. This, I do assure you, is not in the stile of gasconading romance usual after every successful action, but literally a fact. I with great pleasure mention the circumstance, as it augurs well to the cause of freedom. At eleven the fire ceased, having continued just twelve hours without the least intermission.

"The narrative of the five sailors referred to in the foregoing letter, who were on board at the time of the action.

"The Bristol of fifty guns, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, greatly damaged in her hull, large knees and timbers shot through and smashed; if the water had not been very smooth, it would have been impossible to have kept her from sinking. All the carpenters in the fleet had been called to her assistance, mizen mast shot through, main mast badly wounded by three several shot, foremast by two, rigging, sails and yards much damaged. The Captain of the Commodore lost his left arm above the elbow; he was sent yesterday (June 30th) to England in a brigantine; the Commodore's breeches torn off, his thigh and knee wounded, he walks only when supported by two men; forty-four men killed and thirty wounded, among whom were many midshipmen and petty officers; twenty of the wounded dead since the action; talk in the fleet, that the two large ships would go over the bar again, and proceed to English harbour in Antigua, to be repaired. The Bristol, when lightened as much as possible, draws eighteen feet water.

"Experiment of fifty guns on two decks all twelve pounders, a slighter built vessel than the Bristol, exceedingly damaged in her hull; several port beat in one, her mizen mast hurt, but uncertain of particulars; killed fifty seven, of whom the Captain was one, wounded thirty, several since dead; draws when lightest seventeen feet water; the general opinion that neither of these large ships will go safely over the bar again; Solebay twenty-eight guns, two men killed, four wounded; Active twenty-eight, Lieutenant killed, four wounded; Acton twenty eight; Sphinx twenty; Syren twenty-eight, all got aground; the first in coming up the two latter in running away; the Sphinx cut away her bowsprit, the Syren got off; Acton remained tall—burnt and blown up by her own people. While she was on fire, Mr. Milligan, one of the Carolina marine officers, and a party of men boarded her, brought off her colours, the ships bell, and as many sails as three boats could contain.

"The Thunder bomb lay at a considerable distance, throwing shells at the fort, and by overcharging had shattered the beds and damaged the ship so much, as to render it necessary for her to go into dock before she can act again.

"The Friendship, an hired armed vessel of twenty-six guns, of various sizes, covered the bomb, as did the Syren, which also fired very briskly at the fort. The whole fleet badly manned and sickly, particularly the Syren's crew, at two thirds short allowance of provisions and water; they have had no fresh meat since their arrival (first of June.)

"Lord William Campbell had been very anxious for the attack, and proposed to take all the forts with only the Syren and Solebay.

"Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Clinton are both on shore with the troops at Long-Island; his Lordship had, some time ago, urged Sir Peter Parker to attack on the sea side, otherwise he would march up, attack and take the fort, and complain of Sir Peter's tardiness. The Commodore replied, Lord Cornwallis might march his troops when he pleased, but the fleet

required a fair wind, the first that happened he would proceed against the fort. The Gen. at that time believed we had no troops out of garrison, but he was soon better informed, being since repulsed, and drove back with loss; he remained quiet, and left the Commodore to enjoy the glory of being defeated alone.

"The Negro pilot, who is exceedingly carressed, was on board the Commodore, and put down with the Doctor out of harm's way.

"Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the night of the action, the Commodore and other ships began to steal away, they made no piping, nor waited to heave up their anchors, but slipped their cables; the Commodore has only one anchor and cable left.

"About 2 o'clock on Friday, some of the men cried out the Yankees had done fighting, others replied they were glad of it, for they never had such a drubbing in their lives; they had been told the Yankees would not stand two fires, but they never saw better fellows; all the common men in the fleet spoke loudly in praise of the garrison. There was a report in the fleet that no quarters would be given to the Americans, and that five thousand pound had been offered for Gen. Lee."

The foregoing extract of a letter from Gen. Lee, as also the narrative of the defenders, is published by order of Congress.
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

H A L I F A X, June 4.
We have the following minutes, taken by a gentleman who went passenger in the Savage sloop of war to Quebec, and is returned, viz.

Niger, April 20. Sailed from Halifax, for Quebec, with three sail of transports under convoy, having on board the 47th regiment.

April 30. Joined the Triton, off Cape Chart, with a convoy from England. The Lord Howe and Bute transports, and three victualiers with the 29th regiment.

May 8. Arrived at Quebec. The Iris, Surprise and Martin arrived the 6th of May. The rebels flew from before Quebec the same day.

15th. Sailed from Quebec.

19th. Anchored at the Ile of Bic. The Hunter sloop past us with an express to England.

21st. The Victory schooner anchored at Bic from Quebec, with an express for Admiral Shuldham, had the misfortune to spring both masts, which obliged her to put back again, and we took the express on board.

22d. Sailed from Bic. The same day spoke the Juno, Capt. Dalrymple and the Blond, Capt. Pownall, with 33 sail under their convoy, in which was the Generals Burgoyne and Phillips, with 4000 troops, who sailed from Spithead, April 4th.

The Canford and Pearl, with a convoy, sailed from Ireland about the same time, with Col. Frazier, and seven regiments, viz. the 9th, 20th, 24th, 31st, 34th, 54th and 62d. An embarkation of Brunswick troops is expected at Portsmouth every day. The first division of Hessians, consisting of 8000, are likewise expected at Portsmouth. A battalion of guards were to embark in a few days for B. Bro.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, received per the Niger, and dated Quebec May 13th, 1776.

"I shall endeavour to give you as particular an account of our besiegement, during the course of the last winter, as time and circumstances will permit. (though no doubt you have heard part of it before) Nov. 15th, 1775, the rebels appeared on Abrahams Plains, and gave three huzzas, which compliment we returned, and sent a few shot amongst them, which they did not seem to like, and immediately left the plains and encamped at a small distance from them.

"Dec. 19. They opened a bomb battery of five mortars, which they played very busily, but did very little damage.

"Dec. 15. They opened a battery of five pieces of cannon, about one quarter of a mile from this city, but our cannon soon drove them from their work with the loss of many lives.

"Dec. 31. They stormed the upper and lower towns in three different parts at once, having divided their army into three brigades for that purpose, but we like brave soldiers beat them, with the loss of their General (Montgomery) and his Aid de Camp (M'Pherson) and several other officers and soldiers killed on the spot, a number wounded, and better than 400 taken prisoners, the whole amount of their loss that day was computed at 700 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, besides five mortars from their bomb battery, and several pieces of cannon. Our whole loss was one Captain, and five privates killed, and five or six wounded.

