

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the Freshest Advice, Foreign and Domestic.



SWEET OILS, in Quarter Casks and Half Boxes; Soft shelled Almonds, Walnuts, Jamaica Spirit; Sugar, old Libbon Wine, of an excellent Quality; Bright, old by the Hophead, &c. &c.

CHARLES SWOLD, BAY, At his STORE, near the DRAWING OFFICE, JOSEPH VAN DER GRUFF, At the Cross Keys, the Corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, PHILADELPHIA.

REGS Leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has lately erected a LIVRY STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE, on Dock-street, between Second and Third-streets, near the City Tavern, having Conveniency for late Horses. He hopes to give Satisfaction to those that will favour him with their Custom, and will gratefully acknowledge their Favours.

T O B E S O L D, THE Time of an intended SERVANT GIRL, who has been 3 and 4 Years in service; will suit very well for the Country, and will be sold at a reasonable Price. Enquire of OWEN TIDD L.

F O R R E T A L E, A PLEASANT RETREAT, where the Subscriber now lives, on the Bank of Delaware, in the City of Burlington. The premises consist of several lots of ground, on one of which is erected a good two story brick house, about 47 feet in front and 35 feet in depth, has 4 rooms on the first floor and six on the second, five of which are handsome chambers; contiguous to the house there is a milk-parlour, barn, stable, cow-house, and sundry other useful buildings; also two gardens, well improved with a curious collection of choice fruits, such as pears, plumbs, cherries, apricots, peaches, &c. This lot is 200 feet front in Delaware, extends back to First-street, and is enclosed by a good iron fence. One other lot, near the aforesaid lot, contains one acre and a half, the chief of which is under good grass, and has a large cider mill and several well built upon it, with a house to cover them. The other land contains about 34 acres, ten of which is good meadow, fix of orchard, and the residue plough land, which is also improved by an orchard of about 600 grafted apple trees, that were planted this spring. Any person disposed to buy the premises aforesaid, or the house and part of the land, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who will make the payments easy, upon his receiving security and interest for the principal.

BENJAMIN SWETT.

T O AVOID giving OFFICE, the MANAGERS of WICACOA MEADOWS thought it might be convenient to inform such Owners, as are unacquainted, or have forgotten what the Fine are that our Company are subject to by Law, for Non-payment of Taxes & Assessments; by inferring in such of the Law as relates thereto, to prevent as much as possible the Penalties for Non-compliance. ROBERT COOKLEY, Treasurer. I shall in case any of the said Owners, Occupiers, or Possessors of any of the said lands, or neglect to pay, or cause to be paid, to the Collector aforesaid, in the Day and Times aforesaid, the several Sums of Money which they respectively ought to pay, or deposit, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, they and each of them, by neglecting and refusing, shall forfeit and pay to the said Treasurer the additional Sum of Two Pence for every shilling unpaid, and the further Sum of Two Pence for every shilling so paid, and also aforesaid, shall for every Three Months Neglect or Default, in the Manner justly and pay to the Treasurer for the Time being, the like Sum of Two Pence for every Shilling, which he, she, or they failed of paying on the Day or Time appointed, which they respectively ought to have paid, by Direction of this Act.

April 27, 1775.

T O B E S O L D by private S A L E, A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, containing 350 acres or thereabouts, lying on both sides the great road from Mount Pleasant to Philadelphia, &c. There are about 140 acres of upland cleared, 20 acres of meadow cleared, and rest is much more may be made, the remainder well timbered, a great part of which is with good lickerly. There are on the said premises a good brick dwelling house, with four rooms on the lower floor, and fire-places in three of them, two rooms above besides a landing adjoining the lobby, and a cellar under the whole; a good frame kitchen, with a well of good water near the door, and a pump in it; a good barn, and a new building for 16 horses, with a hay-house lately repaired, &c. There is on the said tract one of the excellent natural fruit of about 100 trees, and another containing 300 trees, chiefly of grafted fruit; this orchard is little, if any, inferior to any orchard in the parts. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may apply to John Hooton, living in Long's Lane, or Jasper Moon, in Philadelphia, who has the same for sale, and they shall receive the terms. It is expected one half the purchase-money to be paid on signing the deed, the remainder may lay for many years upon paying interest. JOHN HOOTON, JASPER MOON.

