

PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER:

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

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1776.

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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 Kilmar, & Ardag.

A few Copies of the

Military Guide,

F O R

YOUNG OFFICERS,

By THOMAS SIMES, Esquire,
In Two Volumes, large Octavo, embellished
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TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Third street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, an Irish Servant MAN, named THOMAS DUNN, about five feet six or seven inches high, by trade a tanner; red faced, stoops a little in his shoulders, short light hair, beaver hat, talks but little, supposed to be twenty four or twenty five years of age; has been in the Continental Service, in Colonel Penrose's battalion: Had on and took with him a short brown coat of a reddish cast, turned up with red, the uniform of said battalion, a dark mixed scanty coat with yellow gilt buttons, a light coloured linen frock with yellow gilt buttons likewise, black stocking breeches and brown linen shirt, writes a tolerable hand. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by JONATHAN MEREDITH.

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, March 5.

(Continued from our last.)

THE Duke of Grafton. The noble Duke who made the motion, has stated the whole of the business of this day in so accurate a manner, with so much precision, and so judiciously pointed to the several parts that form the whole, as to leave very little for me add. Indeed, as to the matter immediately under consideration, his Grace has totally precluded me. I cannot, however, sit down without expressing my general sentiments on this very momentous and important motion. From the first beginning of the present troubles, I sedulously endeavoured to satisfy myself of the true ground and nature of the dispute, to examine the respective pretensions of the parties, to procure the best lights the nature of the controversy afforded, and to form my opinion without predilection or partiality. The effect of this conduct and those researches was, that I plainly saw the people of America, instead of being protected in the rights, and secured in their property, would be left nothing which they could call their own, no line could be drawn, no boundary could be set up, to limit the extent of the claim. You could not say that supremacy shall exist for such and such purposes, and shall be constrained in its exercise in such and such cases; because the very instant you set limits to its right of taxation, you would annihilate the principle on which that right is founded, and would consequently leave the question as open and undecided as ever. Taking it in the other light, that unconditional supremacy in the mode and extent laid down by the noble Earl with the white staff, was of the very essence of government, similar difficulties, though arising from a different cause, presented themselves to my view; I mean the expediency of coercing America, and the impracticability of carrying coercive measures into execution. I perceived that great allowances were to be

made for a people who had been, as they thought, in the possession of certain rights for more than a century. I was convinced of the cruelty and bad policy of wresting those rights from them wantonly, and without any apparent cause. I was satisfied of the wildness and impracticability of the attempt. But let me go one step further, and suppose that the expediency and practicability were equal to the resumed justice of the cause, ought we not to look to our own abilities, to our resources, and compare the inconveniences which must result from these measures, with the advantages we propose to ourselves to obtain? I am tolerably acquainted with the finances of this country, and I do most solemnly assure your Lordships, that I do not know a single tax it is in the power of the most fruitful invention to devise or conceive, which would increase the receipt at the Exchequer. Every tax that can possibly be thought of will interfere with some other. The nation is loaded to the full extent of its abilities; and what are you going to do? You are entering into a war, the success of which is problematical at least, if not improbable. To carry on this war, new taxes will be necessary; and having no security to give, the consequence will be, that you will be obliged to pledge the old funds contrary to public faith and the security of the public creditors; or you will be compelled to contract new debts; which, if the war should continue for any time, national credit will be ruined, and the kingdom be undone—This leads me to a consideration of the first importance; it is the general intention and indifference to the interests of the nation, which prevail upon those to whom they are entrusted. A most alarming profligacy of manners, and unbounded love of pleasure and dissipation, have taken possession of almost all ranks and degrees of people. Ministers are trusted indiscriminately, parliament has surrendered or abandoned its right of controul, and all the great concerns of the nation are trusted to chance, or to men by no means fitted for the arduous task of government. How do you think, my Lords, this will terminate? When they find themselves borne down under the pressure of taxes, which they will be no longer able to pay, when public credit is no more, when public bankruptcy stares them in the face; when in consequence of such a state of things, universal ruin and despair spread themselves through every part of this island. I will tell you my Lords, the people, are no longer able to endure such calamities, and expecting no redress, where only it can be legally or constitutionally fought, will seek relief in the means which God and Nature has pointed out. They will no longer look up to Parliament, because Parliament has betrayed them, has been deaf to their entreaties, and inattentive to their interests. It may be answered, that the present measures are the measures of the people, that they are approved of by a great majority of the nation, and that they have, in a variety of instances, and through a variety of channels, expressed the most hearty and zealous approbation. I deny the fact; but though I should allow the proofs, they are very far from combating any thing I have now asserted. If the people have been misled, or lulled into a deceitful security, it proves my argument on the ground I have taken it up. It is not on the wisdom and soundness of the measures, but on their fallacy and evil tendency, that I draw the present deductions. Besides addresses, and the various means employed by men in power to obtain the public sanction and approbation, will never pass with me for a proof of their being the real sentiments of those to whom they are imputed; for at no time since the first establishment of the Monarchy did this test of public opinion manifest itself more than during the greater part of the reign of James the second. Addresses, congratulations, engagements to support him with their lives and fortunes, poured in from every quarter; yet, that infatuated Monarch fatally found, that they were but the mere efforts of ministerial art and Court adulation. On the whole, my Lords, considering this great question in all its different points of view, and pursuing it in all its consequences, I can perceive nothing but inevitable ruin. I contemplate it with the most pungent pain and anxiety; I turn my face from it with horror.

