

# FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fed  
Lion Hundred, Newcastle County, on the 17th of  
July last, a Negro or Mulatto man slave named BOB,  
about five feet six inches high, nineteen years of age;  
he is straight and slim made, with long feet, and re-  
sembles an Indian; he is very impudent, and will en-  
deavour to pass for a freeman as he has done once be-  
fore in Sussex County, and downwards to Somerset;  
had on an oznabrig shirt, Russia sheeting trowsers, an  
under lincey jacket without sleeves, neither hat nor  
shoes unless he got them since by stealth: he is suspected  
of stealing a black horse, about ten years old, as one of  
the neighbours lost one about the same time. Any person  
who shall secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall  
receive the above Reward, and if brought home all  
reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE CLARK.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to take him up  
at their peril.

By the ship *CÆSAR*, Captain MILLER; and the ship *ALFRED*, Captain CALLENDAR, arrived here from LONDON, we have the following advices.

A. L. I. C. A. N. T., April 28.

THE day before yesterday an edict was published here, ordering all the merchants, as well natives as foreigners, to keep their registers, or books of account, and to draw their bills of exchange, in the Spanish or Italian language; and in case of refusal to conform to the above order, they are to be fined for the first and second offences, and for the third to suffer banishment and confiscation of their goods. The Consuls at this place have made representations to the court on the matter, and they wait an answer with the greatest impatience.

*Moscow*, May 4. A body of 40,000 men are to be assembled here on account of the rejoicing for the peace.

*Lisbon*, May 9. Don Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, after an illness during the whole winter, is so reduced, that there are small hopes of his recovery, and he has had the last sacraments administered to him.

*Madrid*, May 13. They write from Barcelona, that a convoy of 150 ships, laden with all kinds of military stores and provisions, had taken on board the 9th of this month a body of 9000 men; that this convoy, commanded by the Count d'Assalto, Major General, and Governor of Carthagena, was to sail the same day for Carthagena, where it is to join the other convoys from Ferrol, Cadiz, &c. on board of which are embarked 15,000 men, making in the whole a body of 24,000. These letters add, that this armament will sail to some port in Africa; some think Fort Darso, others mention Fort Argel; and the command in chief of the grand expedition will be given to M. de Cevallos, or to the Count de O'Rey-Li, both Lieutenants General.

They write from Carthagena, that among the shipping taken up for the service of his Catholic Majesty, they reckon four Dutch and upwards of sixty French, who had orders to hoist Spanish colours, some English, and a great number of Italian and Spanish vessels.

*Stockholm*, May 19. The town of Philipstadt in Weimeland is entirely burnt down, together with all the magazines of corn.

*Zel*, May 20. Last Saturday the body of the Queen Caroline Matilda, attended by 16 Captains, was carried in a hearse and six, between a double line of soldiers, to the Church of this city, and interred in the royal vault.

*Berlin*, May 27. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, his Prussian Majesty reviewed on the plain of Templin the garrison of this town, together with several regiments in the neighbourhood, making in the whole a body of near 30,000 men.

*Hamburg*, May 27. Letters from Copenhagen of the 20th of this month advise, that on the 19th the Court received the news of the death of the Queen Caroline Matilda; but that hitherto they kept silence on that occasion; that, however, the Prince Royal and the Princess his sister have put themselves into deep mourning, and had no Court in their apartment. These letters add, that the King, the Queen Dowager, and Royal Family, will on this occasion wear the usual mourning for crowned heads, but that they wait for the notification of that death from the Court of London.

L O N D O N.

June 1. Yesterday morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth had a levee at his house in Charles-street, St. James's Square, at which a number of American Agents and Merchants attended.

To-morrow morning the Right Hon. the Lord Sandwich, accompanied by some of the Lords of the Admiralty, will set out on his tour, to take a survey of the dock-yards and shipping in the different ports.

On Tuesday next his Majesty will review the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, called the Oxford Blues, on Black-heath.

June 2. A letter from Lord Percy to his father is arrived at Northumberland-House, containing an account of the skirmish in America. It is said not to differ materially from the accounts already published.

June 3. Some of the Lords of the Admiralty, it is said, are sent for by express, to come immediately to town on very urgent business.

Every breast that is not destitute of humanity, must be deeply affected for the distressed inhabitants of Boston in general, particularly the women and children; the innocent and the guilty, the partisans and the neutral, all involved in one common calamity!

June 5. American matters have thrown the Ministry into confusion; some begin to look towards Mr. Toother side, as thinking the ins will soon be turned to outs.

As soon as the print of Lord North was advertized, a certain American agent sent and purchased a number of copies; and we are further told that he has got some occasional lines written, which are annexed to the bottom of each, and are actually sent off to America, but the proposed end of this we are not able to guess.

It is said that on Friday a person in high office attempted to put an end to his life, but was happily prevented by a relation.

On Monday last the important question between the Stationers company and Mr. Carnan, of St. Paul's church yard, concerning the right of printing almanacks, was determined by the unanimous opinion of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in favour of Mr. Carnan; and on Friday last the injunction obtained by the Stationers company in the Court of Chancery, Nov. 19, 1773, to prevent Mr. Carnan's printing and selling almanacks, was dissolved by the Lord Chancellor.

There never was known so many causes determined in Westminster Hall, after a term ended, as have been since the last. A great proof of the folly and stupidity of people in this age; not a fish woman at Billingsgate, or an orange seller in St. Paul's Church-yard, but has such high notions of honour, that upon the smallest slight offered it, they immediately commence actions, expose themselves, and what they have been years scraping together, squander away among the limbs of the law.

Oniah, the Otaheite, has been often at Ranelagh lately, and enjoyed it much, on account of the ladies being remarkably civil to him.

Saturday, May 20. a tanner, who lives within twenty miles of Hutchin Back-street, near Baldock, returning late from his work, found his wife had gone to bed, but had forgot to lock the door. The husband blundering in the dark, just gave time to another, who had supplied his place to get under the bed. The husband had put off his clothes, and was getting also into bed, when his wife complained she was exceeding ill, and should be glad of some annised water, but feared the publick houses were all shut up, except the Sun Inn, which was at the greatest distance. The honest man put on his clothes, and went to the Sun, where, putting his hand into his pocket for a shilling to pay for the water, the waiter returned it him, telling him he could not change his guinea. The man, amazed to hear mention of a guinea (as knowing he had but a few shillings) hastily put his hand again into his pocket, and pulled out nine more, with a ten pound bank note, and on further examination found he had got a new pair of breeches, and a fine watch. Comprehending the whole then in an instant, he observed, with the coolness of a philosopher, that the affair was over before this, and what was done could not be undone; as his wife, therefore, had been so industrious in putting him into so much ready money, he would have a bottle of wine first, and then carry her the annised water. The tanner had the breeches cried on Tuesday in the open market, but has not yet found an owner.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 2.

"Sailed from Spithead, the Romney man of war, with Admiral Duff, for Newfoundland, who is to command at that place; and the Cherokee store ship for America.

"Arrived at Spithead, the Ardent, Potts, from London, a transport for Boston."

June 7. This day, after the levee is over, a council is summoned to meet at St. James's, said to be on the last dispatches from America, France, and Ireland.

Several of the great officers of state attended his Majesty at Kew yesterday.

A tool of the Ministry was last Sunday giving his master an account of what intelligence he had gleaned in his daily perambulation, relative to the Americans, in which, having often occasion to make mention of them, was several times interrupted by his master, as follows: "Whenever and wherever you have occasion to make mention of these scoundrels, always distinguish them by the word, *the Rebels*, not the Americans."

General Gage's troops are very sickly, inso-much that all the hospitals in Boston are full of them. Their sickness is said to be owing to their drinking very freely of new rum, with which they have been supplied by the inhabitants.

By the last advices from America, it is said that General Gage was busy in fortifying Beacon hill, situated in the heart of the town. It is the opinion of most people that Boston by this time is laid in ashes, and that one stone is not left upon another: The provincials not being able to keep the place, which must be ever subject to a naval force, is the reason given for this proceeding.

It is a determination, we hear, that if the next accounts from America are not more favourable than the last, press-warrants will be issued immediately.

A commercial correspondent has obliged us with the several quantities of wheat and flour imported at Bristol from the following Provinces, from the first of January 1775, to the 27th of April last;

	barrels of flour.	Bush. of wheat.
From New-York	5523	71,123
Maryland	7594	91,888
Philadelphia	8045	35,967
Virginia	1252	42,835
	22,414	241,813

Suppose five bushels of wheat goes to a barrel of flour, which being added to the sum total of the wheat, makes 353,852 bushels, which is the produce of 17,694 acres at 20 bushels per acre, and the value of the same at 5s. per bushel, amounts to 88,470l. 10s. The bread, rye, rice, and indian corn, are omitted, and likewise wheat, barley, and oats, imported from Holland, Germany, and Ireland, at 100d.

During the above said period, twenty ships were cleared out from Bristol for North America, with nothing but ballast. viz.

For New-York,	7
Maryland,	3
Philadelphia,	3
Virginia,	3
South-Carolina,	3
North-Carolina,	1
	20

N. B. The quantity of American provisions imported at Bristol, is scarce a fourth of what is imported at London, Liverpool, Lancaster, and throughout the other parts of England; and therefore when the non-exportation agreement from America takes place with the present scarcity, and almost dearth of our own corn this year, a famine may be dreaded before next spring, if the present American disputes are not previously settled.

June 9. By the latest advices, we learn the Virginian troops are collecting, in order to form a respectable army ready to march as occasion may demand.

The Pennsylvanians are certainly embodying their troops, expecting a visit from General Gage, when reinforced; but his motions are cut off.

Lord Mansfield is most studiously employed every hour which he can spare from the weightier business of the law, in framing a project for putting an end to the disputes between Great Britain and America immediately; but granted that his Lordship should herein be successful, how will he be able to establish that mutual confidence which formerly existed between them, and was the very fountain of our trade and power? The Americans must of necessity be suspicious and distrustful of the ——— faith, nor will they ever, at least for a long time, view us but with a jealous eye.

General Gage viewing the American army with his telescope, saw General Putnam in it, which surprised him; and he contrived to get a message delivered to him, that he wanted to speak to him. Putnam, without any hesitation, waited upon him. General Gage shewed him his fortifications, and advised him to lay down his arms. General Putnam replied, he could force his fortifications in half an hour, and advised General Gage to go on board the ships with his troops.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which Lord North, the Secretaries of State, Lord Gower, Lord Barrington, &c. were present; Prince Mazano, the Spanish ambassador, and all the other foreign ministers, retired a quarter after two, which was soon after Lord Rochford returned with a bundle of papers, which he went for from St. James's himself.

An evening paper says, some dispatches of a very important nature are preparing to be sent to the court of Copenhagen. They are to be carried by a person of distinction, who is to demand an explicit answer; and are said to be in consequence of the late unfortunate Queen's last request respecting the care of her children.

When the tender, humane, delicate King of Denmark, was acquainted with the death of his amiable, much injured Queen, it had such an effect on him, that he expressed his feelings in words, the meaning of which was to the following effect: "This is a loss; but had it happened a few days sooner, I should have saved twelve thousand pounds by it."—It seems this alluded to the remittance of that sum for the half yearly allowance just before.

There are letters and prints by the Quaro, Charleston, which is arrived at Falmouth from Salem, which confirm all the accounts that have been received of the action between the King's forces and the Bostonians; and add, that several small skirmishes have happened since in favour of the latter.

June 10. Notwithstanding the secrecy with which matters are conducted, it is said an express was sent off on Wednesday last to General Gage, containing some proposals which he is to offer immediately to the delegates.

If the above propositions should not be accepted, (which the ministry are in great expectation will) it is a determined point in the cabinet, to take an army of 10,000 foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, which will be sent to Boston immediately.

They write from Dunkirk, that upwards of two hundred British artificers, with their wives and families, arrived here in vessels since January last, to seek employment in the manufactories of France.

A letter from Berlin says, it is certain that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick has entered into the King of Prussia's service, with the rank of General of foot.

A person just arrived from Holland says, there is great talk there of sending out four thousand land forces with all expedition, to reinforce the Dutch colony of Surinam.