N. B. If the above premises are not sold by the first of June, they will be sold by public Vendue on the 10th day, at the house of ZACHARIE RYAN, in Lancaster-st. May 15, 1775.

T O B E S O L D by public Vendue, on Seventh-day, the 27th instant, at the dwelling-house of John Guyant, in the British town.

FIFTY ACRES of excellent WOODLAND, within 3 miles of the Borough of Bristol, bounded by lands of John Hately, Benjamin Swain and Thomas Middleton, and the road leading to Oxford. The whole to be sold together or in parcels, at the pleasure of the purchaser or purchasers, who are to be admitted to view the same, as they are laid out, each accommodated by a road laid through the same, may be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to SARAH MARRIOTT, ANNA HEMMERS, SARAH MARRIOTT, JUN. or WILLIAM CANBY, Fifth-Month 10, 1775.

A L L who are indebted to the Estate of JOHN AMIELBERG, lately deceased, are desired to pay their respective Debts, within 6 Weeks from the Date hereof, or they shall be liable to Demand against the said Estate, as likewise desired to bring their Accounts, duly proved, to CHRISTIAN SHINDLER, Admistrator, living in Race-street. May 15, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA. AFFIDAVITS and depositions relative to the commencement of the late hostilities in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, together with an Address from the Provincial Convention of said province to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, transmitted to the CONGRESS now sitting in this city, and published by their order.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WE Solemnly protest, in the name of the People of the County of Middlesex, and of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, do testify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th of April instant, being on the road between Concord and Lexington, and all of us mounted on horses, nine persons, whom we took to be regular officers, who rode up to us mounted and armed, each having a pistol in his hand, and after putting his hands to our breasts, and seizing the bridles of our horses, they swore that if we stirred another step, we should be all dead men, upon which we surrendered ourselves; they detained us until about the next morning, in which time they searched and greatly abused us, having first enquired about the Magazine at Concord, whether it was in possession of the five regiments of Regulars would be in possession of the stores found there, and then brought us back to Lexington, cut the horses' bridles and girths, turned them loose, and then left us. Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring, Elijah Sanderson.

Lexington, April 25, 1775. I Elijah Sanderson, above named, do further testify and declare, that I was on Lexington common the morning of the 19th of April aforesaid, having been dismissed by the officers abovementioned, and saw a large body of regular troops advancing towards Lexington company, and saw of whom we were in dispersing—I heard one of the regulars whom I took to be the regulars, who said, "I will have them," and immediately they fired, and I was shot in the arm, and fired on the Lexington company, which did not fire a gun before the regulars discharged on them. Eight of the Lexington company were killed, while they were dispersing, and at a considerable distance from each other, many wounded, and although a spectator, I narrowly escaped with my life.

Lexington, April 25, 1775. I Thomas Rice Willard, of lawful age, do testify and declare, that being in the house of Daniel Harrington, of lawful age, on the 19th instant, in the morning, about half an hour before sunrise, looked out at the window, and saw a large number of regulars, about 400 regulars, in one body, coming in the morning, and marching towards the north part of the common, and the meeting-house of said Lexington, and as soon as said regulars were against the east end of the meeting-house, the commanding officer said something, which I know not, but upon that the regulars ran till they came within about 200 yards of the meeting-house, and then they were collected on the common, and the militia of Lexington dispersed, that the officers made a noise, and the private soldiers succeeded them; and after this an officer rode before the regulars, to the other side of the body, and hallooed after militia of said Lexington, and said, "lay down your arms, damn you, why not a gun fired to the militia of Lexington or dispersed; and further faith not."

Simon Winthrop, 25th of April, 1775.