These have been my sentiments from the very beginning, and I have uniformly acted conformably thereto. I have argued, prayed and implored that the wild, ruinous and destructive project might be laid aside. I do now beseech your Lordship, for the last time, to bestow some further consideration on the subject. The die is not yet irretrievably cast, the sword is drawn, but it may yet be sheathed. The proposition now made to you by the noble Duke may open a field for peace and reconciliation. This opportunity once lost, I fear can never again be recovered. I would beg to recall to your Lordship's recollection what fell from me in the course of the last year when in another situation (where I unhappily stood single in opinion) that I promised to submit a plan for composing the differences now subsisting between Great-Britain and America to your consideration. Whatever has been urged by the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, to the contrary, I am convinced it is yet not too late, and that all the miseries and calamities which now threaten the nation may yet be averted, if we will only, without distinction of party, undertake the performance of the arduous task with willing hearts and proper dispositions. As to the treaties which make more particularly the subject of this day's debate, they have been so amply commented on, and fully explained by the noble mover, that I should have hardly troubled your Lordship's, did not I think it my duty, as applying directly to the manner in which this business of foreign treaties has been conducted on the part of administration, to express my utmost astonishment at the language held by a noble Lord high in office, in whose department, as Secretary of State, this negotiation must of course have been transacted. The noble Lord rises to declare his ignorance, whether or not a Commander in Chief, appointed by his Majesty, or the Commander of those foreign mercenaries, should have the supreme command? Did his Lordship take upon him to negotiate this treaty, without any one official requisite to conduct and conclude it? or, has he first made the treaty, and after it is finally concluded, and made binding on the nation, does he come into this House totally ignorant whether he acted right or wrong, to receive instructions from such of your Lordships as are conversant in military affairs, to know whether the whole of the British dominion in America is, or is not, to be under the absolute command of a foreign mercenary, at the head of 12,000 hirelings? But suppose his Lordship should tell me, that the supreme command is vested in the Commander in Chief, though he be a junior officer, will he assure me, that the matter has been so understood by the Landgrave of Hesse, or that his General is apprized of it? Or lastly, will his Lordship inform me, whether sufficient provision has been made in case of death, or any other accident, to supply the vacancy with a succession of other officers, who may eventually be called to the command, by commissions granted for the purpose; and that the Prince and his General have been acquainted with this eventual arrangement, and have acquiesced in it? I think it proper before I sit down, to allude to one circumstance in which I took part, but in which I was most egregiously deceived; I mean the vote I gave respecting the Massachusetts Bay Charter bill. To induce me to give that vote, I was informed, that the alteration of the Charter was at the express desire of the merchants, and a great majority of the people of property and consequence, inhabiting that Province. I have since discovered that I was deceived; for that at the time, as well as since, the very contrary was the fact. It has been indeed the uniform practice, since the commencement of this business, to give false information, or proceed on none. I have therefore only to declare, that I would never have given my sanction to that law, if I had not been led into error by a false state of the matter; and though I unhappily fell into the snare laid for me, I am now free to declare, that the law for altering the Charter of Massachusetts Bay, was in every respect oppressive, impolitic, and unconstitutional; and if coupled with the claim of taxation, I am fully justified in maintaining, that as one leaves the subject no property, the other deprives him of every natural

and political right; and that they are both equally destructive of the inalienable privileges of an Englishman, and the natural rights to which all mankind are entitled, if not stripped of them by fraud, force, or injustice.