"This spring the rebels opened two batteries upon the city, but did us little harm.

"May 6. Three men of war and some transports arrived from England, having on board the 29th regiment, who were immediately landed, and we sallied out upon the rebels, which so terrified them, that they left their camp, equipage, cannon, mortars, ammunition, &c. &c. and fled.

"Thus ended our besiegement, which began, Nov. 15th, 1775, and continued till May 6th, 1776, inclusive, five Months, three weeks and two days."

N E W - Y O R K, July 18.

"A gentleman, who arrived here on Tuesday evening, reports, that he saw the two ships of war and three tenders standing up the river, under sail, at 11 o'clock the same day; the foremost ship about 13 miles below Fort-Montgomery. That 1400 of the militia were called into the fort, which, considering the good condition it is now in, 'tis hoped will be sufficient to repel the utmost efforts of the ships to proceed further up the river; their principal design no doubt is to destroy our two frigates on the stocks at Poughkeepsie, which are almost ready for launching.

We are informed that William Barrack and John Sneden, two of the pilots on board the ships of war, were both killed by the shot from our batteries in passing them last Friday.

These adventurer's up Hudson's river, are the Phoenix, Capt. Parker, and the R. fr. commanded by that infamous WALLACE, and their three tenders.

to the Printer of the Whitehall Evening Post.

IN answer to a story in your paper of Dec. 5, 1775, permit me, Mr. Printer, to observe, that it is to Oliver Cromwell, and the people whom your correspondent laughably calls Puritans, this kingdom stands indebted for the Island of Jamaica, which, at a moderate computation, hath brought above one hundred millions of money into Great-Britain, besides the other great advantages attendant on its situation, and will continue a lasting mine of gold to us. Let it also be farther remembered, that it was the puritan Cromwell who forced France to deliver up Dunkirk into his hands; and that it was the people commonly titled *whigs* or *puritans*, who were the cause of fixing the crown on the head of King William. These are some of the noble deeds done by puritans: But never, to my knowledge, have I read of any great or good action done by a tory.

TRUTH.

BREMERE-LEBE, March 23.
FROM the 14th to the 16th the first brigade of the Hessian troops arrived here, under the command of Lieut. Gen. de Heister. From the 17th to the 23d there arrived here successively, 15 English transports, on board of which were embarked, on the 23d, the regiments of Trembach, Prince Charles, and Dittmarsh; and on the 24th the regiment of guards. Since the 23d there arrived seven more transports. The second Brigade, under the command of Major General de Mirbach, is arrived here since the 20th. We expect here yet 22 transports, which, it is said, must have sailed from the Thames by this time.

LONDON, April 16.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 19.

"Our court seems to have quite given up the proposed attempt of a second expedition against Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another destination, and are said to be intended to watch over our settlements in America, as the war between England and its Colonies render it necessary for all powers who have any settlements in those parts to put them in so secure a situation, that they may be in no danger of suffering from the abovementioned disputes."

We hear from Cork, that on the 26th and 27th ult. the 24th, 34th, and 62d regiments, were carried in lighters down to Cove, and embarked on board the transports at that place; and on the 3d inst. the 9th regiment which lay at Cove, and the 53d regiment from Kinsale, were also embarked under command of Lieut. Col. Frazer. The 300 Germans, who arrived at Cork on the 1st instant, in the *Urow Anne*, & *Elizabeth*, from Hamburg, are disembarked, and next week will go to Dublin, and the other parts of the kingdom, to be incorporated with the several regiments.

The *Minerva*, Capt. Gregory, from Jamaica for London, a missing ship, having sailed thence the 10th of January, is said off Dover, all well.

A letter from on board the *Carysfort*, Cove of Cork, April 6, says, "This fleet are under the convoy of the *Carysfort* and *Peal*, and only want a wind to put to sea. The Greyhound man of war, Capt. Dixon, with ten ordnance store ships and transports, sailed yesterday for Boston. The desertion of the troops here upon embarkation has been very great, as well as the seamen from the different ships."

The last ship which brought some dispatches from Lord Dunmore, off Virginia, was to have brought several passengers, who wanted to leave that country on account of the troubles; but she could not get provisions for them. A party of sailors went ashore in order to procure provisions; but 7 of them were killed by the provincials; the remainder escaped to the ships.

An Admiralty Court is appointed in Virginia, by authority of the Congress, and John Blair, Edmund Randolph, Esq; and another gentleman, are appointed Judges of it. They have condemned several English vessels which have been taken by the American privateers, as lawful prizes. This shews the Americans are proceeding to the establishment of a government.

It is reported that there are some private letters from America, which say, that the Americans had heard of the prohibitory act, and the hiring of foreign troops; in consequence of which the Continental Congress came to two resolutions, viz. to send no more petitions to Great-Britain. And to open their ports to the ships of other nations, and invite them to partake of their trade. Men of discernment say, this last resolution is of more importance than people seem to be aware of. The Americans act with coolness and wisdom; while our counsels are all violence and ignorance. The nation in general seems absorbed in luxury and dissipation. Every venal wretch scrambling for a contract. In short, the people are enervated by a universal depravity; are unfeeling to the sufferings of their fellow subjects, and unthinking of themselves. And hence arises that total disregard, which every man of reflection sees with sorrow, of that inevitable train of ill consequences, from this increasing wound in the empire.

But few of the German hirelings have been embarked, for want of casks for their water. Orders have been given at Amsterdam, for 3000 to be immediately sent to Stado; and it has been under consideration here, whether 200 coopers should not be sent from hence to Hamburg, to help to make the necessary quantity of those water casks.—Lack-a-day, what foreseeing mortals our blessed ministers are!

Had not the poor Corsicans been sold and betrayed by their priests, and some of their chiefs, there are good reasons to think, that the French would never have been able to conquer them; yet Corsica lies very near France, and the French were ten times the number of the Corsicans. Now, what prospect of success have we before us against the Americans, compared with the above case? None, not even the shadow of any; yet a great part of this insatiable nation foolishly thinks, that the troops that are to go out, will bear down all before them. Alas! they may perhaps ravage the coasts, but will never be able to penetrate into the country; or if they are suffered to do it, it will then be to their utter destruction.