Simon Winthrop, of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, and province of Massachusetts-Bay, New-England, being of lawful age, testify and faith, that on the 19th of April instant, about four o'clock in the morning, as he was pulling the public road to said Lexington, peaceably and unarmed, about two miles and an half distant from the meeting-house in said Lexington, he was met by a body of the King's regular troops, and being stopp'd by some officers of said troops, was commanded to dismount; upon asking why he must dismount, he was in the midst of trying to quit his horse, and ordered to march back to the meeting-house, and being examined whether he had been warning the militia of Lexington, he had been out, and was then returning to the meeting-house, until he came within about half a quarter of a mile of said meeting-house, where an officer commanded him to dismount, and then to prime and load; this being done, the first troops march'd on till they came within a few rods of Captain Parker's company, who fired upon him, and with a loud voice giving the word fire, which was instantly followed by a discharge of arms from the militia of Lexington; and said Winthrop is positive and in the most solemn manner swears, that there was no discharge of arms on either side till the word fire was given by said officer as above.

Simon Winthrop, Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I John Parker, of lawful age, and commander of the militia in Lexington, do testify and declare, that on the 19th instant, in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of regular officers, riding up and down the road, stopping and taking people as they pick'd the road; and also was informed that a number of regular troops were on their march from Boston, in order to take the province stores at Concord; ordered our militia to meet on the common in said Lexington, to consult what to do, and concluded not to be dispersed, nor militia to make with said regular troops, if (they thought approach) unless they should be surpris'd or molested us, and upon their sudden approach I immediately

ordered our militia to disperse, and not to fire; immediately said troops made their appearance and mistak'd us only, fired upon and killed 8 of our party, without receiving any provocation therefor from us. John Parker.

Lexington, April 24, 1775.

I John Robins, being of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the nineteenth instant, the company under the command of Capt. John Parker, being drawn up (sometime before sunrise) on the green or common, and being in the front rank, three suddenly appear'd a number of the King's troops, about a thousand, as I thought, at the distance of about 60 or 70 yards from us, huzzing, and from a quick pace towards us, with three officers in their foremost of which I rode, "thou art down your arms, ye villains, ye rebels," upon which said company dispers'd, the foremost of the three officers ordered the militia, "fire, by God fire," at which moment we received a very heavy and close fire from them, at which instant being wounded, I fell, and several of our men were shot dead by me; Captain Parker's men, I believe, had not then fired a gun: And further the deponent faith not.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Benjamin Tidd, of Lexington, and Joseph Abbot, of Lincoln, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of said Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April instant, about one o'clock in the morning, being in the company of regular troops marching up to the Lexington company, which was then dispersing, soon after the regulars fired half a few puffs, which we took to be pistols from some of the regulars who were mounted on horses, and then the said regulars fired a volley or two, before any guns were fired by the Lexington company; our men were immediately start'd and we rode off, and further, by us.

Benjamin Tidd, Joseph Abbot.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Nathaniel Moulton, Daniel Russell, Mols Harrington, William Thickett, Isaac Harrington, John Stone, James Wren, James Thacker, Phineas Smith, John Chandler, Joshua Reed, John Joseph Simons, John Chandler, John Reuben Locke, Joel Viles, Nathaniel Abbot, Samuel Tidd, Benjamin Locke, Thomas Winthrop, Simon Snow, John Smith, Moses Harrington, the sd. Joshua Reed, Ebenezer Parker, John Harrington, Enoch Harrington, John Horner, Isaac Green, Phineas Stearns, Isaac Durne, and Thomas Hilditch, jun. all of lawful age, and inhabitants of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, do testify and declare, that on the 19th of April instant, about one or two o'clock in the morning, being informed that several officers of the regulars had the night before been riding up and down the road, and had detained and insulted the inhabitants passing the same, and also understanding that a body of regulars were marching from Bolton towards Concord, we being at that time in that town, we were alarmed, and having met at the place of our company's parade were dismissed by our Captain, John Parker, for the present, with orders to be ready to attend at the beat of our drum—we further testify and declare that about 6 o'clock in the morning, being informed that a large body of troops were marching towards us, some of our company were coming up to the parade, and others had reached it; at which time the company began to disperse; whilst our backs were turned on the parade, we were fired on by them, and a number of our men were instantly killed, and the firing of a gun was fired by any person in our company, on the regulars, to our knowledge, before they fired on us, and they continued firing until we had all made our escape.