Lord Suffolk. I presume the noble Duke in the blue ribbon misunderstood what I said; for I do not presume his Grace had any intention of misrepresenting my words. I do not say or mean, that I had any doubt whether the Commander in Chief, though a junior officer, had a right to command the British General. I positively and unconditionally asserted, he had, and only referred to the noble Lords present, conversant in military affairs, in proof of that assertion. As to the other point the noble Duke alluded to, the same rule which prevails in respect of the Commander in Chief, will of course take place in the person of whoever may be appointed, or happen to succeed him.

(See the last page.)

CHARLESTOWN, (South Carolina.)
May 31.

Extract of a letter from Savannah River, May 13.

"All the Creek Chiefs that were expected are down, and seem well disposed; I hope we shall be able to keep them quiet. I have seen letters from the Cherokees as late as the 7th inst. The middle and lower towns seem to remember the good talks at Fort Charlotte, and say, that if the Over-hills are for mischief with the white people, the great ridge of mountains shall divide them, for they will have no hand in it. Henry Stewart, Captains Colbert and Gist are in the Over-Hills; they came up the Mississippi from the Chicafaw landing, with a large supply of ammunition, were attacked in the way by the northward Indians, who killed 3 or 4 of the Indians and took or destroyed a part of the powder."

WILLIAMSBURG, July 4.

A gentleman from North-Carolina brings advice that an express was arrived at Wilmington, with an account of eight sail of Clinton's transports being drove ashore off Charlestown, and one of them totally lost, with several men.

A few days ago Lord Dunmore sent a flag from Gwyn's Island with a letter for General Lewis, wherein he proposes an exchange of prisoners, and wants his countrymen, the Highlanders. His Lordship sent no account of the prisoners in his possession, and it is much doubted whether he has a sufficient number to answer his purpose.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the different Offices in the New Plan of Government.

Patrick Henry, jun Esq; Governor.

John Page, Dudley Digges, John Taylor, John Blair, Benjamin Harrison of Berkley, Bartholomew Dandridge, Charles Carter of Shirley, and Benjamin Harrison of Brandon, Councillors of State.

Thomas Whiting, John Hutchings, Champion Travis, Thomas Newton, jun. and George Webb, Esquires, Commissioners of Admiralty.

Edmund Randolph, Esq; Attorney General.

Thomas Everard, and James Cocke, Esquires, Commissioners for settling accounts.

July 5. Last Tuesday was taken near the capes, and moored safe in Hampton creek, by Capt. Richard Barron, a sloop from Providence with a large quantity of limes, pine-apples, turtle, &c. also two carriage guns, and 14 fowls.

W O R C E S T E R, July 5.

We hear that Capt. White, in a privateer schooner belonging to Salem, has taken and sent into Beverly a sloop with 150 puncheons of rum, said to be bound from Antigua to Ireland, which he took in his passage for the West-Indies.

N E W P O R T, June 24.

Captain Campbell, lately from Antigua, via St. Eustacia, informs, that a little before he left Antigua, a vessel from Georgia belonging to Mr. Samuel Brenton of this place, was seized there by a man of war, with all her cargo, consisting of lumber, indigo, &c. Mr. Brenton, then present, urged his being a friend to government as a reason for his being favoured, but the Admiral told him the act of parliament by which he was seized, made no provision for friends to government! He then pleaded the same to the Marshall for being indulged in buying the indigo at a moderate price; but the Marshall said it was difficult to determine who were friends to government, or to that purport, and that he should buy the indigo himself to ship to England. Just so would all American Tories fare, should this country be conquered agreeable to their wishes; but be assured the sun, moon and stars shall fall, the ocean cease to roll, and all nature change its course, before a few English, Scotch and German slaves shall conquer this vast continent.