Though it may seem to be a paradox, yet there is nothing more true, than that the generality of officers are the worst judges of the policy of war. In all ages and countries, when similar expeditions to the present American mad one have been proposed by ignorant and tyrannical ministers, they have always been approved of and represented as very easy to make, and sure to be crowned with success by most of the military men, as they think their honour is concerned in greedily embracing every opportunity to fight, right or wrong, that they may shew their prowess, and above all get preferred.

They find great difficulties to get transports in Holland, to bring over the Dutch Scots troops.

Copy of a letter and memorial from James Wilson, Esq; to Lord George Germaine:

To the Right Hon. Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

IT is not without concern that I find myself obliged to address your Lordship on this occasion, as one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. I trust your Lordship will

not require any apology for the requisition of that favor which in your official character it may be proper for you to comply with. Presuming, therefore, that you are the person by whose means my sentiments may be most regularly conveyed to his Majesty, I beg leave to intreat your Lordship may lay before his Majesty the enclosed memorial.

I have the honor to be, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
GILGORTH, March 17th. JAMES WILSON.
To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.
The Humble Memorial of JAMES WILSON.

Sheweth,
THAT the memorialist has served your Majesty for upwards of fifteen years as a Captain in your Majesty's marine forces, during which time memorialist discharged his duty with fidelity to the utmost of his power, and that memorialist has had the honour of a seat in the House of Commons in Ireland, during the present parliament, in which capacity, as a servant of the people, his conduct has been uniformly directed by the best of his understanding, to promote the interest of this kingdom, humbly conceiving the well-being of this island essentially conducive to the honour and support of your Majesty's government; that memorialist is, by every binding influence of allegiance and inviolable inclination, ready to risk his life and property, if required, to maintain those inestimable principles by which your Majesty's illustrious family obtained the sovereignty of these realms; but it is with the most poignant concern that memorialist finds himself compelled, by the pernicious measures of your Majesty's ministers, and the indecipherable dictates of nature, to implore your Majesty to withdraw him from the rank and honour he enjoys under your Majesty, as Captain on half-pay, memorialist thinking it inconsistent with fidelity to your Majesty, as a subject, or the people, as a representative, to receive those wages which render him liable to the command of ministers, the perpetration of whose designs death would now be as much preferable to, as it ever had been in the mind of memorialist to hesitate in the support of your Majesty's real glory and happiness. Memorialist, therefore, humbly intreats your Majesty, in your royal clemency, graciously to take his dutiful memorial into consideration, as the only reward for his service, that memorialist may be emancipated from the distressing apprehension which the present military preparations against America suggest, of being obliged to disobey the commands of his sovereign, or adopt the horrid alternative of stifling every impulse of humanity, and rushing into the blood of kindred, fellow subjects, and countrymen.

[The above gentleman, who is a member in the Irish Parliament for Tagmon, in the county of Wexford, as a Captain in the year 1760, raised 130 men (as the purchase of his company) on his own estate in Ireland, and served all the remainder of the war in actual service with the highest credit to himself.]

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, July 17.
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, swivels, thirty black prisoners, and three tenders, which they set on fire, but were soon extinguished. The only loss on our side was Capt. Doherty 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 small vessels.

SALEM (New-England), July 9
On Wednesday last was taken and sent into Cape Ann by the Yankee privateer sloop, in the Continental service, (lately fitted out of Boston) to cruise against the usual 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 paneheons of rum.

Same day was also sent in by Captain Johnson, the ship—*Zachariah Baily*, 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.

NEW-YORK, July 20.
On Thursday last, by order of the Convention of the State of New-York, the DECLARATION of the INDEPENDENCY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA was read at the State-House to a numerous and respectable body of the Freeholders and principal inhabitants of this city and county, which was received with general applause and heart-felt satisfaction; and, at same time, our late King's coat of arms was brought from the Hall, where his courts were commonly held, and burned amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators.

Extract of a letter from Albany, July 15, 1776.
Last Saturday evening a plot was discovered here, (by confession of two Tories) that this week this city was to be set on fire in different places, and the magazine blown up.—Yesterday between two and three hundred men went out with their arms, to take up these scoundrels; who, by information were seeking in the woods, &c. and they have taken several of them.—As there are no soldiers in town, the inhabitants watch 24 hours round to guard the city, goal, magazine, &c.

By advices from Martinico, we learn, that the French General and Admiral in the West-Indies, will commence hostilities against Great Britain the moment that the Independence of the American Colonies is authenticated to them.

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 1.
"Last Saturday day Commodore Banks's first Lieutenant, killed in the engagement with Capt. Mifflin, was found by a siter on Deer Island—had in his pocket, five guineas and four dollars, a gold watch, and by his side, a silver hilted sword." In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York, White Plains, in Westchester County, July 16, 1776.

Resolved Unanimously, That all persons abiding within the State of New-York, and deriving protection from the laws of the same, owe allegiance to the said laws, and are members of the State; and that all persons passing through, visiting, or making a temporary stay in the said State, being entitled to the protection of the laws during the time of such passage, visitation, or temporary stay, owe, during the same time, allegiance thereto.

That all persons members of, or owing allegiance to this State as before described, who shall levy war against the said State within the same, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others the enemies of the said State within the same, giving to him or them aid and comfort, are guilty of treason against the State, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer the pains and penalties of death.

Resolved Unanimously, That all magistrates and other officers of justice in this State, who are well affected to the liberties of America, be required, until further orders, to exercise their

respective offices: Provided that all processes and other their proceedings, be under the authority and in the name of the State of New-York.

Extract from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

July 22. Wednesday several ships, to the number of about 16 or 20 part of the fleet at Staten Island, got under way and stood through the Narrows, but we have not been able to get any certain intelligence of their destination. Some conjecture they are bound to the Eastward, to attempt an entrance through the Sound; should that be the case, it affords us pleasure to think we are in a fit condition there also to give them a suitable reception.

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 and unrelenting enemies.

The ships up Hudson's river, that passed our batteries the 12th instant, prove to be the *Phoenix*, Capt. Parker, and the *Rose*, commanded by the infamous WALLACE. We have not learnt that they ventured to approach nearer our fort than the distance of eight miles, and from the ready mustering of the militia in that quarter, it is not doubted they will be prevented from committing any depredations on the inhabitants.