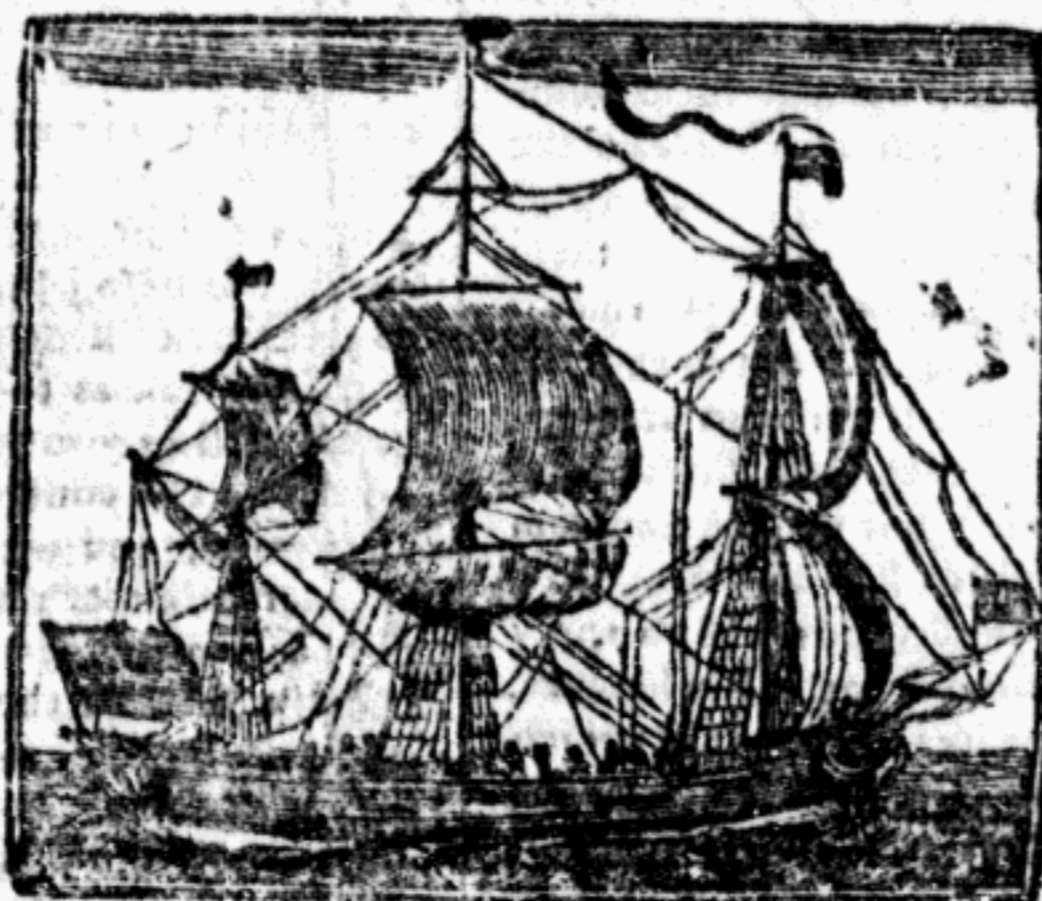
Extract of a letter from the Hague.

"From the many warlike preparations now making by the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Prussia, between whom there is the strictest unity and alliance, it is imagined that they will shortly put in force their favourite scheme of annihilating the ancient system of government in Germany, and establish out of its ruins two formidable monarchies."

Extract of a letter from Dantzick.

"The King of Prussia dropt an expression lately which has occasioned infinite speculation here. In a public conversation he observed, 'The Emperor is

Pennsylvania



Packet

GENERAL

ADVERTISER.

MONDAY,

AUGUST 14th, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, August 14, 1775. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD. FINE FLOUR, at Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence, per Ct. MIDDINGS, at Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence per Ct. RYE, at Ten Shillings per Ct. Whitebread lb. oz. 11d. do. lb. oz. Rye do. lb. oz. 1d. loaf 10 7/8 1d. loaf 10 1/2 1d. loaf 10 1/4 2d. ditto, 1 1/4 2d. ditto, 1 1/2 2d. ditto, 1 3/4 4d. ditto, 1 1/2 4d. ditto, 2 1/4 4d. ditto, 2 1/2 8d. ditto, 3 1/4 8d. ditto, 4 3/4 8d. ditto, 5 9/16 12d. ditto, 5 1/2 12d. ditto, 6 1/4 12d. ditto, 6 3/4 Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor. SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, Aldermen. SAMUEL POWEL, Aldermen.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1775. FOR CORK, THE BRIGANTINE PEACE, DAVID CAMPBELL, MASTER. EXPECTED to sail in about ten days from this date. For passage apply to WILLIAM PATTERSON, or the said master on board the vessel, at Mr. George Graham's wharf, near South-street.

TO BE SOLD BY JOHN HART, At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets. A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shallons, velvets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turkey stripes, plush, embroidered flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, naps, coatings, duffels, stuff shoes, white Russia stockings, ribbons, silk g'uze, calicoes, cottons, chintz and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, silver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c. N. B. Goods for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for each only.

TO BE SOLD BY DAVID SPROAT, CHOICE muscovado sugar; Jamaica spirit; excellent red Port and Sherry wines, in bottles; Carolina tar, and pink-root; ships caboules; low priced broadcloths, well assorted; mens and womens shoes; channelled pumps; mens knit ribbed worsted stockings; a few fine damask table-cloths, very large; fine linens; Scotch threads and carpets; and an assortment of Glass Ware.

Just Published, and ready to be delivered, Printed and sold by R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookfeller, opposite the London Coffee-house, Front-street, Philadelphia; dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North-America; on fine paper, and a beautiful new type, enriched with twelve useful plates of the manoeuvres. Price Six Shillings and Six Pence bound. A few copies on a superfine paper, at One Dollar. (The London edition being Ten Shillings bound).

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS detached in the FIELD: Containing, a SCHEME for forming a CORPS of a PARTISAN. Illustrated with twelve copper-plates of the Manoeuvres necessary in carrying on the Petite Guerre. By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;

To the PUBLIC: THOUGH we have numberless treatises on military subjects, it has always been regretted that none of the authors have descended lower than to instruct Generals in the operations of armies, excepting those who confine themselves to the duties of the parade and garrison; so that inferior officers have had no source from whence they could derive instruction on the duties of their sphere in the field, even though they may have ransacked all the military writers from Vegetius to our books of discipline. The instructions on the sublime parts of war are perfect, none however but General Officers have occasion to consult them for any purpose but speculation, while the art of carrying on the Petite Guerre, and fortifying lesser posts in the field, which is the business of every rank, has remained unheeded, as if unworthy the notice of military writers.

Every one knows of what importance even the smallest detachments are to an army, and must be sensible that if they happen to be commanded by officers who are ignorant of their duty, they can neither expect to procure advantage to the army, or honour to themselves; but as it is only on occasion of being employed in commanding small detachments, that inferior officers can hope to signalize themselves, the knowledge of this particular branch is an object the most worthy of their study and regard.

If to the science of posts be added the manoeuvres of the partisan in secret marches; occupying, defending or attacking posts; reconnoitring countries or the enemy; placing of ambuscades; pursuits or retreats, &c. the whole method of carrying on the Petite Guerre will be known; and this is the intention of the following essay to explain.

CARTRIDGE PAPER, By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE LET, And entered upon immediately, either for the summer season, or till the 15th of April next, THAT handsome Dwelling-house lately occupied by his Excellency Governor Franklin, situated upon the banks of the Delaware, in Burlington, which affords a most delightful prospect of the river, and commands a view of all the vessels passing and repassing: It is three stories high, with four rooms upon a floor, has a large yard, and two gardens well stocked with all manner of garden stuff, as also a small lot for pasture: There are likewise, a good pump with very fine water, a coach-house, chair-house and stable for four horses, besides a kitchen, wash-house and laundry, with good store rooms over each: The whole to be let very reasonable. Any family inclined to treat for the same, may be informed of the terms by applying to the Printer, or on the premises. The Furniture is also to be disposed of, if wanted; likewise a very handsome new chair made by Mr. Willamfen, of Elizabeth Town, and one of the best Chair Horses in the province, he is sixteen hands high, and will trot ten miles an hour in the chair.

WAS taken up and committed to the goal of Cumberland County, on the first of this instant (August) by the subscriber, a certain JAMES BENNETT. Whoever has any demands against the said BENNETT, may find him by applying to ROBERT SAMPLE, Gaoler, at Carlisle. AQUILLA WHITE.

Philadelphia, August 4, 1775. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, by trade bricklayers; one named SAMUEL NEAL, a short well set fellow, has a rock in his walk, five feet five or six inches high, very dark complexion; with black hair; had on a mixed brown and white cloth coat, striped silk waistcoat, buckskin breeches, blue worsted stockings, new shoes and round pinchebeck buckies, and took with him sundry other cloaths, and a mason's trowel. The other named JOHN O'NEAL, a well set fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, a fair complexion and short brown hair, has a very bad look; and when talking to any one is generally playing with his fingers about his breast; had on a light blue cloth coat and vest, dark blue plush breeches lined with red flannel, though it is probable he may wear trowsers, as he took some other cloaths with him. The evening before he went off he took up three pounds, five yards of check, and two pair of coarse white thread stockings, in the subscriber's name; he also took a gun with him. They were seen on the Old York road, fifteen miles from this city. Whoever secures the said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by EDWARD M'KEAGGAN. N. B. Masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

Philadelphia, August 4, 1775. TEN DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad name JOHN PERRY, by trade a rope-maker, eighteen or nineteen years of age, near five feet five inches high, has a fair complexion; had on a ranger's frock, and took with him a gun. He was seen on the Old York road, fifteen miles from this city. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by RICHARD TITTMARY. N. B. Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two indentured Irish servants, viz. JAMES MARR, a stout fellow, five feet nine or ten inches high, about 29 years of age, short black curled hair; had on a blue jacket, check shirt, oznabrigs trowsers, and half worn shoes.—JAMES WALKER, about five feet six or seven inches high, blind of one eye, with a large flesh mark on both cheeks and round his chin, short gray hair, and clothed much as above. Whoever secures the said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have THREE DOLLARS for each if twenty miles from home, or the above Reward if above forty miles, paid by DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

Salbot County, August 2, 1775. RAN AWAY last night, from the subscribers, an English servant man named JOHN SCOTT, a square well made fellow, about five feet four inches high, a good complexion, something sunburnt, wears his own brown straight hair; took with him a blue cloth coat with a red plush cape, a good scarlet knit jacket with callimanco back, old buckskin breeches, a pair of double channelled pumps capped at each toe, but may change his cloaths, as he stole a very good dark claret coloured coat with yellow buttons; he is a very artful scoundrel. Also a white woman, something taller than the fellow, of a very dark complexion, a ring-worm on her upper lip, a small scar on one cheek; she has left behind a mulatto bastard, for having which she is bound to appear next court. It is probable they will pass for man and wife. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each if taken in the county, and FORTY SHILLINGS each if taken fifty miles from home, will be paid by WILLIAM BORDLEY, and WOOLMAN GIBSON the 3d.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of August inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Cryder, in Third-street, near Arch street, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Third-street, between Arch and Race streets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet, bounded by ground of John Kidd, and others; late the estate of John Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of August inst. at six o'clock in the evening, at the house of Leonard Melchior, in Second-street, all that commodious messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Arch and Race streets, now in tenure of Mr. Jacob Winney, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth about 220 feet, bounded by ground now or late of Jonas Smith, and others; late the estate of William Clifton; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Baltimore, July 16, 1775. THE partnership between JOHN WILSON, JAMES CHRISTIE, junior, and ROBERT CHRISTIE, junior, under the firm of JOHN WILSON and Co. is dissolved, and the business now carried on as formerly by John Wilton and Robert Christie, jun. at Rock Run in Harford County; they have purchased James Christie's share of Goods on hand and outstanding debts, and hope for their friends custom as usual. Those who are indebted to the old co-partnership are requested to make as speedy payments as possible to John Wilton, who will receive country produce in discharge of the debts at market price. They now have on hand a variety of Goods, and have just received a quantity of Coarse Salt, which will be sold on reasonable terms by JOHN WILSON, and ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

Just published, and to be sold by JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR. In Front-street, and by the other printers in Philadelphia. Also by Messrs Slough and Francis Sniley, at Lancaster; Mr. Hugh Gaine, in New-York, and by Mr. Robert Wells, in Chadesfown, South-Carolina.