H A R T F O R D, July 8.

Since our last, several regiments of foot, ordered to be raised in this colony, together with three regiments of the troop of light horse, have marched for New-York, to assist in the defence of the capital of that invaded province.

Last Wednesday passed through this place, Gov. Franklin of New-Jersey, on his way to Gov. Trumbull at Lebanon, and last Saturday he returned from Lebanon to Wallingford, where he is stationed.

N E W - L O N D O N, July 5.

The Council of Safety have given orders for the

immediate removal of all the flock, &c. from the islands lying off this port.

Extract of a Letter, dated Southampton (Long-Island) June 25, 1776.

"Two of our privateers took a ship and a sloop from England, and carried them into an inlet called Nichol's Gut, in the South-bay. The ship had on-board five gentlemen, their wives, children, servants, and household furniture, intending to settle on some pleasant part of the conquered lands. I hope we shall be able to settle them all as these are settled, viz. in a jail."

N E W - Y O R K, July 11.

Since our last several of the new raised regiments of Connecticut troops arrived in town, and appear to be fine a body of men as any engaged in the present grand struggle for liberty and independence. Among them the light dragoons, between 5 and 600, who came to town yesterday and paraded on horseback through the city, made a noble and martial appearance; and as this corps are composed of the substantial yeomanry of a sifter state, nothing could be more agreeable or animating to all true friends of their country. Some of these worthy soldiers assisted, in their present uniforms, at the first reduction of Louisburg, "lank lean cheeks and war worn coats," are viewed with more veneration by their honest countrymen than if they were glittering Nabobs from India, or Bahaws with nine tails.

On Wednesday last, the Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each brigade in the Continental army, posted at and near New-York, and every where received with loud huzzas, and the utmost demonstrations of joy.

The same evening the equestrian statue of George III. which tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the sons of freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt; the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made, is to be run into bullets, to assimilate with the brain of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain a pepper-corn, has lost an empire. * "Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

* *Lord Clare in the House of Commons, declared that a pepper-corn in acknowledgment to Britain's right to tax America, was of more importance than millions without it.*

N E W - Y O R K, July 15.

In pursuance of the declaration for independence, a general goal delivery, with respect to debtors, took place here on Wednesday.

Last Friday morning it was reported in town, that Lord Howe was arrived at Sandy-Hook, with a large fleet from England: Between one and two o'clock P. M. two ships hove in sight and joined the fleet at the Watering place; about an hour after a ship supposed to be the Phoenix, of 44 guns, a frigate of 28, and three tenders, got under way at Staten-Island, and stood up for this city. The army soon took the alarm, and in a few minutes every man was at his station, well provided with all necessaries for a vigorous defence; but as soon as the ships came near Bedlow's Island, they inclined towards the Jersey shore, to avoid our batteries that then began to play upon them from every quarter on both sides of the river; and notwithstanding they must have received considerable damage, they stood their course up Hudson's river, firing several broadsides as they went along, without either killing or wounding any of our people, who on the occasion behaved with uncommon bravery. A strong southerly wind, and the tide of flood facilitated the ships getting above the batteries near the town, but we hear they were roughly handled about 12 miles up the river, from whence they have not yet attempted to return, but we hear laid at Tarry-Town, about 30 miles up the river, on Saturday evening.

Several shot went thro' different houses in the town, two into the house of Mr. Verdice Ellsworth, at Powlis Hook, three into Capt. Clarke's house at Greenwich, one of which went thro' the front and lodged in a brick wall at the head of Miss Clarke's bed, in her chamber, a second went through the house, and the third destroyed several trees before the door, and took its course into the woods.

A ball also struck the House of Mr. Daniel Phoenix, and from that took its course to the new dwelling of Mr. Christopher Smith, in the opposite side of the street.

Capt. Johnston, in a small privateer from Boston, has taken and carried into Cape Anne, two ships, one of them a large three decker from Jamaica for London, with 400 hogheads of sugar, 200 puncheons of rum, 30 bags of cotton, and a large quantity of pimento, &c. with several ladies passengers. The other a ship from Antigua, bound to Boston, with 400 puncheons of rum, &c.