It is said that William Barrack and John Sieden, two of the pilots on board the above mentioned ships were both killed by the shot from our batteries in passing them.

Yesterday (Monday) in the afternoon, a barge from the fleet, appeared in our bay with a white flag, which was there 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 an 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 acknowledgement of the right of the persons to whom he came, to treat with him.

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 Moncrieffe.

Saturday forenoon 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 Lord Howe, to the dwelling of C. H. Knox, in this city, where his Excellency General Washington attended by his body guards, waiting his arrival, which was a little past one o'clock: The interview was short, and the particulars we believe are not as yet made known; we can the effect only say, that at parting much courtesy was seen to pass between the gentleman who bore the flag, and those of the continental forces who had the honor to be present.

Yesterday several discharges of cannon and musketry was heard in this city, and by the appearance of a cloud of smoke over Bergen point, it is imagined our people on the Jersey shore have had a skirmish with the enemy, from Staten Island.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, July 16, 1776.

ORDERED, That the several Township Committees throughout this Colony do immediately exert themselves in procuring LEAD for the use of the army now engaged in our defence, as the demand for that article is very great and pressing; that, to this end, they do forthwith collect all the leaden weights from windows and clocks, and all the leaden weights of shops, stores, and mills, of one pound weight and upwards; also all other lead in and about houses and other places; and that they forward all the lead which shall by them be so collected, to the hands of Alexander Chambers, Abraham Hunt, David Pinkerton, and William Tucker, of Trenton; Hendrick Fisher of Somerset County; Azariah Duham, of New-Brunswick; John Ross, of Woodbridge; Isaac Woodruff, of Elizabeth-Town; and Dr. William Burnett, of Newark; or any of them, Commissioners appointed for purchasing arms, &c. And the said Commissioners are directed to pay for all such lead at the rate of six pence Proclamation money the pound weight, together with the reasonable expenses in forwarding the same.

JULY 17.
WHEREAS the Hon. the Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies Free and Independent States: WE the Deputies of New-Jersey, in Provincial Congress assembled, Do Resolve and Declare, That we will support the Freedom and Independence of the said States with our lives and fortunes, and with the whole force of New-Jersey.

JULY 18.
Resolved, That this house from henceforth, instead of the style and title of Provincial Congress of New-Jersey, do adopt and assume the style and title of The Convention of the State of New-Jersey.

Extract from the minutes.

WM. PATERSON, SEC'RY.

In the CONVENTION of the STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, July 18, 1776.

WHEREAS it is necessary in these times of danger, that crimes should receive their due punishment, and the safety of the people more especially requires, that all persons who shall be found so wicked as to devise the destruction of good government, or to aid or assist the avowed enemies of the state, be punished with death: Therefore be it resolved and ordained by this Convention, and it is resolved and ordained by the authority of the same, that all persons abiding within this State of New-Jersey, and deriving protection from the laws thereof, do owe allegiance to the government of this State, as of late established on the authority of the people, and are to be deemed as members of this state; and that all persons passing through, visiting, or making a temporary stay in this State being entitled to the protection of the law during such passage, visitation, or temporary stay, during the same time owe allegiance to the same government.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, members of, or owing allegiance to this government, as before described, who, from and after the date hereof, shall levy war against this state within the same, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others, the enemies of this state, within the same, or to the enemies of the United States of North-America, giving to him or them aid or comfort, shall be adjudged guilty of High Treason, and suffer the pains and penalties thereof, in like manner as by the ancient laws of this state he or they should have suffered in cases of high treason.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, who, from and after the date hereof, shall be found guilty of reviling the government of this state, as by this Convention established, or of other seditious speeches or practices, shall be punished in like manner as by the for-

mer laws of this state such person or persons might or ought to have been punished for such seditious speeches and practices against the government then in being.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, who, from and after the date hereof, shall be found guilty of counterfeiting or altering the Continental Bills of Credit, the Bills of Credit issued by the late Provincial Congress of this state, or the Assemblies, Conventions, or Congresses of any of the United States of North America, or altering the same, knowing them to be counterfeited or altered, shall be adjudged felons, and be punished with death, in like manner as persons found guilty of counterfeiting or knowingly uttering the former Bills of Credit of this state, might or should have been.

Provided always, That no person or persons shall suffer death, or other pain or penalty for any of the offences aforesaid, until he or they shall have been first found guilty of the same offence or offences whereof he or they shall be charged, and accused in a due course of law, and by the verdict of a jury.

Provided also, That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to divert any Committee of the power they now possess of examining and committing any offenders; so that they do not proceed to the infliction of punishment for any of the offences in this ordinance contained, but leave the same to be determined in due course of law in manner aforesaid.

By order of Convention,

SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

A true copy. Attested. WM. PATERSON, Sec.

PHILADELPHIA.

We hear the first battalion of this city with the Provincial Rifle Battalions of this province, are stationed at Elizabeth Town and the Point.

Since our last a great number of troops from Maryland and the different counties of this Province, have passed through this city on their way to the Jersey, where, no doubt, if Howe gives them an opportunity, they will prove to the world they deserve Liberty.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburgh, Virginia, July 13, 1776.

"A battery of two 18 pounders was opened on the enemy's fleet on Tuesday morning whilst another of four 9 pounders played on their works and camp on Gwyn's Island. In a short time the whole fleet was forced to tow out of reach of the battery; their fire ceased after a few rounds. Their camp was thrown into confusion, and in the night, before we could procure boats to carry over our men, they removed all their tents except one; their cannon except one, and all their stores, &c. There were three tenders in the haven, which attempted to prevent our passage. Their works were still manned as if they meant to dispute their ground, but as soon as our soldiers put off in a few canoes they retreated precipitately to their ships. The tenders fell into our hands, one they set on fire, but our people boarded it and extinguished the flames. The enemy burnt two small vessels, and the night following a very large ship, supposed to be the Dunmore, for she was very much damaged, having received four 18 pound shot through her sides and a double headed one through her stern which raked her. Her mate was killed, a sailor had his arm taken off, and Lord Dunmore had his leg wounded by this shot. The fleet has sailed from the Island, which we are in quiet possession of. From their works and preparation for others, and flock of cattle left on the Island, it is evident they left it much against their inclination and long before they expected it. We found 150 graves and 12 dead negroes lying in the open air. They have had a dreadful fever amongst them, and the small pox, I with our army may not catch the infection. The Roebuck was at the mouth of Rappahannock. The Powey and Otter did not choose to come to the assistance of the Dunmore, which, unfortunately for her, had changed stations with the Otter, and by this means came into the jaws of our battery which was concealed. We did not lose a man."