A SERMON on the present situation of American Affairs; preached in Christ Church, June 23d, 1775, at the request of the officers of the Third Battalion of the City of Philadelphia and district of Southwark; by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provost of the College in that city. Price Nine-pence the single sermon, Six Shillings by the dozen, or Six Dollars by the hundred, for such persons as may desire to distribute them among the Military Associates. Also just published, and to be sold by said JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,—Sentiments of a Foreigner, on the disputes of Great-Britain with America. Translated from the French. Venit jamma dies et ineluctabile tempus. VIRG.

TO BE SOLD BY ROBERT HARDIE, At his house in SPRUCE-STREET, MOROCCO leather, oil cloth, and silk umbrellas; mens, womens and boys white leather gloves; Barcelona handkerchiefs; pound pins, &c. &c.

To be RENTED, a commodious three-story brick house and kitchen, and lot of ground, chair-house, stable, hay-loft, stable-yard, a pump before the kitchen door, a garden, very fit for a private gentleman and family, situate in Southwark, to the southward of the Play-house, at the entrance of the Passyunk Road. For particulars enquire as above. †

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. RAN AWAY on Wed' sday the 21st of June last, from the subscriber, living in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, an Irish servant man named GEORGE GEE, about five feet two or three inches high, and about eighteen or nineteen years of age, somewhat freckled, short brown hair, speaks with the brogue upon his tongue, the fore finger of his right hand cut off at the middle joint; had on and took with him, a fine hat half worn, a brown home-made cloth coat with yellow buttons and green lining not much worn, a blue jacket and two shirts half worn, one pair of striped cotton drawers partly new, one pair of blue and white stockings, and a pair of shoes with plated buckles in them; all these much too big for him: He took a leather pocket-book with some money in it. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again; shall have, if out of the county, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of the province the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by THOMAS M'NAGHTEN. N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY about the 20th inst. (July) from the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, RICHARD BUTS, a mulatto man, about twenty-eight years of age, six feet high, and very luffy, flow of speech, has a heavy look, with either a slit in one ear or a piece cut off; had on an oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, fearnought jacket, with an old hat and shoes; he plays on the violin. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighbourhood. Whoever secures the said fellow, and delivers him to Mr. WHITEHEAD, overseer of the Work-house, or to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, paid by THOMAS CASDORP.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, the 14th day of August inst. at One o'clock in the afternoon, if the weather be fair, if not, the next fair day.

A CERTAIN lot or piece of Ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near the Germantown Road, on the roads leading to the Falls of Schuylkill. The said lot, fronting on two roads, three miles and a half from the Court-house of the city of Philadelphia, contains five acres and an half; there is on the same a piece of good meadow ground, and more may be easily made if wanted. The whole is under a good new post and rail fence; and there is on the premises a quantity of the best fruit trees of different kinds, with a young nursery of trees. It is a fine situation for a country seat, the middle part lying high and very pleasant, and in a good neighbourhood. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber living near the premises, and know the terms. WILLIAM WILL.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Ninian Beall's, on Monday, the 21st day of August inst.

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are four plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two mill seats: The purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security payable the 30th day of November, 1776, to carry interest from the date of the bond if not punctually discharged at or upon the aforesaid 30th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchasers. Any person that has a desire to view the land may apply to NIMIAN BEALL. CHARLES BEALL.

Sheriff's Office, August 2, 1775. WHEREAS the sale of the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the Right Honorable William, Earl of Stirling, within my bailiwick, have been often adjourned for want of buyers; and the sale of the Goods and Chattels is now fixed for Thursday the 21st day of August instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and that of the Lands on the 31st day of October next, the vendue to be held on the premises: There are therefore to notify the Public, that the sales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are satisfied.—The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of sale. ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

PAUL FOOKS, NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC for the French and Spanish languages, Professor in the College of this city, and sworn Interpreter for the same, GIVES Notice that he has removed his Office from Second-street into Arch-street, at the house in which Mrs. Peel lately lived, opposite the gate of Christ Church Burying-ground, where he continues to draw and translate French and Spanish writings, as powers of attorney, contracts, accounts, &c. and to state them properly, agreeable to the forms and usages of the respective countries to which they are intended. He also continues to teach the French and Spanish languages in the greatest purity and elegance, at his house morning and evening, and at the College at eleven o'clock as usual.

Bucks County, July 22, 1775. MADE his escape from Newtown Gaol, JOHN MONDAY, born in Ireland, has been well known in Philadelphia for some years past; he is a well made fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, and wore his own hair. Also broke out of Gaol, three run-away servants, viz. JOHN LEE, an Englishman, about 30 years of age; had on when he went away, a red jacket, black knit breeches, thread stockings, half worn pumps and plated buckles: a gun-smith by trade. JAMES MUTRY, born in Ireland, about twenty-one years of age, and about five feet six inches high; had on a dark brown coat, white trowsers and old shoes: a blacksmith by trade. JOHN MONAGHAN, an Irishman, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet three or four inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair tied behind; had on a blue coat and trowsers, and old shoes. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward for Monday, and TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each of the other three, will be paid for securing them in any of his Majesty's gaols so that they may be had again, and reasonable charges if brought to Newtown gaol, by SOLOMON PARKS.

THE Subscribers having opened a VENDUE STORE, at the corner of South and Second-streets, Philadelphia, for the sale of Merchandize, &c. hope for the encouragement of the Public, and their friends in particular, as they intend paying the closest attention to their business, and hope to render satisfactory sales to their employers. Those who are pleased to favour them in this way shall be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's most obedient humble servant, MOORE and ROWAN.

N. B. Goods received at said store at any time for sale.—A set of Chocolate Works to be sold at private sale.

TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM SHIPPIN, COOPER, On the lower side of Market-street wharf, A QUANTITY of SHAD and HERBENTINE, put up in the best manner for truly use, in barrels and half barrels.

very young, and I am very old; yet the time may not be far distant when he and I may divide "Germany between us." This expression was uttered with an air seemingly careless; but those who know in what manner the King of Prussia speaks his mind, will not forget it."

Thursday the Russian and Swedish Ambassadors, with their Ladies, took leave of his Majesty, and on Tuesday they will set out by way of Paris, on their return home.

*Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 15.*

"At five this morning four Spanish ships of the line, commanded by a Rear Admiral, nine frigates, several xebecs, and 100 sail of transports, were seen to pass the Straights from Cadiz bound to Carthageua."

The Phoenix snow, Capt. Willington, from Jamaica to Waterford, took fire in her passage, and all the crew perished, except two, who escaped in the boat, and were brought to England in another ship.

The Mary, Beary, from St. Kitt's to London, is put back, having sprung a leak the third day after she sailed.

*Extract of a letter from Barcelona, May 6.*

"An extraordinary courier from Madrid brought an order for eight battalions of Spanish and Walloon guards, who are in garrison in Catalonia, to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on the first notice; and at the same time an embargo was laid on all ships that were here."

*Extract of a letter from Hanover, May 27.*

"We learn from Brunswick, that the regiment of Prince Leopold has, for a certain sum agreed on, entered into the service of Prussia. That Monarch is raising recruits throughout the empire, and the Austrians are doing the same."

A letter from the Hague mentions, that the States General have given orders for all the barrier towns to be put in a state of defence, and the garrisons to be augmented.

The following Bill not having been brought in time enough the last Session of Parliament to pass into a law, it was therefore ordered to be printed for the inspection of the members against the next year: and as it is a matter of great consequence to the trading part of this kingdom, we have, on that account, laid it before our readers.

**A BILL for preventing the inhuman practice of plundering ships that are shipwrecked on the coast of GREAT-BRITAIN; and for the further relief of ships in distress on the said coasts.**

**WHEREAS** provisions and regulations have been made by divers acts of Parliament, made in the third and fourth year of the reign of King Edward the First, and in the twelfth year of Queen Ann, as also in the eleventh year of King George the First, and in the twenty-sixth year of George the Second, to prevent the plundering and destroying vessels in distress, and the feloni- us taking away shipwrecked or stranded goods; which said provisions and regulations have not proved effectual for preventing such evil practices: therefore for further remedy of the same, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of August, if any ship or vessel shall be wilfully destroyed or damaged upon the said coast, or if the cargo, or any part thereof, be wilfully damaged and destroyed, or feloniously taken away, or by any means detained from the owners thereof otherwise than by the said recited acts is directed and authorized, in such case the inhabitants of the hundred in which the said offences shall be committed, shall make full satisfaction and amends to such person or persons, their executors and administrators, whether his Majesty's subjects or foreigners, for the damages sustained by the said offence (provided that the offender or offenders as aforesaid are not discovered and prosecuted, within the space of three months after such offence committed) the said damages to be recovered in the same manner as directed and authorized by an act of the ninth year of his Majesty King George the First, intituled "An Act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil-disposed persons going armed in disguise, and doing injuries and violences to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects, and for the more speedy bringing the offenders to justice;" and by several acts of the twelfth year of his Majesty King George the First, chapter thirty; the tenth year of his Majesty King George the Second, chapter thirty-two; the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, chapter fifty-seven; and the thirty-first year of his said late Majesty, chapter forty-two: provided also, and it is hereby enacted, That no more shall be recovered from the hundred, by any addition prosecuted by the authority of this act, for the damage done to any ship or cargo, than One Thousand pounds.

And be it further enacted, That any person or persons apprehending, and prosecuting to conviction, any persons whose offences have been declared or made to be felony without benefit of clergy, by the acts of the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Ann, or by the eleventh year of George the First, chapter twenty-ninth, or of the twenty-sixth of George the Second, chapter nineteenth, shall be entitled to a reward of forty pounds, to be paid as in the case of a conviction for a robbery on the high way.

And be it further enacted, That if any person, attempting to apprehend any person guilty of the offences against this and the aforesaid acts, shall be killed, his

executors and administrators shall be entitled to the said reward.

And whereas, by a clause in an act of the twentieth year of King George the second, a subordination of persons was established, to prevent confusion among those who should be assembled to save any ship or wreck; which order hath not been found convenient; therefore, be it enacted, That the said clause be, and it is hereby repealed, and in place thereof, be it enacted, That to prevent confusion among the persons assembled to save any ship, vessel, goods, or effects, as aforesaid, either for want of proper orders, or by contradictory orders, all persons so assembled shall conform, in the first place, to the orders of the master, or other officers or owners of the vessel; and in their absence, or for want of their orders, or their not choosing to take upon them the said direction, then to the persons authorized by the aforesaid act of Queen Ann, or of the aforesaid act of King George the second, in the following subordination, as any of the said persons shall happen to be present; in the first place, to the orders of the Sheriffs of the county, or his Deputy; than to those of the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any corporation; then of any Justice or Justices of the Peace; then to the Coroner; then of any Officer or Officers of the Customs; then of the Excise; then of any Commissioners of the Land Tax; then of any Chief or Petty Conitabie, or other Peace Officers; and any person whatsoever acting, knowingly and wilfully, contrary to such orders, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding forty pounds, to be levied by warrant of one Justice of the Peace; and in case of non-payment, the offender shall be committed to the house of correction for any time not exceeding one month.

And whereas a wicked practice hath prevailed, with regard to the taking off of buoys; for the prevention or punishment of which, no sufficient provision hath been made; be it enacted, That from and after the first day of August, every person who shall maliciously take or cut off any buoy from any anchor or cable, left by any ship on any of the coasts of this kingdom; and being legally convicted of the same, shall be, and are hereby declared guilty of felony, and shall receive sentence of transportation, as in cases of felony, for which such punishment is appointed.

**PHILADELPHIA, August 10.**

By ORDER of the CONGRESS.

**T**HE Delegates for this province will attend at Philadelphia, from the 28th instant to the 3d of September inclusive, to settle the accounts of expences, incurred for raising and arming the Rifle Companies of Pennsylvania, for expresses, &c.

*Philadelphia, COMMITTEE-CHAMBER, August 7, 1775.*

*Resolved unanimously,* THAT the public be advertised of the approaching dissolution of this Committee, on the 15th inst; and that they be desired to choose a new Committee for this city and liberties the day following, being Wednesday the 16th inst.