Last Wednesday noon a soldier belonging to one of the regiments on Staten Island, being in liquor, and having wandered from his companions, got upon the meadows near Elizabeth-Town Point; which being observed by Col. Smith, who had the command that day at the Point, he sent over a party of men who took him prisoner.

N E W - Y O R K, July 17.

Since our last two flags of truce have been sent to his Excellency General Washington, but we hear they have been both rejected. The particulars we have not been able as yet to learn.

We hear the two men of war, with their three tenders (mentioned in our last) have got up within eight miles of Fort Montgomery, where, we hope, they will meet with due chastisement before they make their appearance amongst us again.

We hear from Poughkeepsie, that thirty-two persons disaffected to our common cause, endeavoring to disarm the friends to liberty, have been taken up by order of the Committee of that place, who have ordered them to Ridgfield jail.

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

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 presence, are of opinion that the charge against Capt. Saltonstall does not appear to be well founded, and that the charge against Capt. Whipple amounts to nothing more than a rough indelicate mode of behavior 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 the officers.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

By Order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

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. *Extract from the journals.*

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 honor 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 inclosed 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 honor to be,

with great Respect and Consideration,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

H O W E."

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.

D E C L A R A T I O N.

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 authorized 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 shall 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, Esquire, 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 favour: 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 of the Coast of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, the Twentieth Day of June, 1776.

H O W E.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Major General LEE, dated Charlestown, July 2d, 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 11 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 honor 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 file of galconading 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 50 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, fore-mast 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; 44 men killed and 30 wounded, among whom were many midshipmen and petty officers; 20 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 18 feet water.

Experiment of 50 guns on two decks all 12 pounders, a lighter built vessel than the Bristol, exceedingly damaged in her hull; several ports beat in one, her mizen mast hurt, but uncertain of particulars, killed 57, of whom the Captain was one, wounded 30, several since dead; draws when lightest 17 feet water; the general opinion that neither of these large ships will go safely over the bar again; Solebay 28 guns, 2 men killed, 4 wounded: Active 28, lieutenant killed, 4 wounded: Acteon 28; Sphynx 20; Syren 28: All got aground; the first in coming up, the two latter in running away; the Sphynx cut away her bowsprit; the Syren got off; Acteon remained fast, burnt, and blown up by her own people. While she was on fire, Mr. Millegan, one of the Carolina marine Officers, and a party of men boarded her, brought off her colours, the ship's 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 arm'd vessel of 26 guns of various sizes covered the bomb, as did the Syren, who also fired very briskly at the fort. The whole fleet badly man'd 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, urg'd 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 happen'd he would proceed against the fort. The General 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 nine and ten 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 two 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 5000l. had been offered for General Lee.

The foregoing Extract of a Letter from General Lee, as also the Narrative of the deserters, is published by Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

On Monday last the Convention of this province met at the State-House, but there not being a sufficient number of members present, they adjourned to the next day, when they met and chose Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN President; Colonel GEORGE ROSS Vice-President; and JOHN MORRIS, Esq; Secretary.

The Reverend JACOB DUCHÉ, Rector of Christ-Church and St. Peter's, in this City, is appointed Chaplain to the Honourable Continental Congress.

By accounts from Canada we learn, that our troops a few days after the battle at Three Rivers, retreated to the Isle of Noix, but finding that an extreme unhealthy place, were obliged to retire to Crown-Point, where they are repairing that old fortification. That the English had got to St. John's, where they would have to build boats before they could cross the lakes, and that we had a schooner of 6 carriage guns, and four other armed vessels, with which, it is hoped, the English will be prevented crossing the lake.

Since our last the Militia of this City, with a number of Companies from the other parts of the province, have marched for New-Jersey.

From the ROYAL KALENDER, for the Year 1776. A List of Shipping on the North-American Station.

THIRD RATES.

A SIA, Captain George Vandeput,	64
Boyne, Brod. Hantwell,	70
Eagle, Vice Admiral Howe, H. Duncan,	64
Somerset, G. Ourry,	64

FOURTH RATES.