Extract of a letter from New-York dated July 22, 1776.

"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 Gen. Washington, and had a private conference with him at Col. 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 letters; 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 General's 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 Gen. Washington wanted done when at Cambridge, but they would not then do it; and our Gen. told him it could not be done till he wrote to the Continental Congress concerning it.

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

"A servant man of Mr. Charles M'Evers, was taken up yesterday at Long Island ferry, dressed in woman's cloaths, —he had a letter directed to Mr. Alexander Wallace—he was carried before the Gen. and has since been ordered to jail under a strong-guard.

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

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

Extract of a letter from Fort Johnson, South-Carolina, July 2, 1776.

"About this day month a very formidable fleet came over our bar, containing in all about fifty sail, under the care of seven or eight men of war of considerable force—The troops from their transports landed about a fortnight since on Long Island, a little to the northward of Sullivan's Island, only parted by a small creek, say from 1500 to about 2200 men, uncertain exactly how many. These were to force across the creek and attack our fort on Sullivan's Island on the back, whilst Commodore Parker with his fleet cannonaded it in front—On the 28th, accordingly, the Commodore came up in the Bristol of 50 guns, with him the Experiment of 50 guns, the Active frigate of 28, the Solebay of 28, the Syren of 28, the Actæon of 28, the Sphinx of 20 guns; the Thunder bomb, and the Friendship transport mounting 26 guns. The Syren, Actæon, and Sphinx, very providentially got foul of each other, and aground on the shoal called the Middle, between Sullivan's fort and this point; the Syren soon got off, the Actæon and Sphinx were so foul, that the Sphinx was obliged to cut away her bowsprit, to save the Actæon's main-mast; in that condition the Sphinx with difficulty got off. The Actæon, a fine new frigate not 12 months old, the

enemy was obliged to quit and burn—The four first, the Bristol, Experiment, Active, and Solebay came to anchor about 500 yards distance from the fort on Sullivan's Island, and the Syren about 700 yards, and kept up a most furious cannonading from 11 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, at the same time the Thunder bomb threw her bombs at that battery for several hours—The Friendship transport also fired an inconsiderable number of cannon—The fort on Sullivan's Island, containing 31 cannon mounted, was commanded by Col. Moultrie, of the 2d regiment of our provincials, who had only his own regiment of about 360 men rank and file in it—he made a most noble defence, and obliged them to back off in the dark, about 10 o'clock, leaving their anchors and cables behind them—Hardly less than 12000 cannon were fired at that fort, and had my friend but had a 100 or two of powder more, he would have disabled them effectually—The fleet are so shattered that I believe they will hardly trouble us again, unless reinforced. The Commodore is now altogether straggled, his main-mast gone, and sinking his main-mast—The enemy's troops attempted to pass from Long Island to Sullivan's, but were easily repulsed.—In this long engagement we had 12 men killed and 20 wounded."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 2d, battalion of this city dated Amboy, July 23d, 1776.

"We arrived here Saturday morning from Woodbridge with our battalion, except Capt. Wilcox's company, who are stationed at Smith's farm, on Woodbridge neck. We are now in full view of the enemy, only separated by the found which is about as wide as Schuylkill; our men are in high spirits, and longing for an opportunity to have a skirmish with them."

"Yesterday Colonel Atlee's battalion came in and marched along the beach, they made a good appearance, and I think alarmed the enemy not a little. We could distinctly see a number of the officers observing with glasses, and their men drew up in a line appeared greatly surprised. We have here Col. Miles, Col. Atlee, the 2d battalion, Capt. Moulders company and a Jersey company of artillery, in all about 1500 men. It is supposed the enemy have about 1000 men opposite us. When our numbers are a little more augmented it is expected we shall do something. To-day our encampment will be marked out, and to-morrow I expect the battalion will pitch their tents."

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. Rush, James Smith, and George Taylor, Esqrs.

Yesterday 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.

In CONGRESS, July 11, 1776.

The Marine Committee, in pursuance of the order of Congress, reported that they have called before them divers of the inferior officers belonging to the ships Alfred and Columbus, and having heard their complaints against the Captains Saltonstall and Whipple, in their preference, are of opinion that the charge against Captain Saltonstall does not appear to be well founded, and that the charge against Captain Whipple amounts to nothing more than a rough indelicate mode of behaviour to his marine officers. Whereupon Resolved, That the Marine Committee be directed to order the Captains Saltonstall and Whipple to repair to their respective commands, and that it be recommended to Capt. Whipple to cultivate harmony with his officers.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

On Friday last the Hon. the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, appointed Colonel SAMUEL GRIFFIN, to be DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL to the Flying Camp, In CONVENTION for the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the Associates in this State, on the requisition of the Hon. 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.

In CONGRESS, July 17, 1776.

Resolved, That General WASHINGTON, in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe, addressed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this Congress do highly approve the same, and do direct, that no letter or message be received, on any occasion whatever, from the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or other the Commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

In Committee of Inspection and Observation for the County of Philadelphia, July 20, 1776.

Resolved unanimously, That this Committee most earnestly exhort the Captains of the militia of this county, to use their utmost abilities to complete their companies, and march them under the orders of their commanding officer to Trenton, and that the associators would with becoming alacrity, join their respective companies, as they value the reputation of freemen, and wish to hold the foremost place in the esteem of their countrymen.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BULL, Chairman.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, New-Jersey, July 15. The General Election for members of Council and Assembly, and for Sheriffs and Coroners in the colony of New-Jersey, will begin on Tuesday the 13th of August next, at the several places in each county, in which the last elections for the members of Provincial Congress were held.

By order of Congress,

SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

In Committee of Inspection and Observation for Cumberland County, June 28th, 1776.

WHEREAS complaints were made to this committee, that the conduct and sentiments of JOHN CLERK, of Allan township, in this county, Miller, have been, and still are, unfriendly to the liberties of the United Colonies.—And whereas, in pursuance of notices, the said JOHN CLERK appeared twice before this committee, when sundry witnesses were examined upon oath; by whose testimony, the charges exhibited against him are fully proved. And whereas, the

said JOHN CLERK declined making any acknowledgment to his injured country, and in manifest contempt of this committee, thought fit to set out for his own habitation, while the committee had his case under their consideration.