*Resolved unanimously,* That it be recommended to the public to chuse 76 persons to represent them in Committee for the City, and 24 for the Liberties, viz. 12 for the Northern Liberties, and 12 for Southwark, being all together 100 persons.

*Resolved unanimously,* That it be also recommended to the public to chuse their Committee by ballot, as formerly; and that they meet in their wards, at the usual places, on Monday the 14th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to appoint Inspectors for the ensuing election.

*Resolved,* That the public be notified, that all persons, having any demands on this Committee, are desired immediately to bring in their accounts, to Mr. JOSEPH DEAN, who is impowered to settle with them.

*By order of the Committee.*

**JOHN BENEZET, Agent at Sec.**

*Extract of a letter from the Camp, dated July 28.*

"Within a day or two we have had five deserters from the advanced posts of the enemy; two of them are sensible honest looking fellows; one that came in this morning particularly so.—They have brought a return of the enemy killed and wounded, amounting to 1052: most of the wounded are dead or in a dangerous way: They have had no fresh provisions since the affair of Noddle's Island; and are not like to have any without fighting for it. One of the deserters went off last night, with leave, to Philadelphia; he is a grenadier of the Royal Irish. The deserters say that yesterday morning General Gage surrendered, in the orders of the day, his command of the army to General Howe, and now acts only as civil Governor.—That he is lampooned and despised by the whole army.—That Howe is much censured for his mode of attack on our lines last month.—That their artillery was wretchedly served; and what is more strange that all their spare cartridges which they brought out, were twelve pounders, and they took out only nine pounders cannon, so that when our people were obliged to quit their lines the enemy had not one round of artillery.—That young Richardson was the first person who mounted our parapet; you know him well, he is of the 18th or Royal Irish; he is dangerously wounded.—That their number of effective men is 4000 in Boston, and 2200 on Bunkers hill.—That they despair of forcing our lines; but talk of getting round us if they can.—That 8 sail of transports and one frigate are gone to Fisher's Island and other places in the sound marauding, with 100 men.—That they have erected a large bomb battery on Bunker's Hill, and amongst others two 18 inch French mortars. That our morning gun, yesterday, threw an 18 pound shot into their in-

top of Bunkers Hill.—That the grenadiers of the Royal Welch Fusiliers amounted to 40 at the attack last month, and are now reduced to 8 men.—That the 2d regiment had 12 grenadiers killed out of 39.—that the inhabitants of Boston are ill-uled and miserably fed: That they will be soon released, because provisions begin to be scarce.—That the army begin to clamour for their pay: There is no cash; and bills will not sell under 50 per cent discount. The resolution of the Congress against government bills was wise, and that distressed the enemy exceedingly. The Reading company of rifle men came in on Tuesday; the rest are hourly expected and much wanted. We have frequently thrown into their lines, on the wings of the wind at night, hand bills; and propose to send in a few to-night: these bills are blown into their camp, and get into the hands of their soldiers without the officers being able to prevent it. Major Bruce complained, at an interview, the other day, of such usage.—We retorted his decoying our centries from their posts; two rascals having left us a day or two before, by his or some other officer's means.

"We expect they will begin to bombard us in a day or two; they cannot hurt but benefit us; they will by such means harden our men, and discourage their own: This we have experienced by their bombarding of Roxbury.

*Extract of a letter from Cambridge, July 31.*

"Last Friday we were informed by our out centries at the foot of Bunkers Hill, that the enemy had cut down several large trees, and were busy all night in throwing up a line and abbees in front of it.—In the evening orders were given to the York county rifle company, to march down to our advanced post on Charlestown neck, to endeavour to surround the enemy's advanced guard, and to bring off some prisoners; from whom we expected to learn the enemy's design in throwing up the abbees on the Neck. The rifle company divided and executed their plan in the following manner: Capt. Dowdle with 39 men filed off to the right of Bunkers Hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear of the enemy's centries, without being discovered.—The other division of 40 men, under Lieut. Miller, were equally successful in getting behind the centries on the left, and were within a few yards of joining the division on the right, when a party of regulars came down the Hill to relieve their guard, and crossed our rifle men under Capt. Dowdle, as they were lying on the ground in an Indian file. The regulars were within 20 yards of our rifle men before they saw them, and immediately fired. The rifle men returned the salute; killed several, and brought off two prisoners and their musquets, with the loss of Corporal Crouse, who is supposed to be killed as he has not been heard of since the affair.

"In return for this, the enemy alarmed us last night in their turn. At one o'clock this morning a heavy firing of small arms and cannon occasioned our drums to beat to arms. The army was immediately ordered under arms to their posts.—The firing continued in three different quarters; Roxbury, Sewel's point, at the mouth of Cambridge river, and at the advanced posts at Charles-Town Neck: Some hours elapsed before we knew the design of the enemy, which was this:—We had surrounded some of their out guards the night before, which induced them to serve our centries in the same manner. They sent two flat bottomed boats to Sewel's point, to attack our redoubt there. Sallied out at Roxbury and set fire to the George Tavern, our advanced guard house.—Our people attacked, beat them in, and took one prisoner, who is expected here every minute. The flat bottomed boats after a useless fire of many hours returned.—The picquet guard of the enemy on Charles-Town Neck, attacked and drove in our advanced guard of 60 men, who being reinforced by General Lee's order, recovered their ground and beat off the enemy, killed several, and brought off seven muskets, without loosing a man, although our men engaged them under their guns within point blank shot of their lines.—We are just informed that 250 of the Marblehead sailors have formed on Plowed Hill, and have drove in all the out guards of the enemy.—The enemy do not appear to be very fond of coming out. We shall harass them continually, and for this reason want the aid of the rifle men, as only one company is as yet come in."

**EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R**AN AWAY on the 20th inst. (May) from the subscriber, living in Baltimore, a servant man named THOMAS ARNELL, a gardener, thirty-five years of age, about six feet high, dark complexion, and short black hair; had on when he went away, a white jean coat, an old blue furcoat, a dark blue waistcoat, a pair of old buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, half worn shoes with plain brass buckles, an old linen shirt, and an oznabrig ditto: He came from England about a year ago. It is supposed he has gone in company with MATTHEW HENDERSON, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, pitted a little with the small-pox, and says he is a Welchman; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat and jacket, half worn buckskin breeches, blue worsted stockings, a pair of shoes with steel buckles, and a felt hat; has his hair tied, inclining to red. They are both much addicted to liquor. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS if in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY STEVENSON. N. B. Said Henderson hath been employed by me for some time as a gardener.

YOU must know that by trade I am a Weaver, and (like many others of my trade) am very poor; for what with the unhappy divisions of the mother country and her colonies, and the dislike that some have for English, while at the same time they are exceeding fond of French silks and printed linens, has brought our trade into such a declension, that (to speak in our own term) we may walk a new pair of shoes off our feet, without having the good fortune to meet with a loom's work of Persian, which in time past every man would have despised; but now the most of us would be glad to have even such a mean employ as this; for, Sir, you know half a loaf of bread is better than none at all.

Now, Sir, through this decay of trade, I and my family have been brought into some distress; and finding that we were likely to be brought into much greater, yea even to the want of the common necessaries of this life, I began to think of taking such measures as should support me under these afflicting circumstances; and among other methods that I then thought of, was, that I would read my bible (though before this it had laid by so long, and was so covered with dust, that you might have wrote on it whatever you pleased) for having remembered to have read or heard, that "*Man should not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of GOD*;" This encouraged me to read on, in order to hear what God should farther say to such an afflicted creature as I was.

Well, Sir, you must know I read the third chapter of the book of Exodus, where I found God took notice of the afflictions of the Israelites, and that he had promised to (and actually did) deliver them out of them all. I also read the hundred and nineteenth Psalm, where I found David, who had been delivered out of afflictions, said, "*'Tis good for me that I have been afflicted.*" These and such like texts of Scripture I met with, and which I thought were quite suitable to my unhappy condition, which much encouraged me to go on reading that old antiquated book (called the bible) till at length I came to the 12th chapter of the first book of Kings, which indeed caused me to muse a good deal, and to read it over again and again, till at last I understood it in the following manner.

Rehoboam was the son of Solomon, and Solomon, his father, now being dead, he was brought to the throne of Israel; but it seems that Solomon, in his life time, had in some particular oppressed the people, which caused them to complain; and now they thinking that (as they had a new King come to the throne) he would hear their complaints, and redress their grievances, humbly petitioned him to remove the heavy yoke of bondage from them, which his father had put upon them, that they might again enjoy their former rights and privileges.

Now we are told that Rehoboam took three days to consider of this matter, that he might know what answer he should return to the people, and the people as quietly waited for the answer. Well, he consulted with the old men that waited upon his father, to hear how they would advise him to answer them; and they being his real friends and well-wishers advised him to speak lovingly, tenderly and affectionately to the people; and they also told him the dreadful consequences that would naturally follow if he did not; the people would not continue with him; and if he had hearkened to them, and took their advice, it had been better for him; for practice makes perfect, and experience is the best school master. These were old men, and consequently had seen, and heard, and understood much, and therefore were able to teach him much. But it was his misfortune not to know how to manage a nation or people, and at the same time too obstinate to be taught. But as the proverb is, "*obstinate people seldom want for woe,*" and thus it happened with him. Now having refused the counsel of the old men, he went to the young men that were brought up with him, and said to them, "*What counsel give ye that we may answer this people?*" And they seemed to have their answer ready; an answer that just suited his cursed will. And this is what they bade him speak unto the people:

*My little finger shall be thicker than my father's beams, for whereas my father did load you with a yoke, I will add to you yoke. My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions.* So the King took their advice, and spake roughly to the people, though he had cause enough to be sorry for it afterwards. Thus you see what a comfortable answer they (who had so humbly petitioned for their liberty, and had profited upon the enjoyment of it to be his faithful subjects) received from their Sovereign.

But let us take a view of what follows—When Israel saw that the King barked not unto them, the people answered the King, saying, What portion have we in David? Neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. To our tents, O Israel, now see to thine own house, David, so Israel departed unto their tents.—Here we see how bold and resolute they were in their revolt; they highly resented the provocation that Rehoboam had given. But notwithstanding this, Rehoboam was resolved the tax he would have, (for I should have observed that this yoke that the people complained of was a tribute or tax which King Solomon had laid on them, and which they were now desirous should be taken off; but he (that is Rehoboam) was resolved he would have it, therefore he sent Adoram his tax-gatherer, to gather it in; but I think he met with much worse treatment than having a coat of tar and feathers; for the history informs us, that when the Israelites saw him, they stoned him with stones, that he died; and Rehoboam himself was glad to fly to Jerusalem for shelter. O how did their foolish Prince go on from one extreme to another! He hectored and looked big when he thought all was his own, but sneaked and looked mean when he saw himself in danger. But as he had the good fortune to quit safe to Jerusalem, he now begins to consult

of some measures to be taken to humble this people, and bring them back again; and he is resolved if he cannot do it by force of argument, he will do it by force of arms, (and many there were to set him forward in this, for some are exceeding fond of shedding blood) and accordingly he raised an army of an hundred and four score thousand chosen men to fight against Israel, to make them humble. But this attempt did not at all please the God of Israel, therefore he said "*Ye shall not go up to fight against your brethren.*" Observe these were brethren that were thus going to fight against one another; and this thing did not please the Almighty, so he would not suffer it to be done, by which means much expence was saved, and many precious lives spared; but yet the kingdom was taken out of the hands of Rehoboam.

I shall not attempt in the least degree to apply these things to any nation or people whatever, but shall leave it to be done by those who have much more wisdom and understanding in these things than I have; only whoever this coat may be found to fit, I would have the Gentleman put it on, and wear it as his own; and let him know that it was not only a weaver that wove it, but also cut it out, and made it up on purpose for him.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,  
A poor Weaver at Spitalfields.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

YOU have now, my Lord, obtained the desire of your heart; you have occasioned the sword to be unsheathed, and blood in abundance has been shed; your orders are obeyed, your wishes are accomplished. The prudence of General Gage would never have permitted HIM to attempt a massacre like that lately attempted at Concord. Long residence, an intimate knowledge of the dispositions of the Americans, and a sedulous attention to their manners and customs, these are some of the qualifications which rendered General Gage a fit person to command on the American expedition, and, until the orders to attempt a massacre were dispatched, he, like another Fabius Maximus, aimed rather at conciliation.