Bristol, Com. Sir Peter Parker, John Morris,	50
Centurion, Richard Braithwait,	50
Chatham, Vice Admiral Shulldham, J. Rayner,	50
Experiment, Robert Keeler,	50
Jersey, Hospital Ship, W. A. Halsted,	60
Isis, C. Douglass,	50
Preston, J. Robinson,	50
Renown, F. Banks,	50

FIFTH RATES.

Blonde, P. Pownal,	32
Brune,	32
Emeral, B. Caldwell,	32
Niger, G. Talbot,	32
Orpheus, C. Hudson,	32
Pearl, J. O'Hara,	32
Phoenix, H. Parker, junr.	44
Roebuck, Andrew Snape Hammond,	44
Thetis,	32

SIXTH RATES.

Acteon, C. Atkins,	28
Active, W. Williams,	28
Boreas, C. Thomson,	28
Carrysfort, — Fanshaw,	28
Cerberus,	28
Deal Castle, Worth,	24
Fowey, G. Montague,	24
Fox, Potheringham,	28
Greyhound,	24
Glasgow, T. Howe,	24
Lively, T. Bishop,	20
Lizard,	28
Mercury,	24
Millford, J. Burr,	28
Rose, J. Wallace,	20
Scarborough, Andrew Barclay,	20
Seaford, J. Colpoys,	20
Solebay, T. Symons,	28
Sphinx, A. Hunt,	20
Syren, T. Furneaux,	28
Tartar,	28
Triton, Skeff. Lutwidge,	28

SLOOPES.

Atlanta, T. Underwood,	16
Carcais, R. Dring,	8
Cruizer, F. Parry,	8
Falcon, J. Lindzee,	16
Ferret, J. Codney,	18
Hawke, R. Cooper,	10
Kingfisher,	16
Martin, W. Parker,	14
Merlin, C. Burnaby,	18
Nautilus, J. Collins,	16
Otter, M. Squire,	10
Savage, H. Bromedge,	8
Scorpion, J. Tolemache,	16
Senegal, W. Duddington,	16
Swan, J. Aylcough,	14
Tamer, E. Thornborough,	16
Viper, D. Price,	10

ARMED VESSELS.

Canceaux, Cherokee, Lieut. Ferguson, Diligence,
Labradore, Magdalen, Lieutenant John Nunn,
Sultana.

BOMB KETCH, Thunder, J. Reid.

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.

Just Published, and to be SOLD,

By JAMES HUMPHREYS, junr.
An ESSAY of
A FRAME OF GOVERNMENT
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA.

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

Just Published, and to be SOLD, By

S T Y N E R and C I S T,
At their Printing-Office in Second-street, a few
doors above Arch-street, and nearly opposite to
Michael Hillegas, Esquire.
(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.