Resolved, That the said JOHN CLERK is an enemy to the rights and liberties of the United Colonies: And it is recommended to all the friends of liberty, that they have no dealings, nor connections with the said JOHN CLERK, in future, as they regard the interest of their injured country.

Resolved That the above extract be published in the newspapers of this province. Signed, by order of the Committee, JOHN MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

* * The Committee of the County of Bucks are requested to meet on Monday the 29th day of August, at the house of JOHN BOGART, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, on business of importance. JOSEPH HART, Chairman.

A HIGH-WAY ROBBERY.

One Hundred DOLLARS Reward.

ON Sunday night last, the 21st inst. about 10 o'clock, at the upper end of Market street, near the Manufactory, the subscriber was stop'd by two men with their hats stop'd; one of which presented a musket to his breast, whilst the other searched his pockets, and robbed him of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY POUNDS: One bundle was marked on the outside, £. 107 13. 6. the other bundle marked £. 34. One half Johannes, three whole guineas, and five half guineas; the rest was in a pocket book, chiefly Continental Dollars—Whoever apprehends the thieves, so that the money may be had, shall have the above reward, or in proportion to whatever sum shall be recovered. JAMES M. GOWAN, At James Huston's, Innkeeper in Second street.

Land Office, July 22, 1776.

THE GOVERNOR is pleased to allow such persons as are in possession of improvements in the lower counties, the further term of six months to secure them.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary Of the Land Office.

ON Monday the 29th instant will be sold by Public Vendue, at the COFFEE HOUSE, at eleven o'clock in the morning, a quantity of PLATE and cut SILVER, in lots of 200 ounces each

FOR SALE,

BY JOHN JONES, the bank side of Front-street, near Vine Street, choice Cinamon by the pound or larger quantity; genuine bottled claret, per dozen or larger quantity. West-India rum, Muscovado sugar and molasses. Also, Philadelphia bottled beer, porter, cider, and vinegar, as usual. † 6w.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in the township of East Nottingham, south of the Pennsylvania line and formerly of Chester county, on the 28th day of June, an Irish Servant Girl, named MARGARET SMITH, supposed to be about 16 years of age, about 5 feet high, of a dark complexion, small tender grey eyes, very much marked with the small pox, has made a practice of running away from her former masters, and was brought out of New Castle Goal by one David Jenkins, she is supposed to be with child. Had on and took with her one brown calimanco quilt, one chin sash, short gown lined with India calicoe, one white linen handkerchief, a white straw hat and two tow aprons, she may have other cloaths not yet known. Whoever secures said servant, so that her Master may get her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by EDWARD PARKE.

N. B. She is very much inclined to smoking. †

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away yesterday in the afternoon, from the Subscriber, at the sign of the King of Prussia, in Market street, Philadelphia. A Dutch servant lad, named JONATHAN CONRAD, goes commonly by the name of JOHN; he is about eight years of age, five feet high, a little pock-marked, well set, has dark brown eyes and hair, and a long chin. Had on and took with him, a half-worn fashionable beaver hat, a cross striped cotton jacket with sleeves, a check shirt, white ticking breeches and striped trowsers, a pair of white cotton stockings and a pair of brown thread ditto, new shoes, with carved steel buckles; he lately bought a rifleman's shirt, which probably he will put on over his other cloths. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to MICHAEL SHUBART, Capt. in the 1st Battalion of Philadelphia Associators, now in New Jersey, or to Mr. ANDREW BUCKARD, in Arch-street, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by CHRISTIANA REESE.

ABSCONDED on the evening of the 15th day of this instant July from his master Jacob Stille, living near Oldmans' Creek in the township of Woolwich in the County of Gloucester, an Irish servant man named Isaac Brown about twenty seven years of age, born near Springfield in New-Jersey, had on and took with him when he went away a new cloth coat of a grave colour, a jacket of the same near a lead colour, with basket buttons thereon, also an under jacket about half worn, of blue and red color, a pair of dirty leather breeches, with two seams, twon ew tow and linen shirts, new trowsers of the same, linen, tread stocking, a pair of black grane leather shoes, he is about five feet ten inches high, who-soever secures the said servant, so that his said master may have him again, if taken within said county THREE SHILLINGS reward, if out of the county THREE POUNDS reward, by JACOB STILLE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last Sunday, the 21st inst. from the subscriber, a Servant Man, named JAMES WELCH, by trade a Shoemaker, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a well set fellow: Had on when he went away, a new coat and jacket, made in the uniform way, of cloth of a dark orange colour, not lined, with metal buttons, Philadelphia made new buckskin breeches, white shirt and white thread stockings, a pair of old calfskin shoes, with carved metal buckles; his dress will suit the army well, but as I have two lads now in the Continental army, its hoped he will not be harboured. Its supposed he went off with some of the Maryland troops for the Jerseys. Whoever apprehends and secures said servant so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROSS.

N. B. Its supposed he can play on the violin. Much given to low company, strong drink, lying and swearing.

WAS STOLEN,

OUT of the Schooner first of May, Joseph Hazard Master, from Broadkila, lying at South-street Wharf, on Monday night, the 1st instant, a Silver Watch, maker's name, William Hendon, London, No. 1810. midling sized, with a China Face, and a leather string in place of a chain; also, a pair of blue neat breeches about half wore, lined with brown lining, a small Leather Pocket-book with about three Pounds in money, one bill of Thirty Shillings Congress money, one bill of Fifteen and one of Ten Shillings, Newcastle money, and as many small bills as would make the above sum; three pair of Silver Shoe Buckles, one striped Bengal Jacket, lined with white lining, the Jacket remarkable large, with sleeves; sundry things belonging to the vessel: In said pocket-book, a Certificate to Col. Miles, for payment for bringing up 64 of his rifle battalion from Lewistown, with sundry other papers. Whoever detects said thief to as the goods and money may be had again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD by Joseph Hazard, or in his absence, by Nathaniel Dennell in Front-street, near the Draw-bridge.

N. B. If said watch is offered to sale it is desired the person may be stopped.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JOSEPH MOUNTAIN, now confined in Newtown gaol, in the county of Suffolk, West New-Jersey, that the honorable Judges of the interior court of common pleas, for said county, have been pleased to appoint the twentieth day of August next, for said creditors to meet them there, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Mountain should not be discharged from his present confinement, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, intitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors."