As every sentence which hath fell from your lips relative to America hath been treasured up in the minds of the discerning part of mankind, you must not be surpris'd if your sentiments are examined with attention, and commented on with severity. As a private man I conceive your mind too contracted, your views too narrowed by confined abilities, to render your notions of any consequence to the public; but as an official servant of Lord Bute's, an hint falling, though but at second hand from your lips, will afford a clue to unravel the perplexed mazes of the favourite's measures.

It has been affirmed, that you have more than once expressed the utmost astonishment, that "General Gage should so long have remained in a state of inactivity cooped up near Boston, as if the whole of his commission extended to garrison a single town in a rebellious province."

We are told from authority which couriers may condemn, but which good men will acquiesce in, that the lips are prompt to deliver what the heart is most prone to conceive. This truth you have verified; out of the abundance of your heart you have spoken such things as make humanity shudder, and reason start back appalled. It is now, my Lord, plain to demonstration, that the orders issued to Colonel ABERCROMBIE were sanguinary: the pen of the minister who dictated them was dipped in blood. But how have these orders been executed? Have they failed of the desired effect? Are there not quite too many human victims weltering in their gore, as your patrons behind the curtain could have wished? A general massacre hath not ensued; the attempt has miscarried; a defeat, inglorious to the arms of Britain, hath taken place; the KING's troops have been routed, and had they been headed by a monarch similar to Charles the First, perhaps both the leader and his banditti might have received the chastiment due to their insolence.

The Americans, who have designedly been represented to your Lordship as a parcel of cowards and poltroons, have given the KING's troops battle, and they have gained a victory over the REGULARS, of whom Lord Sandwich so much boasts. This should open your eyes, if they are not darkened like your intellects. You should no longer give ear to those who, to promote their interests, would embroil their hands in the blood of the unhappy Americans.

Blinded by principles of Jacobitism, and holding the maxims of liberty in abhorrence; callous to the sublimer feelings, and mistaking the destruction of a constitution which breathes the spirit of honourable equality, thirsting for blood, and desirous of possessing estates acquired by forfeitures, you have sacrificed the KING's troops by employing them on a dishonourable expedition.—In atonement for this iniquitous act, the nation ought surely, my Lord, to receive some compensation.—Let the nation be compensated.—In return for sacrificing the lives of better men, sacrifice your own, and thus spare the executioner the trouble of poisoning the axe. Whenever the day of retribution comes, it will not come unadvised, for you have long been forewarned of the consequences. Perhaps you may disregard them. You may confide in the protection of a master, who, if he spares you, he will violate every rule of distributive justice.

My Lord, whatever you may think, I firmly believe that the wrath of heaven awaits the man who prostitutes the power delegated by the people to the purpose of enslaving them. A cursory survey of nature will teach us, that individuals are exalted above their fellows only for their general benefit. This is the case in politics; it is the same in philosophy; Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Chancellor Bacon, and many other celebrated favourites of heaven, were instructed by divine emanation for the benefit of mankind; every age produces some favourite of the Almighty; but, my Lord, the Creator hath given such beings to the world for general benefit; for universal use,

and they only to be admired in proportion as they promote the welfare of society. You have heard, my Lord, to be sure, of such a thing as political virtue, but alas! how few possess the virtue of imitation!

My Lord, I beseech you to peruse Mr. Burke's speech; peruse it coolly without prejudice, divested of the spirit of opposition; throw aside the minister and assume the man; let not obstinacy preclude conviction, nor private consideration prevent public benefit. You have been accused of being the FUTURED minister of a concealed skulking favourite; some men have been so weak as to extenuate your criminality by admitting you to be thus tutored; it is, my Lord, on the contrary, an high aggravation of your guilt, and will be remembered in the day of your calamity; for he who errs from principle has some shadow of excuse, but he who blindly follows the direction of another, because advantages may result from his obedience, such a man must be an atrocious offender.

I am far from believing you to be the tool supposed; I fancy the mischief is all your own; yet, my Lord, if (as Sir Robert Cotton says) the people measure their obedience from the good received, sure I am, that the people will also proportion their resentment to the evil inflicted.

My good Lord of candour, the experiment of a tory ministry and the design of introducing the German system you see will not do; be generous (as you cannot longer with safety be tyrannical) restore us and the Americans to those rights we before enjoyed; let us not continue the scoff of nations; at least be you prudent and save yourself, for be assured, that want of success will either render you the devoted victim of your deluded master, or you will fall by the resentment of the public; remember the fate of Strafford, and be wise; at least if that is impossible, be yourself, and run-away from impending danger.

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L O N D O N, June 6.

YESTERDAY the Hon. Col. Carib Dalrymple set out an inside passenger in the great coach for Portsmouth to embark for America; but is NOT appointed Governor of New-York, as mentioned in some of the papers; with him set out the famous COLONEL GRANF, who made the memorable speech, in the House of Commons, on American cowardice! It is said, he takes out letters of recommendation from THE BRISTOL PATRIOT to his father and friends at New-York.

The King of Prussia has a demand of 700,000l. on Great-Britain, and he has lately declared that he expects immediate payment.

Advices from Cadiz inform us, that letters had lately arrived from Chili, in South-America, giving an account of a general insurrection breaking out throughout that whole province among the Indians. It is added, that there has been already a most incredible slaughter of the natives of Spain, and those of Spanish descent.

Advices are said to be received from Lisbon, that the garrison of Estremadura in Spain, has revolted and murdered the Governor, and that a body of troops had marched to prevent any further bad consequences.

Extract of a letter from Strathpey.

"The spirit of emigration has reached this country; for on Tuesday se'ennight about two hundred persons rendezvoused at Aviemore, and marched off for Greenock, where they are to embark for America."

June 7. The Spanish Ambassador, we are assured, has received no less than seven expresses from the Court of Madrid since his arrival in England.

Lord Mansfield and Sir Fletcher Norton are daily consulted by the minister in regard to the proceedings of the Americans: A motion was made at a late council, for a public proclamation to be issued against them as rebels, but was overruled by the interposition of the two Lawyers.

When the last packet left Calais, two large vessels were loading with firelocks and ammunition, but for what place they were destined it was not known.

Monday failed from the Downs a Friendship, Trenham, and Fortitude, Willis, (transports) with troops for Boston.

June 9. The Lords Lieutenants of all the counties in England, Scotland, and Wales have received instructions for giving in a complete list of the officers, subalterns, and private men in their several corps at the War Office.

It was last night very current that an express was just arrived from General Gage desiring with all expedition, a reinforcement of 5000 men at least, whom he recommends to be accounted in the manner of the Highland regiment. He also desires a draught from the train of artillery, with some field pieces.

We are assured from good authority, that administration are in possession of genuine dispatches from Boston, whatever may be their motive for withholding the contents from the public.

June 12. The shedding of blood is now commenced in America. It has been long repeatedly foretold to the present Tory Administration, but they delight in blood. It has been remarked, that the Court never looked more gay, than on the receipt of the late news from Boston. But while they are thus enjoying their sanguinary schemes, the public will remember, that Lord Chatham's proposition for preventing the effusion of blood, was treated by the Ministry with the most marked and insolent contempt. When the remonstrance from the city lamented, at the foot of the throne, that the blood of his Majesty's subjects would be the consequence of persevering in their oppressive measures against our fellow subjects in America; the courtiers burst out into a fit of laughter. These things will be remembered, when the blood they have wickedly shed is visited upon their heads, and they are overwhelmed by the popular vengeance they have provoked.

The Ministry have applied to Lord Chatham to take the helm in the present storm, not to conciliate, but to conduct their bloody measures. He re-

jected the proposition with a disdain that became him. This Tory sanguinary administration will leave nothing unattempted to destroy the liberties of our persecuted fellow subjects in America.

A late Governor of Massachusetts Bay was sent for express, to advise in the present alarming state of America. It shews consummate wisdom in asking the opinion of a man who has constantly deceived this country, and whose misrepresentations have ended in the blood, instead of the slavery, as he intended, of his countrymen. Old as he is, he may live to suffer far, if not repeat, of his wickedness.

We are informed, that four vessels, containing about 700 emigrants, have sailed for America, from Port Glasgow and Greenock, in the course of the last and preceding week. Most of these emigrants are from the North Highlands; and, it is said, two vessels are failed for that country, in order to carry over more.

Ministry have at length received advices from America, and in the Gazette of Saturday evening, the substance of those advices was related in the following manner.

London Gazette. (Whitehall.) June 10, 1775.

Lieut. Nunn, of the navy, arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's and has brought letters from General Gage, Lord Percy, and Lieut. Col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what passed on the 19th of April last, between a detachment of the King's troops in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and several parties of rebel Provincials, viz.

Gen. Gage, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith, of the tenth regiment, and Major Pitcairne of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning eight companies of the fourth, the same number of the twenty-third and forty-ninth, and some marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy to support the other detachment.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith finding after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green, close to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a stone wall, and also from the meeting-house and other houses, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairne's horse shot in two pieces. In consequence of this attack by the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing farther happening, where they effected the purpose for which they were sent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordinance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gunpowder, musket balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the rebels assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord they were very much annoyed, and had several men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambushes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while dispersed; but as soon as the troops returned their march, they began to fire upon them from behind stone walls and houses, and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles, by which means several were killed and wounded; and such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

It is not known what numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded, but it is supposed that their loss was considerable.

General Gage says that too much praise cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieut. Col. Smith, and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual intrepidity.

Return of the commission, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, killed, wounded and taken prisoners on the 19th of April, 1775, in the CIVIL WAR COMMENCED IN SUPPORT OF THE USURPATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fourth, or the King's own regiment—Lieut. Knight, killed; Lieut. Gould, wounded and prisoner; three sergeants and one drum wounded; five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded and eight missing.

Fifth regiment—Lieut. Thomas Baker, Lieut. William Cox, Lieutenant Thomas Hawkshaw, wounded; five rank and file killed; fifteen wounded, and one missing.

Tenth regiment—Lieut. Col. Francis Smith, Capt. Lawrence Parsons, and Lieut. Wald Kelly killed; Ensign Jeremiah Lester, wounded; one rank and file killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing.

Twenty-third regiment—Lieut. Col. Bery Bernard wounded; four rank and file killed; twenty-six wounded, and six missing.

Thirty-eighth regiment—Lieutenant William Sutherland wounded; one sergeant wounded; four rank and file killed; eleven wounded.

Forty-third regiment—Lieutenant Hull wounded, and prisoner; four rank and file killed; six wounded; two missing.

Forty seventh regiment—Lieutenant Donald McCleod and Ensign Henry Baldwin, wounded; one sergeant wounded; five rank and file killed; twenty-one wounded.

Fifty-second regiment—One sergeant missing; three rank and file killed; two wounded.

Fifty-ninth regiment—Three rank and file killed; three wounded.

Marines—Captain Souter and second Lieut. McDonald wounded; second Lieut. Isaac Potter missing; one sergeant killed, two wounded, one missing; one drummer killed; twenty five rank and file killed, thirty-six wounded, five missing.

TOTAL. One Lieut. Col. killed.—Two Lieutenant Colonels wounded.—Two Captains wounded.—Nine Lieutenants wounded.—One Lieut. missing.—Two Ensigns wounded.—One Sergeant killed, four wounded, two missing.—One Drummer killed, one wounded.—Sixty two rank and file killed, one hundred fifty-seven wounded, twenty four missing.

N. B. Lieutenant Isaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken prisoner.

(Signed) THOMAS GAGE.

### CAMBRIDGE, August 3.

Last Monday morning, near Charlestown Neck, a warm fire began between our advanced parties and those of the enemy, attended with cannonading from the enemy's works on Bunker's Hill. We took two marines prisoners, and killed several of the regulars, with the loss of one man, belonging to the regulars, who was killed with a cannon ball. We hear that the enemy are about dismantling the works of William.