Signed by each of the above Witnesses.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Nathaniel Parkhurst, Jonas Parker, John Munroe, jun. John Winthrop, Solomon Peters, John Mudgett, William Mudgett, John Budge, John Samuel, John William Munroe, sd. Ebenezer Hager, Samuel Southerden, Samuel Hattings, and James Brown, of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, and all of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April instant, about one or two o'clock in the morning, a number of regular officers had been riding up and down the road, and the evening and night preceding, and that some of the inhabitants as they were passing had been insulted by the officers, and stopp'd by them; and being also informed that the regular troops were on their march from Bolton, in order that they might take the province stores at Concord; we were ordered by Captain John Parker (who commanded us) to disperse for the present, and to be ready to attend the beat of our drum; and accordingly the company went into the parade, as the place of parade. We further testify and declare that about 6 o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum, and were formed on the parade; and some of our company were coming to the parade with their backs to us the troops; and others on the parade began to disperse which the regulars in front of us on them; they killed 8 of our company, and wounded several, and continued their march in the way of our escape.

Signed by each of the above Witnesses.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I Timothy Smith, of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of Massachusetts-Bay, do testify and declare, that on the 19th of April instant, about one o'clock in the morning, being informed that a number of regular officers had been riding up and down the road, and the evening and night preceding, and that some of the inhabitants as they were passing had been insulted by the officers, and stopp'd by them; and being also informed that the regular troops were on their march from Bolton, in order that they might take the province stores at Concord; we were ordered by Captain John Parker (who commanded us) to disperse for the present, and to be ready to attend the beat of our drum; and accordingly the company went into the parade, as the place of parade. We further testify and declare that about 6 o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum, and were formed on the parade; and some of our company were coming to the parade with their backs to us the troops; and others on the parade began to disperse which the regulars in front of us on them; they killed 8 of our company, and wounded several, and continued their march in the way of our escape.

Write on Wednesday night, Col. General... of town from a number of armed men... property, led by P. Wickham, Esq. on their march... this city, from the counties of Hanover, New Kent...

The town of York, we are well informed, was threatened with a commotion from his Majesty's ship Fowey, by her commander, if the inhabitants did not melt the troops in their landing, or on their march to this city...

This morning a warrant was issued to search certain houses for arms, suspected to have been taken out of the magazine in this city, a considerable number being found...

The Right Hon. the Counts of Dunmore, with all the Governor's family, are now on board the Fowey man of war. At a Council held at the Palace, May 2, 1775...

COMMO TIONS and insurrections have suddenly broken out among the people, which threaten the very existence of his Majesty's government in this colony; and no other cure is to be had for such dangerous insurrections...

I judged by an unfeigned and for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the service of his Majesty, I call upon you, his Council in this colony...

At a Council held at the Palace, May 3, 1775: present His Excellency the Governor, Thomis Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wounded, junior, Esquires, John Camm, Clerk, and John Page, Esq.

I thought it expedient to exert, by removing on Fowey's ship the Fowey a small quantity of powder belonging to the Fowey, from the magazine in this city...

Although I consider myself, under the authority of the crown, the only constitutional judge in what manner the militia, provided for the protection of the people of this government, is to be disposed of for that end...

As to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country, and to induce a return to the good sense and moderation of our most gracious Sovereign...

GREENWICH, the 30th day of May, 1775, and in the fifth year of his Majesty's said Majesty's...

G O D S A V E T H E K I N G.

N E W - Y O R K, M a y 11. Capt. Pierce from St. Paul, informs us, that there are two British ships lying off this Island.

Yesternight mounting Capt. Johnson's ship off Cadix, by whom we have the following Extracts, viz. Cadix, March 25, 1775...

We hear the important Passes of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, are taken Possession of by a Number of Provincials from Connecticut, in order to prevent the Canadians and Indians from making Invasions into the New-England Colonies...

The following is a Copy of a Circular Letter from our General Committee of Association, to the Colonies.