March 10, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, living near Shopperburgh, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, and Province of Pennsylvania, on or about the 17th day of April, 1775, a black GELDING, abut 14 hands high; paces and trots, with a star and ratch in his face, his hind feet white, was shod all round, and the near side of his mane was trimmed: A foal dark bay MARE, about 13 and a half hands high, big with Colt, a natural pacer, has a star and ratch in her face, one hind foot white, her mane lies to the right side, and was shod all round. Whoever takes up said Creatures, and delivers them to the subscriber, or to Captain John Rodgers, at the lower ferry, on Susquehanna, or William Wilson, near Newcastle, on Delaware, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reasonable charges, and if stolen, so as he gets his creatures, and the thief brought to punishment, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by THOMAS COFFEY.

N. B. If any person knows any thing of the above creatures, and will send a line to any of the aforesaid men, it will be gratefully acknowledged, or please to put it in the public News-papers.

Just published and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market street,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Nature of CIVIL LIBERTY, the Principles of GOVERNMENT, and the Justice and Policy of the WAR with AMERICA.—To which is added, An Appendix, containing a state of the national debt, an estimate of the money drawn from the public by the taxes, and an account of the national income and expenditure since the last war.

Hæu miseris civis: non hostem, inimicæque castra,

—Vestras spes agit.

VIRG.

By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. F. R. S.

* This learned, judicious and liberal author had the thanks of the Common Council, and the freedom of the city of London presented to him in a gold box, for this his much admired most excellent pamphlet on Civil Liberty.—And for which he also deserves the united thanks of America.

NOW to be disposed of by wholesale, on reasonable terms for ready money, or short credit, (giving security if required) by JOHN MURRAY, at the Trap, Philadelphia county, all the GOODS he has now on hand, amounting to twelve hundred pounds, or thereabouts.—Also to be disposed of, the lease of the House and Stores now in his possession.

N. B. As said Murray intends quitting business in that part of the country, he requests all those indebted to him, to pay immediately; and all those that have any demands against him, are desired to send in their accounts, and receive their money.

July 10.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN from the subscriber, living near Talbot Court-house, the 15th of last April, a dark Mulatto Slave, named HARRY, about 26 years old: he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and strong made; he is of a mild temper, plausible in speech, and deceptive in conversation. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass for a freeman, he was lately seen in Kent county, had on when seen a country cloth jacket, tow linen shirt and trousers, and a beaver hat with one corner burnt. The above reward will be paid if taken out of the province, or 50 miles from home, and secured in any goal so that I may get him; FOR FIFTY SHILLINGS if 30 miles, THIRTY SHILLINGS if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expenses if brought home. ALEXANDER McALLUM.

TO BE LET,

A GOOD three story BRICK HOUSE, now in the tenure of George Grassi, and may be entered on the 12th day of June next, and the large and convenient stores on the dock, which will contain above three hundred hogheads. For terms apply to SAMUEL MORRIS in Second-street, a few doors above Arch-street. ctf.

ANDREW BUNNER,

HAVING left this city; requests all persons that are indebted to him, to pay the same to Messrs. Fuller and Fisher in Water-street, near the Draw-bridge, who are hereby empowered to give receipts. He has a few articles on hand at said Fuller and Fisher's store, which he will sell very cheap.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1776. 6 w.

THE Copartnership of HAMILTON and LEIPER, Tobaccoists, is dissolved: Those that have any demands against that concern, are requested to bring in their accounts as soon as possible to Hamilton and Son, in Second-street, six doors below Market-street, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Wallace, or to Thomas Leiper, Tobaccoist, in the house lately occupied by the Company, at the corner of Spruce and Water-Streets.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Amwell, in Hunterdon County, upon the York road, about two miles from Coryell's ferry, containing 130 acres of land, with a dwelling-house and barn on it, a good peach and apple orchard of young trees, and about 10 acres of good meadow on it. Whoever inclines to purchase said place may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber in Amwell, about 3 miles from Coryell's ferry.

Amwell, June 21, 1776. † PETER WILSON.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM & THOMAS BRADFORD,

At their BOOK-STORE, adjoining the London Coffee-House, in Market-street. A few copies of that scarce and valuable BOOK, called

THE OECONOMY of the COVENANTS

BETWEEN

GOD AND MAN,

Comprehending A complete BODY of DIVINITY.

By HERMAN WITSIUS, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the Universities of Francker, Utrecht, and Leyden; and also Regent of the Divinity College of the States of Holland and West Friesland.

Faithfully translated from the Latin, and carefully revised, by WILLIAM CROOKSHANK, D. D.

In THREE VOLUMES, OCTAVO.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Allen M'Lane, a skinner and breeches-maker, late of this city, deceased, or to the partnership of Allen M'Lane and Son, are desired to make immediate payment. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts speedily, that they may be adjusted and paid. SAMUEL M'LANE, ALLEN M'LANE, SAMUEL DUFFIELD, Executors.

SAMUEL M'LANE now carries on the business in all its branches, at the usual place in Walnut-street. He has by him a quantity of neat buck and doe skins, ditto breeches and gloves. He hopes, by his care and attention, to merit the favors of his late father's customers, and all others who please to call on him.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

RUN AWAY from the Province Ship (called the Montgometry) lying in the river Delaware, opposite the Fort-Island: Five Marines, belonging to William Brown's Company, viz. PETER ABLE, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair curly hair, large white eye brows, very light eyes, was born in Conogochague, Cumberland county, speaks broken Dutch: had on when he went away, a new ozenabrig shirt and trousers.

WILLIAM TINLY, born in England, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fresh complexion, curly hair, formerly lived in or near Leesbury, Virginia, but enlisted in Lancaster.

EDWARD THOMAS, born in England, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, red hair and much freckled, formerly lived in or near Harford, Maryland.

ANDREW PEGAN, country born, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, straight and well made, a weaver by trade, supposed to have gone to his father's in Martick township, Lancaster county.

JOSEPH KENNIER, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, well made, wears his hair tied; will, it is supposed, go towards Harford in Maryland, where he formerly lived.

Whoever takes up said Defectors and brings them on board said ship, or confines them in jail, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for each, paid by

8 w. WILLIAM BROWN.