On Thursday last notifications were posted up in the town of Boston, the purport of which was to inform all such of the inhabitants as were desirous of quitting the town, that they might give in their names to the town major; great numbers immediately applied, and several have had permission to come out. The reason of this permission is owing to the scarcity of provisions, Gage thinking he must be obliged to furnish them out of the King's stores, or let them starve.—They were not permitted to bring out their effects.

### WORCESTER, August 2.

Several men of war and two or three transports, sailed last week from Boston, where they were bound was not certainly known, but it is conjectured they are gone in search of fresh provisions.

On the same day we learn that a detachment of 300 men from our army, under the command of Major Tupper, were sent to light house island, on information being given that the King's troops were rebuilding it; the enemy perceiving our people coming, prepared to receive them, our troops were ordered not to fire until they landed, which they did not do boldly up to the enemy, killed ten or twelve on the spot, among whom was the commanding officer, and took the remainder about thirty-five in number, demolished the enemy's work, and were preparing to embark, but the tide leaving them they were obliged to tarry till its return, mean time a large number of boats from the men of war came up in order to reinforce the enemy on the island, and a smart firing from both parties commenced, our troops however got safe back with their prisoners, with the loss of one man killed, and two or three wounded.

### NEW YORK, August 10.

Last Tuesday the first division of Colonel McDougall's battalion of provincial troops failed, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ritzenma, to join Major General Schuyler at Ticonderoga: They will soon be followed by the second, under Major Zedwitz; and their Colonel is preparing immediately to follow with the third and last division.

Last Sunday an express arrived from Suffolk County, on Long-Island, with information that a number of transports, with a considerable body of troops from Boston, under convoy of five ships of war, had appeared off Montock Point; that an officer landed, and requested to purchase a number of cattle and sheep, which was refused. The particulars of the proceedings in consequence of this demand must be deferred, till more authentic accounts are received. We hear that the officers of the county militia marched a large body of men to the place of their landing; and on Tuesday last Major General Wooster, with the Connecticut forces, left their encampment at Harlem, crossed the East River, at Hoorn's Hook, and marched with expedition to aid in concert with the militia.

By a return express who left the Camp at Cambridge, last Friday evening, we are informed that 6 fail of transports failed from Boston, under convoy of a man of war, some time ago, for the Eastward of Casco-Bay, for forage; that they landed a number of men for the purpose;—That while the men from the ships were landed, a number of men from the shore possessed themselves of 5 of the ships, made the seamen and soldiers prisoners, and secured the ships out of the reach of the man of war.

### PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Corporal Creufe, of the riflemen, now prisoner at Boston, has sent a letter to his comrades in the camp, informing that he was treated kindly by the Regulars.

The Address to the Soldiers, which has been printed at Cambridge, and dispersed among the ministerial troops, has the following injointment.

- |                                                |                                 |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PROSPECT-HILL.                                 | BUNKER'S-HILL.                  |
| I. Seven doll. a month.                        | I. Three pence a day.           |
| II. Fresh provisions, and in plenty.           | II. Rotten salt pork.           |
| III. Health.                                   | III. The Scurvy.                |
| IV. Freedom, ease, affluence, and a good farm. | IV. Slavery, beggary, and want. |

### Extract of a letter from Cambridge, August 5.

Since I wrote you last, our troops have had several skirmishes with the enemy, in all of which we have had the better of them. We have burnt the light-house twice. The last time Major Tupper with three hundred men went down to effect it; he found the party there had repaired the

building, and lighted it the night before. The party consisted of about fifty marines and Tories, a maffer carpenter from New-York among the latter. Our people were fired on by the party on the island before they landed. However they landed, and finally carried the island, took what was valuable, burnt the building, killed the Lieut. who commanded and eight others, and took the rest prisoners, and also burnt one sloop and one schooner, and got off with the loss of one man killed, one wounded dangerously, and one boat lost. Since the riflemen arrived they have killed 6 or 8 officers of distinction on the lines of Charlestown; a son of Lord Holland is also dangerously wounded. We have the names of the officers in camp, but have not them by me in memory to as to give them to you. Last Sunday evening the enemy sallied from the neck on our out sentries, drove them back to our main guard without the George tavern, and before our main guard turned out and reached them, set fire to the George, which was burnt down; but our men from the main guard soon drove them back quite into their lines, killed one officer and several men, without one of ours killed or wounded.

For some days past Gen. Gage has been permitting the people to come out of Boston, stripped of every thing, and what they call a pocket serjeant to search every persons pocket, that no one carries with him or her more than five pounds. The inhabitants are extremely distressed, and the troops almost as much. Almost all their wounded at Bunker's Hill and elsewhere are dead, and all the Provincials who were prisoners with them, are dead. They say our balls were poisoned, but the bad provision and the scurvy, which prevails among them, is a more probable and charitable way of accounting for the death of the wounded. Certainly there never was any poisoned balls used. Some of their officers are still very angry, talk high and big, but the more sensible men among them are dispirited, and say that it is in vain to attempt any thing, for if they should attempt our lines, success is uncertain; and should they succeed, the enemy will rally again on the next hills, and increase in number and in rage, and will harass them to death, and those that may happen to survive the conflict at the lines; that they cannot do as in Europe, fight one or two battles in a season, and then lie still and quiet, and refresh on good provisions, forage, &c. and get recruited from the neighbourhood; here they cannot be succoured in the course of months.

The troops are universally disheartened; both officers and men heartily cursing Mr. Gage and the Tories; not one of the latter dare be seen among them. It has been seriously talked of to plunder the town of Boston, and desert it. If they are not soon recruited, I shall not be disappointed at the sight. Eight or ten of their men have lately deserted to us, and say, hundreds will do the same the first opportunity. By deserters, inhabitants of Boston, &c. it is agreed that the enemy have not so many men now as at the first of April. Their losses killed and wounded have been great, and by sickness greater still. Those troops, who have been here three or four years have not been so sickly, but those who have come lately have been very sickly indeed, and now remain so. I believe most of them will be swept off by sickness, if we lie still, and only look on, and keep them from fresh provisions, &c.

There is advice from Canada, that Governor Carlton having in vain endeavored by fair means to engage the Canadians in the service against the Colonies, he attempted to compel them by force, on which there was an insurrection of 3000 men to oppose that force; and that they did not desist till they received assurances that no compulsion should be used. It is said they are determined to observe a strict neutrality.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Aug. 10. We are informed that 13 fail of vessels have arrive at the East end of Long-Island, 8 whereof are supposed to be men of war; what they will do I imagine a few days will inform us.

The express, who was sent by the Congress, is returned here from the Eastward, and says he left the Camp last Saturday; that the Riflemen had picked off ten men in one day, three of whom were Field Officers, that were reconnoiring; one of them was killed at the distance of 250 yards, when only half his head was seen.

Last night arrived here the Georgia Packet, from Georgia, in which came passengers, the Hon. JOHN HOUSTON, ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES, LYMAN HALL, and Dr. ZUBLY, Delegates appointed to represent that Colony in the Continental Congress.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Committee of Somerset County. Prince's Ann, July 4, 1775.

It having this day been made appear by Doctor John Odel Hart to this Committee, that on Friday last a pedlar, calling himself JAMES DOOE, and lately from Scotland, was exposing goods for sale at Salisbury Town, in this County; that he then and there was called upon by several members of this Committee for certificates, or some other evidence of the said goods having not been imported contrary to the Association of the Honourable Continental Congress, which not being able to produce, he was advised by the said members to attend the weekly meeting of this Committee, on this day and place, and abide their determination thereon, and in the mean time to forbear offering any of his goods for sale, all which the said Dooe faithfully engaged to perform: But the said Dooe not having appeared, and this Committee being informed that he did afterwards offer his said goods for sale, on full consideration of the above information,

Resolved unanimously, That the said Dooe, from his conduct aforesaid, has given great reason to suspect that he is not only inimical to the liberties of America, but that the said goods, or some of them, have been imported in violation of the Continental Association: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That we will not, and that the inhabitants in this County ought not, to have any intercourse or connection whatever with the said Dooe, until he shall appear before this Committee and give proper satisfaction for his conduct aforesaid: and it is recommended that an inviolable regard be paid to this resolution.

By Order of the Committee,  
HENRY JACKSON, Clerk.

### Bucks County, August 4, 1775.

WHEREAS the Committee of Safety, appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, have requested the Committees of the several Counties in this Province, to make a return to them, of all the officers of the Military Association, in order that commissions may be made out for them, agreeable to a late resolve of the Continental Congress. And as the several Committees are also requested to make a return of the number of Associates, and also of the Non-Associators within their respective districts;—the special Committee of this County do therefore request the Colonels of the several battalions to furnish the Committee, at their next general meeting, to be held at the house of John Bogart, in the Township of Buckingham, the said instant, with lists of all the officers within their districts: And the several Captains are also requested to furnish the Committee at the same time, with exact lists of the Associates, and Non-Associators within their respective townships.

Signed by order of the Committee,

JOSEPH HART, President.

N. B. All concerned are desired to attend precisely at Ten o'clock.

### TO GENERAL BURGOYNE.

SIR,

IN an attempt to answer your letter to General LEE, it would be ungenerous not to take notice of the politeness you have discovered in every part of it. While we condemn your reasoning as a Politician and your conduct as a Soldier, we are forced to acknowledge that we are charmed with your virtues and accomplishments as a Gentleman.

The design of this letter is not to enter into a controversy with you concerning the right of the British Parliament to bind the Colonies. The subject has been exhausted in a number of pamphlets, and speeches that have never been answered. I beg leave only to remark, that your definition of the unlimited power of the British Parliament resembles the Athenian creed in more things than its sound. It transcends the comprehension of our reason, and like other mysteries which have lately been revealed at St. James's it is entirely an article of faith. You have forgotten the origin of the British constitution, as well as the extent and local circumstances of the empire, or you would never have attempted to reduce such an article to practice. You have forgotten too the most shining events in the history of the empire. The execution of King Charles the first, the banishment of James the second, and the unequalled success of the last war, were all brought about before the inauspicious revelation was given of the SUPREMACY OF PARLIAMENT.

We wonder that you should impute your ignorance that the present dispute between Britain and the Colonies is about the right of taxation. "Substantial revenue" was the watch word, when Lord North let slip the dogs of war upon us in the last session of Parliament. You, Sir, were a witness and a supporter of his Lordship's motion for a revenue, and you well know that the tyrannical acts which preceded it the year before were intended only to prepare us for it.

It is the grossest misrepresentation to charge the Colonies with aiming at independence upon the crown of Britain. Our Sovereign, it is true, has divided his dominion over us with a venal Parliament. He has established Popery and arbitrary power over the greatest part of our continent—He has torn away our charters—and after all has answered our petitions for a redress of our grievances with fleets and armies. But what returns have his Colonies made for such treatment? They have not dissolved their allegiance to him—They have not proclaimed him a traitor, nor imprecated the fates of King Charles and King James upon him. "Though insulted and abused, (to use their own words\*) they wish for reconciliation—though defamed as seditions, they are ready to obey the laws—and though charged with rebellion, they will cheerfully bleed in defence of their Sovereign, in a righteous cause." In a word, the loyalty of the American Colonies resembles the piety of the Roman Catholics, and has always increased in proportion to the degrees of their distance and ignorance of the power which governs them. They believe (in the language of the constitution) that "our King can do no wrong." They have constantly charged all his original guilt upon Lord Bute, and all his actual transgressions upon the present Ministry.

The "deluded people of America" have already experienced some of the heaviest calamities which you say now impend them. Our rivers have sent famine and sword among us. Earthquakes and pestilence it is true are in the list of national calamities, but these, we thank God, do not derive their commissions from the British Parliament.