Lord Sandwich. I did not intend to trouble your Lordships on the present occasion, had I not been particularly called on by the noble Duke who made the motion; and to let another noble Duke (Duke of Manchester) right respecting some points on which he seems to be misinformed. My noble relation has informed your Lordships, that the town of Norfolk in Virginia, has been burnt and destroyed; and has accompanied his narrative, with several exaggerated circumstances attending that affair. I will tell the noble Duke how the matter *really* happened. One of our ships of war, being in great distress for water, sailed to Norfolk in order to procure it, and applied to the inhabitants, who, instead of complying with the common dictates of humanity, fired on the flag of truce, and killed or wounded two or three of our men. This occasioned what afterwards happened, and caused the town to be burnt. I do not believe it is *yet* burnt. The inhabitants of Norfolk were so cruel and barbarous, that the whole crew must have perished for want of fresh water, had it not been for the relief they procured by the distillation of salt water. It was not the men of war's men that burnt Norfolk; it was the inhabitants themselves. I do not know that it is yet burnt; the Norfolk people set fire to the town; that is, the fire from the man of war set fire to part of it, and the inhabitants burnt the rest. The noble Duke who made the motion has entertained your Lordships a great while, relative to the appointing and superseding of officers. His Grace has done me the honor to advert to me frequently in the course of his observations. I will tell the noble Duke, that he is both mistaken in his facts and conjectures. Admiral Greaves was not dismissed nor recalled; nor was there the least objection to his conduct as an officer; on the contrary, his Majesty, to shew the good opinion he entertains of his services, has appointed him a Vice-Admiral. As to Admiral Shuldham being superseded in the supreme command, he never imagined or thought that he was to command in chief. He only succeeded Admiral Greaves, and as the service was to be extended and carried on upon a larger scale, it became necessary that more Admirals than one should be employed; not that I know Admiral Shuldham means to remain on the American station. I assure the noble Duke, that the appointment of Lord Howe did not originate with me, though I think him a very able and deserving officer; yet neither was I *over ruled* in the Cabinet; for, understanding that his Lordship *wished* for the command, I was *happy* in having an opportunity of gratifying his desires, and furthering the appointment of so capable a man. The noble Duke says, that the servants of the crown, who support the measures now pursuing against America, surely disapprove of them, and express their disapprobation of them in private company. I do not pretend to say what company the noble Duke keeps who so confidentially impart their opinions to him; but this I will venture to affirm, that I converse both publicly and privately with them all; and that I never heard them express the least disapprobation whatever of the present measures. The noble Duke says, that though we have ships, we have not men sufficient to man them. In this the noble Duke is equally mistaken; for of the whole complement of able seamen necessary for the twenty guardships, there is only five hundred wanting; and I will add another piece of intelligence, no less fatal to another argument made use of by his Grace, which is, that so far from the men being averse to the service, this very deficiency in the complement of the guardships has arisen from a most uncommon alacrity in the men for the American service, who have been entered, choosing to serve in America in preference to staying at home. On the whole, the five hundred men deficient could be procured in a few days, which, with the ordinary seamen and landmen, would enable the twenty guardships that are all of the line of battle, to proceed to sea in the course of a week; and suppose any difficulty should arise, we should procure more than sufficient at the shortest notice; so that taking in either light, we are prepared for any sudden event or emergency whatever. [During the whole of this speech, there was a general laugh or titter pervaded the whole House on both sides of the bar.]

Lord Townshend. I believe the noble Duke's solicitude, relative to whom the command would devolve on, in case of the death of the Commander in Chief, is totally unnecessary, as I take it, the next senior officer would succeed of course. I remember this was the case during the late war in America. First, a noble Lord, a member of this House, (Lord London) had the chief command. Afterwards General Abercrombie; and though Colonel Stanwix was the next senior officer when Sir Jeffery Amherst was appointed Commander in Chief, the supreme command immediately vested in Sir Jeffery.

(To be Continued)

FULLER AND FISHER
HAVE removed their Store from Water-street to Benjamin Fuller's house in Front-street, a little below the Draw-bridge, the third door above Union-street, where they have for sale, for cash only, Oznabrigs, sheetings, Britanias, dowlers, checks and stripes, worsted and hair plushes, mens white silk hose, silk knee garters and a few packets of pins.

Just printed, published, and now selling by
ROBERT BELL, in Third-street,
(Price One Shilling and Threepence)
THE genuine PRINCIPLES of the ancient
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, and now selling by
ROBERT BELL,
Next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street,
(Price Two Shillings.)

THE true INTEREST of BRITAIN, set forth in regard to the Colonies; and the only means of living in peace and harmony with them; including five different plans for effecting this desirable event.

By JOS. TUCKER, D. D. Dean of Gloucester, Author of the Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great-Britain, with regard to Trade.

To which is added, by the Printer, a few more Words on the Freedom of the Press in America.

N. B. At said BELL's may be had Doctor Jones on Wounds and Fractures, &c. &c.

JONAS PHILLIPS has for sale superfine French **JINDIGO**, one hundred and eighty reams of the best Propatria writing paper, oshabrigs and ticklinburgs, checks and Holland stripes, needles and pins, skeleton wires, buckrams, umbrellas, and sundry other dry goods. Likewise Madeira, Tent, Mamfey and Frontoniac WINES, &c.

MELASSES, COFFEE, and SUGARS,
French Brandy and Red Port in Bottles,
T O B E S O L D, By
GEORGE MEADE, and Co.