STOLEN or strayed, out of the subscriber's lot, near the upper end of Market street, on Friday the 30th ult. a well made brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, with both ears cropped, a bright star in his forehead, with a small snip near his nose, shod all round, paces and trots, has a short bushy tail, and few white hairs upon the fore part of his back. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, living in Market-street, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD YORKE, Post Rider. ctf.

THOMAS LEIPER Tobaccoist,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that the partnership of HAMILTON and LEIPER is dissolved, and that he (in the house occupied by the company, the corner of Spruce and Water-Streets, below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia) manufactures in the best manner Snuff and Tobacco of the first quality, equal, if not superior, to any heretofore imported from Europe, which he will be enabled to dispose of on as reasonable terms as any Manufacturer in America, and execute all orders on the shortest notice; as the works he has lately formed are by far the most complete, not only for expediting the business of manufacturing Snuff and Tobacco, but also doing it in the greatest perfection, of any works ever yet erected on the continent.

N. B. Two Tobacco Spinners will meet with encouragement: by applying as above.

Manufactured at BATSTO FURNACE,

In West-New-Jersey, and to be SOLD, either at the Works, or by the Subscriber, in Philadelphia,

A GREAT variety of iron pots, kettles, Dutch ovens, and oval fish kettles, either with or without covers, skillets of different sizes, being much lighter, neater, and superior in quality to any imported from Great-Britain.—Pot-ath, and other large kettles, from 30 to 125 gallons; sugar mill gudgeons, neatly rounded and polished at the ends; grating bars of different lengths; grist-mill rounds; weights of all sizes, from 7 lb to 50 lb; Fullers plates; open and close stoves of different sizes; rag-wheel irons for saw-mills; pestles and mortars; fath weights, and forge hammers of the best quality.—Also, BATSTO PIG-IRON, as usual, the quality of which is too well known to need any recommendation.

6 m.

JOHN COX.

COARSE SALT,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES BUDDEN,

At Seven Shillings and Six-pence per bushel, agreeable to the Resolve of Congress.

THE BEST PRICE

Will be given for

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

BY

WILLIAM & THOMAS BRADFORD

READY MONEY, and the highest price given at the Provincial Gun Lock Factory, in Cherry Street, for any quantity of old and new bras.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately,

A TRACT of 112 acres of as choice Land, as any within this province, situated on the east side of the Wissahickon Ridge-road, in the Northern Liberties, near the three mile stone, whereon may be made 20 or 30 acres of good meadow, with little or no expense, by a condense and plentiful stream of water running through the whole. There are on this tract a new brick house, two stories high, and cellar, a pump, with a good well of water, oven, garden neatly paved in, and one of the completest barns and stables in the neighbourhood; about 40 or 50 acres have been limed. The whole being under fence, and in good order.

Also a piece of garden ground, situated on Turner's Lane, adjoining Buckridge Sims's place, now in the tenure of James French. There is on this tract a brick dwelling-house, stable and oven, a large orchard, and garden with 6½ acres of watered meadow and a constant stream of water running through the whole. This is allowed to be one of the most convenient places both for pleasure and profit near this city being noted for the fertility of the soil and different qualities as well as quantity of choice fruit; being under cedar post and rail fence, and in good repair. For further particulars enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, Land-keeper, at the sign of the George, in Second-street. P. T.

Just PUBLISHED and TO BE SOLD, by WILLIAM & THOMAS BRADFORD

At their Book Store, adjoining the London Coffee-House,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF COMMITTEES, Of the Province of Pennsylvania; held at the Carpenter's Hall, at Philadelphia. Began June 18th, and continued by adjournments to June 25th, 1776.

BABRAHAM

WILL be let to MARES, at JACOB HITZHEIMER'S stables, in Seventh-street, at three pounds the season and five shillings to the groom. He is a fine bay, full sized hands high, and five years old this spring: Babraham was got by the noted running horse Juniper, who started in the four following years, 1757, 58, 59, and 1760, for 18 places, and won 14 of them. Col. Syme afterwards imported him into Virginia, and sold him for £.1000 Virginia currency: Babraham's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Esqrs; bay horse Selim, his grandam, by Pacolet; his great grandam, by old spark; his great, great grandam, was queen Mabb; who was imported, and got by Moscow's gray Arabian; her dam by the Hampton Court Childers; her grandam, by governor Harrison's Arabian; her great, great, grandam by Leeds; her great, great, great grandam, was a Barbarian mare.

N. B. Mares that are not left till they are done with the horse, must pay 30s. for the first leap, for the second 20 and third 10s. which money must be paid down each time.

3m

March 13, 1776.

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 public. Orders will be punctually answered with all possible dispatch. They give call for good empty snuff bottles.

THIS is to give notice, that there is now detained in the hands of William Patterson, in New-Castle county, near Christiana Bridge, an old SILVER WATCH, China Face maker's name George Clark, said to be found near that place about three years ago, by a certain Cornelius Lafferty. Any person proving their property, and the other marks of said watch may have it again, paying the charges. Also detained, a lightish coloured Mantua GOWN, of a scanty pattern, supposed to be stolen. Enquire of Capt. ARCHIBALD GARDNER, living in Front-street, Philadelphia, in whose hand the said gown is now left.

Shrewsbury, 6th Mo. 29, 1776.

TEN POUNDS REWARD

WHEREAS the store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods stolen, viz. A parcel of hats made by Edward Brooks and Abbot Williams amongst which is, one small English castor; about fifteen pounds in Continental money of different bills; some silver Maryland, Jersey and New-York money, and about thirty shillings in coppers: Also one piece of white drilling, containing about eighteen yards; one piece of striped linen blue, white and yellow; one piece of peach coloured lute string, containing twenty yards; one piece of silk and cotton containing eight yards and a quarter, or thereabouts, with narrow red stripe in it; several broken dozen of shoe and knee buckles; several pieces of ribbands; two or three hundred pair of brass sleeve buttons, New-England make; two remnants, one of pink, and the other of white Persian, and several sorts of merchandise that cannot be recollected. Whoever takes up and secures the person or persons who committed the robbery, so that he or they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned, shall receive the above reward, paid by

EDMUND WILLIAMS. †

TO BE LET

A LOT of good grafts ground, in Spring Garden, containing near 4 acres, with a commodious brick house, two stories high, 4 rooms on a floor, barn, stables, smoke house, garden, and two pumps of good water, occupied by William Shipley.—For further particulars enquire of David Pancoast, in Fourth-street, between Race and Vine-street.