Allow me now, Sir, from the same national sympathy that dictated your concern for the people of America, to add, that the people of Great-Britain know little of the calamities which impend them. The honor of your arms has received a stain which no future victories will ever be able to wipe away. A few undisciplined peasants have defeated and chased 3000 of your best troops twenty miles in four hours. An army of patriots without a single quality necessary to form soldiers, and armed with nothing but rusty firelocks and broomsticks, have confined 10,000 veteran British soldiers, with three of their most experienced Generals, to a few acres of ground, and have obliged them to submit to all the hardships of a siege. Happy would it be for Britain if her calamities ended here, for her safety can only be purchased by the infamy and destruction of her army! I do not anticipate among her calamities the turbulence of a revolution of Kings, or Ministers. I believe with you that not only a majority in the House of Commons, but that the bulk of the nation are against the claims of America, and I predict, from these melancholy facts, that they are both ripening themselves for that despotism they are endeavouring to force upon the Colonies. I beg leave to turn your attention for the present to another object. France and Spain have not yet digested their losses in the last war. It is to no purpose for our Sovereign to administer to his Parliaments the annual opiate of the pacific dispositions of those kingdoms in his speeches. It is to no purpose to obtain promises of neutrality or assistance from foreign Ambassadors. I blush for the credulity of our Court in relying so much upon national faith, after having rewarded Dalrymple and Johnson so liberally for expelling the phantoms of patriotism and liberty from the world. Allow me to inform you, Sir, from good authority, that France and Spain are fomenting the present dispute between Britain and the Colonies. We know that they are ready to open their ports to our ships. We know that they have aids of all kinds at our service if we require them. We know too as much of their enmity to freedom and protestantism as our fellow-subjects in Britain; but if subjection or slavery are to be our portion, we shall chuse rather to receive them from the hands of an old enemy than an old friend. And should this be the case, will not Britain awaken too late from her delusion? The prostituted pen of Dr. Johnson may tell the nation of the glory of ancient

\* Address to the people of Ireland.

times when commerce and the American Colonies were unknown; but you know the revolution which the discovery and commerce of the eastern and western parts of the world have introduced into the policy and government of the European nations, and you know too that the Power of Britain and her rival states has stood upon commerce alone for above a century. It is needless to repeat to you that every availed loom in Great Britain is stamped with America. National bankruptcy and poverty must certainly follow the loss of the commerce of the Colonies. It would be easy to point out other evils which must accompany such a national catastrophe. But the subject is too painful to proceed any further. I have English blood in my veins, and my pulse still beats high with affection for my parent land.

For heaven's sake reflect upon the tendency of your present conduct. I call upon you as a soldier not to disgrace your sword by sheathing it in the bowels of your countrymen. I call upon you as a citizen to divest yourself of prejudice, and to behold the dignity of the Crown and Parliament of Britain inseparably connected with the freedom of the Colonies. We still love the once just and glorious nation from which we are defended, and we wish our union with them to be perpetual. The still voice of Justice is seldom listened to, in sudden gusts of national resentment, but we shall be satisfied if, in a few years, their enmity against us yields to a sense of its injustice.

### CHARACTACUS.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.  
Ship Alfred, T. Callender, London.  
Sch. Nancy, W. Clarke, Hispaniola.  
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Btito.  
Brig Charlotte, J. Montgomery, Lisbon.  
Sloop Sally, J. Nicholls, Penobscott, N. E.  
Ship Caesar, W. Miller, London.  
Sloop Polly, B. Hayward, Tobago.  
Sloop Betty, E. Coffin, St. Kitts.  
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenada.  
Brig Two Friends, R. Inkfon, St. Vincents.  
Sch. Brothers, F. M'Cauley, St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS.  
Brig Fanny, T. Murdoch, Dominica.  
Brig Dolphin, J. Randall, Falmouth.  
Brig Polly, J. Beach, St. Kitts.

CLEARED.  
Sloop Speedwell, L. Carman, Bristol.  
Ship Ranger, P. Amiel, Maryland.  
Sloop Three Friends, M. Fegan, Penobscott, N. E.  
Sch. Betty, L. Langdell, Newcastle on Del.  
Brig Molly, J. Muller, St. Kitts.

John Published, and is Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,  
IN MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

### A SERMON,

PREACHED before the Congregations of CHRIST CHURCH and ST. PETER'S, PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, July 20, 1775.

Being the DAY recommended by the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS for

A GENERAL FAST  
Throughout the TWELVE UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.

By THOMAS COOMBE, M. A.  
CHAPLAIN to the Most Noble the MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.  
THE SECOND EDITION.

Passunk Township, August 24, 1775.

WAS taken up about two months ago, by FRANCIS YOUNG, and DANIEL WILLIAMSON's place, a BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, one hind foot white between the hoof, a cut in his right side, branded on his left side D S, and has several saddle marks. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof for charges. ||

### TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of CHEESE, fit for present use, manufactured after the manner of Gloucester and Cheshire Cheese, and nothing inferior to either. Likewise a quantity of clean Timothy Grass Seed, of this year's growth. Enquire of ANN BROTHERTON, on Monckton Park, near Wilmington, Newcastle County. §

### WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN that can be well recommended, to do the business of a house, and take care of children. Apply to the Printer.

### TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT new three story brick HOUSE, with a good kitchen and cellars, between Market and Arch-streets, near Fifth-street. Enquire of ADAM ZANTZINGER, in Market street.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, cabinet-maker, in Pine Street, Philadelphia, an Irish servant man named JOHN M'CEAN, by trade a cabinet-maker, but most accustomed to chair-making, about 24 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, well made, short black hair, full faced, black eyes and eyebrows, with a scar on either the right or left brow, a down looking countenance, and pretends to beat the drum; bad on when he went away, a long deep brown dust surtout coat almost new, a scarlet jacket lined in the inside with white and blue check, a pair of white corduroy breeches about half worn, white thread stockings darned in the legs and knees, a pair of new shoes, and a wool hat generally touched before. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, paid by MATTHEW HAND.

### FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Red Lion Hundred, Newcastle County, on the 17th of July last, a Negro or Malatto man slave named BOB, about five feet six inches high, nineteen years of age; he is straight and slim made, with long feet, and resembles an Indian; he is very impudent, and will endeavour to pass for a freeman as he has done once before in Sussex County, and downwards to Somerset; had on an oxbright shirt, Russian shooting trowsers, an under lincry jacket without sleeves, neither hat nor shoes unless he got them since he stole; he is suspected of stealing a black horse, about ten years old, as one of the neighbours lost one about the same time. Any person who shall secure him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive the above Reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE CLARK.  
N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to take him up at their peril.

To the SPINNERS in this City, the SUBURBS and COUNTRY.

YOUR services are now wanted to promote the American Manufacture, at the corner of Market Street and Ninth Street, where Cotton, Wool, Flax, &c. are delivered out; strangers who apply are desired to bring a few lines by way of recommendation from some respectable person in their neighbourhood.

One distinguishing characteristic of an excellent woman as given by the wife of men is, "That she seeketh Wool and Flax, and worketh willingly with her hands—the layeth her hands to the spindle and her hands holdeth the distaff."—In this time of public distress you have each of you an opportunity not only to help to sustain your families, but likewise to cast your mite into the treasury of the public good. The most feeble effort to help to save the state from ruin, when it is all you can do, is as the Widow's mite, entitled to the same reward as they who of their abundant abilities have cast in much.

**IRISH LINENS,** Of various prices, to be SOLD on reasonable terms for cash, by **THOMAS M'GLATHRY,** At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER'S in Second-Street, between Market and Chestnut streets.

*Hunterdon County, West-Jersey, August 3, 1775.* THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of NATHANIEL LOWREY and ROBERT GRAHAM, prisoners confined for debt in the goal of Trenton, that they be and appear before any two Judges of said county, at the Court-house in Trenton, on Friday the 25th instant, (August) to show cause, if any they have, why the said debtors should not be discharged agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors." &c.

**T O B E S O L D,** By the SUBSCRIBER, A GOOD cedar log House, with lentils at each end, and two acres of land, in Woodbury, about eight miles from Philadelphia. The house is 25 feet in length and 24 in breadth, divided into two tenements, each with two rooms and a fireplace in each room; the lentils are each of them about 14 feet in breadth and 24 in length, with a weavers shop joined to one of them of the same length and about eleven feet in breadth; both lentils have a fire-place. The said house and lentils are very convenient for weavers, shoemakers, tailors or joiners. For further particulars enquire of the tenants at said house, or of JOSHUA CHATTIN, near Woodbury, who will show the premises.—The title is indisputable.

**T O B E S O L D,** A LIKELY Mulatto Girl, about sixteen years of age, suitable for any Gentleman living in the country who may chuse to purchase, being mostly accustomed to country business. Sold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

**C A M E** to the place of the subscriber, a red COW, with a white face. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. **GEORGE HITNER.**

**W. P. G I B B S,** ATTORNEY at LAW and SOLICITOR, From LONDON, D U L Y admitted in the Courts of CHANCERY and KING'S BENCH, prepares Assignments, Bonds, Contracts, Indentures, Leases, Mortgages, Settlements, Wills, and all other DEEDS and WRITINGS; abstracts and advices on Titles; and transacts all other business of an Attorney and Conveyancer, with fidelity and expedition, and on the most reasonable terms; at Mrs. SWORD'S, in Chestnut-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia.

*Kent County, on Delaware, July 10, 1775.* FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the road leading from Dover to Queen's Town, and near the place called the Horse-head, on Sunday night, the 2d inst. a servant man named WILLIAM JONES, by trade a gun-lock maker, and very ingenious at any kind of whitewash business, and even at blacksmiths work; aged upwards of thirty years, of a middle stature; he went off very well clothed with sundry sorts of cloaths, and is supposed to have taken plenty of money with him. It is believed he is gone in company with another servant man who is also eloped from a neighbour, (name unknown). Whoever secures said servant in any public goal, so that his mistress may have him again, or brings him home to her, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by **SARAH JONES, Widow.**

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the Chapel, on Deer Creek, Harford County, an indentured English servant man named WILLIAM TOMKINS, about twenty-six years of age, five feet five or six inches high, fresh complexion, long visage, long black hair tied behind, and a blemish in his right eye; he took with him a dark roan horse about fourteen hands high, a good saddle, and snaffle bridle; likewise a new castor hat, a lightish coloured cloth jacket, one half worn line shirt, one homespun ditto, one pair of tow trousers, one pair of ticken ditto, a white corded under jacket, a pale blue silk handkerchief with a yellow border, new shoes, and plain silver buckles. He is an artful designing fellow, a tolerable good scholar, and probably may forge a pass. He has talked for some time past of going to join the Regulars at Boston; I beg every friend to his country will take particular notice of him, as I am convinced he will now take the aforesaid step if he can. Whoever brings back the horse and the fellow shall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horse alone, and reasonable charges, paid by **ALEXANDER MURRAY, Forgesman.**

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY on the 3d inst. (July) from the subscriber, at the New Mills on Brandywine, near Wilmington, an Irish servant man named EDWARD LOW, a cooper by trade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, has yellow hair, grey eyes, and is fond of strong liquor; had on an old scarlet waistcoat, red striped cotton jacket with sleeves, check shirt, ozabrigs trousers and old shoes. A. he took a sickie with him, it is supposed he will pass for a reaper. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges, from **GEORGE FORSYTH, Cooper.**

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.** RAN AWAY on the 16th instant, (July) from the subscriber, living in Third-Street, Philadelphia, an English servant lad named JOHN ROLF, has straight black hair, dark full eyes, four feet ten inches high; had on a felt hat this country made, brown silk handkerchief, drab coloured twilled kersey jacket without lining, and white metal buttons, ozabrigs shirt and trousers; new shoes with one buckle. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by **JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.**

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

**EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.** RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Marlborough township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th inst. (July) two indentured servants: ROBERT COLEBROOK, an Englishman, about 28 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair and combs up before, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on and took with him a new light-coloured homespun cloth upper jacket with small metal buttons, and lined with ozabrigs, a light-coloured superfine under jacket, about half worn, and is a little shorter than the upper one, brown cloth breeches, a pair of dark cotton striped trousers, grey worsted ribbed stockings, good shoes, new felt hat, and a Russia sheeting shirt, is a miller by trade, and a smart, active fellow, came from England last fall. THOMAS SIMPSON, (likewise from England) a shoe-maker by trade, is a lad about 18 or 19 years of age, of a pale complexion, long visage, bushy hair, his legs crooked, and walks with his toes much turned in, is about 5 feet high; had on and took with him, a light-coloured fagathy coat with a piece put in on the left shoulder, a homespun short jacket, brown knit breeches, and a pair of leather ditto, dark cotton striped trousers, a half worn felt hat, a pair plain worsted stockings, and a pair cotton ditto, and shoes patched on the sides. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any goal, so that their master may have them again, shall receive for ROBERT COLEBROOK Five Pounds, and for THOMAS SIMPSON Three Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by **THOMAS MAYBERRY.**

**SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.** RAN AWAY on the 13th inst. (July) from the subscribers, in Deptford Township, County of Gloucester, New-Jersey, two indentured servant men, one named JOHN OLDEN, born in Ireland, about five feet four inches high, stoops in the shoulders, has a curly down look, swarthy complexion, blackish hair, a scar over one eye, and another scar on his left leg a little below the knee; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, a homespun jacket, ozabrigs shirt and trousers, a new pair of shoes and plated buckles. The other named WILLIAM KEIRNS, alias TAYLOR, born in Ireland, about five feet seven inches high, a fresh well looking person, with black hair which he is particularly careful to queue, very affable, smooth tongued and deceitful, can read, write and cypher pretty well, and perhaps may forge a pass, or change cloaths with his companion, the above-named John Olden; he had on and took with him a maccaroni hat, a black silk handkerchief, an old check shirt, Russia sheeting trousers, red striped coat, half worn pumps with large square plated buckles; he also took a bundle of cloaths with him and perhaps may change his dress: He was lately drummer in Philadelphia, in Capt. Smith's company of militia, now Capt. Falconer's. Any person that will secure the above two run aways in any of his Majesty's goals, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by **RICHARD CHEESEMAN, JACOB BIRCH.**

**FOUR POUNDS REWARD.** RAN AWAY on the night of the 21st of May inst. from the subscriber at the Lower Cross Roads, in Harford county, Maryland, an indentured servant man named WILLIAM DUCY, by trade a breeches maker, about twenty-four years old, five feet five or six inches high, well made, short black hair inclining to curl, full faced, ruddy complexion and a little freckled, speaks with a brogue, being from the west of Ireland; he appears in dress genteel, and on that account may not be suspected for a run-away, having a new blue broadcloth coat bound with tape and the holes worked with the same, a fine white shirt, and a piece of fine country made linen partly bleached, buckskin breeches, very narrow ribbed white worsted stockings, a pair of broad ribbed pepper and salt coloured ditto, a pair of shoes and a pair of dog skin pumps with the laces lined and bound with white leather, odd shoe buckles, and a good Irish Caroline hat cut a little in the fashion. Whoever takes up the said servant, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above Reward from **JACOB LEMMON.**

N. B. He can write and has forged a pass, and intends to go to General Gage.

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.** RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 18th inst. (July) from the subscriber, living in New-Providence Township, Philadelphia County, an English servant Girl named ANN OWEN, about twenty-two years of age, fair hair turned high up; had on a light green gown, white apron, bonnet, and cloth shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that her master may have her again, shall be paid the above Reward, by **RICHARD SWANWICK.**

*Wilmington, Newcastle County, July 11, 1775.* SIX DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY last evening from the subscriber, an English servant man named JOHN ALBERTON, a barber by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, broad face, middling long chin, thick set, round shouleders, brown short hair, loves strong liquor, very talkative when drunk, pretends to play on a fife or beat a drum, shaves and dresses hair well, and is very cunning: He arrived at Annapolis in September, last, and lived some time near that place: Had on when he went away, a jacket of such stuff as the Negroes generally wear in Maryland, an old wool hat, two shirts, drilling or Russia sheeting drawers, white thread ribbed stockings, new strong shoes with black buckles, and a cloth under jacket: He is remarkable for size and appearance, and it is believed that he will endeavour to pass for a freeman, and offer himself to some of the militia companies for a fifer or drummer. Any person apprehending the said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward if out of this county, and if within this county FIVE SHILLINGS, over and above what the law allows, paid by **WILLIAM BROBSON, Barber.**

*Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.* SIX DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY early yesterday morning from the subscriber, an English servant Man, named GEORGE FIELD, about 16 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a thin pale visage, a heavy down cast look, and his own hair of a black colour tied behind: He took with him a good suit of brown fustian with white metal buttons, three linen shirts half worn, one pair of leather breeches, and one pair of buff knit ditto, two pair of brown thread stockings, and an old fustian coat and waistcoat, with new soled shoes, pinchbeck buckles, and a half worn beaver hat. Whoever secures the said servant, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by **JAMES LOGAN.**

N. B. He went away with a servant belonging to Sharp Delany, advertised in this paper.

*Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.* EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 30th of July, a Dutch servant lad, named JOHN MICHAEL KIRCHBAURN, about eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, wore his own hair, a dark brown, of a yellow countenance, and his eyes a light grey. He speaks English very well for the time he has been in the country, being imported by Messrs. Fishers in September 1773: Took with him four white linen shirts, two quite new, the others almost so, a pair of blue striped trousers, a round hat, a pair of new shoes, sundry other articles unknown. It is imagined from many circumstances, he will try to get on board a man of war, either in Delaware or New-York. Any person securing said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by **SHARP DELANY.**

N. B. He went away with a servant of Mr. James Logan's, advertised in this paper.

*Newark, New-Jersey, July 21st, 1775.* TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED or STOLEN last night, from the pasture of the subscriber, a black or blackish brown horse, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, long bodied, a star in his forehead, and the off hind foot white near the hoof, but it doth not extend round to the fetlock: He trots and paces, and on first going off seems to be most natural to his pace. If the horse is stolen, whoever apprehends and secures the thief, shall be paid the above reward, and FORTY SHILLINGS for taking up and returning the horse to the owner, **LEWIS OGDEN.**

**C A M E** to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. George's, New-Castle County, on the 26th of May last, a BAY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, having no brand or mark excepting some saddle marks and a brown spot on his left hip; about eleven or twelve years old. Whoever has lost said horse is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. **MARY ROBINSON.**

**C A M E** to the plantation of the subscriber, in St. George's Hundred, New-Castle County, on the 22d day of May last, a sorrel MARE, thirteen hands high, five years old, with a blaze down her face. Likewise on the second of June inst. a grey MARE, big with foal, about thirteen hands two inches high, short tail. The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away. **WILLIAM CARSON.**

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**S T O L E N** out of the stable of the subscriber, living in New-garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the night between the 9th and 10th of January last, a dark brown or black MARE, with a small star in her forehead, dish faced, fourteen hands one or two inches high, low carriage, thin short mane, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock C. D. paces a travel, trots smartly, has wind galls on the near fore foot at the pastern joint, and some white hairs in her tail, five or six years old. Any person or persons securing the said mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall be intitled to the above Reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by me **HENRY DIXON.**

**THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.**

**R A N A W A Y** from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a white servant Man and a Negro Man, viz. The white Man is named, RICHARD DAWSON, an English convict, came in the country last winter, about fifty-five years of age, was a soldier under the king of Prussia last war, is given to liquor, upwards of six feet high, brown hair, round face, fresh coloured, has been hurt in his left thumb, which occasions it to be stiff.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar double rivetted, old castor hat, dark frock much tarred, old dark grey German serge jacket, mended with black linsey, brown role shirt, white full'd cloth breeches, coarse white yarn stockings, and old country made shoes with strings. SOLOMON, a Negro, about 22 years of age, has been in the country about four years, and talks pretty good English.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar, a darby on each leg with a chain to one of them, all double rivetted, a new felt hat, old brown cloth coat, blue cloth jacket lined with red, brown role shirt, white full'd cloth breeches, old white yarn stockings, and old country made shoes.—It is supposed they will make for Bolton to the soldiers, as they have often been talking about them, and it is likely they may get their iron off, get other clothes, change their names, and deny their master, as the Negro has always done; has been in Newcastle upon Delaware twelve months and upwards; he went from thence in July last, and got in goal in Somerset county, Maryland, and was brought home in November last; he has been in Philadelphia, he is of middle size, somewhat upon the yellow, has some marks upon one of his cheeks like the small pox, has lost part of the side of his right thumb, that makes the end of it look sharper than the other. Whoever apprehends them, or either of them, and secures them in any goal, so that their master may have them again, shall have Twenty Shillings; if above ten miles, Forty Shillings; if above forty miles, Three Pounds; if sixty miles, Five Pounds; if two hundred miles, Ten Pounds; if five hundred miles, the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by **THOMAS COCKEY, sen. THOMAS COCKEY, jun.**

**JACKET PATTERNS.**

An elegant assortment of the new fashion jacket patterns, fit for summer wear, and printed near this city, quite superior to those imported from England, to be SOLD very reasonable for cash, by

**MOSES YOUNG,** At Mr. JOSEPH DEAN'S, merchant, in Front-Street, **MORGAN HOLLINSHED,** CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has opened shop in Moore's Town, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Mount Holly, where he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. He makes repeating dead beat Clocks, which are allowed to be much superior to a recoil made in common, as they will last much longer, and keep time more exactly. Watch work is done in the most reasonable and best manner. All those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with care and dispatch. He very gratefully acknowledges past favours, and hopes for a continuance thereof.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted to said business.

**A S** the partnership of FORSYTH and M'CLIESH, Grocers, at the corner of Third and Race-streets, dissolved the tenth of July, all persons indebted to them are hereby requested to call and pay off their respective accounts to JOHN M'CLIESH, who is properly empowered to receive, and give sufficient receipts for the same. All those who have any demands against the said partnership, are likewise hereby desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled. The business is still carried on at the same place as usual, by JOHN M'CLIESH, who has all kinds of Groceries at the very lowest prices.

*Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.* **CHARLES MAISE,** MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

**B E G S** leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per bushel for any quantity of good clean Mustard-seed, or any small quantity at that rate for six months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will use their best endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of so valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occasion to import from our rival enemies in Great-Britain. Those persons that have, or may have it to sell, shall not be disappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Rising Sun in Market-street, near the Coffee-house; to Mr. John Davis, saddler, near Fourth-street in Market-street, or to the Manufactory in Second-street below the New Market, opposite to Almond-street, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE stands in the market on market days, opposite the London Coffee-house: He returns thanks to his former customers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their esteem.

**T O B E L E T,**

**A** HOUSE and LOT in the town of Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, very suitable either for a baker or tanner, as there is a stream of water runs through the lot, on which is a small meadow: The house is two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a good cellar with a large kitchen and bake oven, a large garden, a stable, smoke-house, a spring and well of excellent water, with several acres of pasture. For terms apply to **BERTLES SHEE,** in Water-street, near Walnut-street.

*Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.* **TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.**

**R A N A W A Y** last Tuesday morning, from the subscriber, living in Front-street, Philadelphia, an English servant boy, named JOSEPH WILKINS, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, curly made, dark complexion, and black straight hair: Had on when he went away, an old striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, check shirt, superfine broad cloth breeches, a pair of shoes almost new, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by **JOSEPH BULLOCK.**

**FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R A N A W A Y** on the 5th of May last, from the subscriber, living on Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, a Negro Man named TOM, about five feet nine or ten inches high, sometimes limps a little in his walk; had on an old brown short coat and waistcoat with metal buttons, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, with reasonable charges, paid by **RICHARD FOARD, Senior.**

*Newcastle, July 14, 1775.* **EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.**

**W H E R E A S** a certain person who called himself MEAS, on the 6th instant, applied to the subscriber, living in Newcastle, for the hire of a horse to go to Philadelphia, pretending he had forgot his pocket-book and some valuable papers there when he left that place in the Port Penn "ge, and promised to return the next day, but has not since been heard of, and 'tis believed he has sold the horse: The said MEAS appeared to be a middle aged man, about five feet six or seven inches high, very swarthy and much pitted with the small pox; had on a light coloured wilton coat, black breeches, a regimental round hat with a black ribband round the crown, the rest of his dress unknown: The horse which he got from the subscriber is a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, eight or nine years old, pretty lengthy body, black mane and tail switched, his mane very thick and hangs all on the off side, one fore and one hind foot white, but which uncertain; he paces, trots and hand-gallops, no brand or ear mark: The said MEAS pretends he has a brother in Oxford Township, Chester County, and is from all accounts a most notorious villain. Whoever therefore apprehends the said MEAS, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals in Pennsylvania or this government, so that the subscriber may have it in his power to secure himself, and also secures the horse so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, or for the horse alone FOUR DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from **JOHN RIDDLES.**

N. B. Was hired with the horse, an almost new saddle with green bouings, and an half worn saddle bridle.

**W A N T E D,** A YOUNG WOMAN who understands the business of a family, and can be recommended. Enquire of the Printer.