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.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.
RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, living in Carlisle, an Indented Servant Man, named **JAMES DORMAN**; but may change his name, is a bricklayer and mason by trade, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, round faced, large eyes, down look, short dark brown hair. Took with him a new snuff coloured broad cloth coat lapped the same of the coat and broad metal buttons on it, a short white broad cloth waistcoat, a white tagathy coat with basket buttons, a fur hat half worn, two or three linen shirts about a 700, a pair of black worsted breeches about half worn, a pair of old shoes, yellow buckles, one pair of black worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, a light blue perian jacket, one yellow striped silk ditto double breasted. He loves strong drink, says he is a sailor, and it is likely he will get on board some vessel. He stole a noted valuable Horse, a dark chestnut sorrel, with a bald face, his hind feet white, and was Madam Armstrong's riding horse. Whoever takes up, and secures both shall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the thief, and Forty shillings for the Horse, with reasonable charges.
Carlisle, July 2. **THOMAS KENNEDY.**

HAMILTON and SON,
Tobaccoists.

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.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber of New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of May last past, **JOHN HUNT**, an indented 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 down, 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.**

Several Sums of Money,
To be Lent, at Interest, on good Security,
By **JAMES HUMPHREYS,**
NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER;
In Front-street, Corner of Black-horse Alley.

The following **MILITARY WORKS**, some of them very valuable, and seldom to be met with, may be had at **R. BELL's**, next door to St. Paul's church in Third Street.

LE Blond's Military Engineer, containing the attack and defence of all kinds of fortified places, with numerous and excellent copperplates, two vol.

Novelle Fortifications, par Coehorn.

Ozanam's Ancient and Modern Methods of Fortification, with Vauban's Manner of Fortifying. Marlborough's Battles and Sieges, from 1708 to 1715.

Simes's Military Guide for officers, 2 vol.

New System of Military Discipline, founded on Principle, by a General Officer.

Stevenson's Military Instructions.

Holte and Webster's Mechanics, Fortification, Artillery, or Gunnery, adapted to the use of the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy.

ARCHITECTURE HYDRAULIQUE.

DE la maniere de faire usage du cours des eaux dans les operations de la Guerre des Sieges & de Campaign. Comprenant l'art de faire usage des eaux dans la Guerre offensive & defensive, accompagnée d'un nombre d'exemples d'occasions memorables ou l'on s'en est servi avec succes.

Par M. BELIDOR, Colonel d'Infanterie, Chevalier de l'Ordre Militaire de Saint Louis, &c.

T O B E S O L D,

A LOT of GROUND, adjoining the town of Manheim, in the county of Lancaster, containing two acres and one hundred and four perches, being that out-lot, which in the plan of the said town, is marked and called Number ten.

Also, one other LOT, in or near the said town of Manheim, containing ten acres and forty four perches, adjoining the lots of *Frederick Leifer, Nicholas Candour*, and others, being that part of a tract of seven hundred acres of land divided into lots, which in the plan of the said division is marked and called Number thirty. The title and terms may be known by applying to
3m. **M I E R S F I S H E R.**

Dr. RYAN's incomparable WORM destroying SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying Worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenum, or guts next the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those rosy and slimy humours which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders: they are one of the best purges in the whole world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant, they wonderfully cleanse the bowels, of all stiff and clammy humours, which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, stinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Like-wise settled head aches and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters, or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin, restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight as loaf sugar.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many childrens constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleaning the reins of stone; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronicle distempers, as asthma, phthisis, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all dileases; therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, price seven shillings and six pence with printed directions. Sold by Nicholas Brooks, Philadelphia.

Diagnosis Signs of Worms.
PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dulness, pains, and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, gnawing and biting about the stomach frightful dreams, extreme thirst, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.
A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb from 2 to 4 one and a half; from 4 to 6 two; from 6 to 8 two and a half; from 8 to 12 three; from 12 to 15, and all above the age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before, up rising, nor to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey, or water gruel; in taking them, the patient must stay two or three days betwixt each dose.

In agues, the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin-coughs give the quantity above mentioned.

Genuine Keyser's Pills,

To be had of the Printer.