A T a Time when the most vigorous exertions are absolutely necessary for the Defence of American Liberty against the Depressions of Ministerial Power; and the Blood of our Brethren in the Massachusetts has been actually shed, for being to maintain the Rights of Englishmen...

We are confident that our Constituents are sincere in the strong Assurance they have given us, that while we continue in Office, they will be guided by our Advice and Directions...

Our late Committee of Observation thought proper to recommend the Appointment of a Provincial Congress; in Consequence of which our Constituents have chosen 20 Deputies to meet at this City, on the 22d Instant...

these Matters, we beg Leave to refer you to the enclosed Papers, to require you to communicate the Substance of this Information to your next Neighbours, and to assure them in our Department we shall watch incessantly for the public Safety.

Committee-Chamber, New-York, May 5, 1775. My Lords, and Gentlemen, Your most Obedient, and Humble Servant, HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

D I S T I N G U I S H E D as you are by your noble exertions in the Cause of Liberty, and deeply interested in the Expanding Commerce of the Empire, you need not command the most respectful Attention...

You will not then wonder at their only Jealousy of the Design to erect in this Land of Liberty, a Dispensation to be parcelled in the Pages of Antiquity, or the Volumes of modern Times; a Dispensation in Power, assumed by the Representative of a Part of his Majesty's Subjects...

Whether therefore the present Malcontents of a arbitrary Power infinitely tend, you may easily judge, if unremotely pursued, as they were industriously desired, they will, by a fatal Necessity, terminate in a total Dissolution of the Empire...

Permit us further to assure you, that America is grown formidable by Oppression, that the least Shock in any Part, by the most powerful and sympathetic Affection, instantaneously felt through the whole Continent...



England, being of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, at Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, in the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, as a spectator, I saw a large body of regular troops marching towards the Lexington company then dispersing, and likewise saw the regular troops of the Lexington company, before the latter fired a gun; I immediately ran, and a volley was discharged at me, which put me in imminent danger of my life; I soon returned to the common, and saw eight of the Lexington men who were killed, and lay bleeding at a considerable distance from each other, and several were wounded, and further fatal loss.

*Timothy Smith.*

*Lexington, April 23, 1775.*  
We Levy Mead and Levy Harrington, both of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, in the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, do testify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April, being on Lexington common as spectators, we saw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company, and some of the regulars on horse, whom we took to be officers, fired a rifle or two on the Lexington company, which was then dispersing. These were the first guns that were fired, and they were immediately followed by several volleys from the regulars, by which 8 men belonging to said company were killed, and severd wounded.

*Lucy Harrington, Levy Mead.*

*Lexington, April 23, 1775.*  
I William Draper, of lawful age, and an inhabitant of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, and Colony of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, do testify and declare, that being on the parade of said Lexington, April 19th inst. about 11 of an hour before sunrise, the King's regular troops appeared on the meeting house of Lexington, Capt. Parker's company, who were drawn up on the said meeting house on the parade, turned from said troops making their escape by dispersing, in the mean time, the regular troops made in haste, and ran towards Capt. Parker's company who was dispersing, and immediately after the haze was made, the commanding officer of said King's troops appeared on the meeting house of Lexington, and first fired a gun, and then ordered the troops to fire: fire! damn you fire! And immediately they fired before us of Capt. Parker's company fired, I then being within three or four rods of said regular troops: And further say not.

*William Draper.*

*Lexington, April 23, 1775.*  
I Thomas Holliston, of lawful age, testify and declare, that being in a public place near the said Lexington, on Wednesday last, at about half an hour before sunrise, I saw a number of regular troops pass speedily by said meeting house, on their way towards a company of militia of said Lexington, who were assembled to the number of about 200 in a company, at the distance of 18 or 20 rods from said meeting house; and they were accompanied by said meeting house, I saw three officers on horse back advance to the front of said regulars, when one of them being within six rods of said militia, cried out "disperse you rebels immediately," on which he brandished his sword over his head three times, mean while the commanding officer, who was about two rods behind him, fired a pistol twice, and the other two officers kept huzzing till he had finished brandishing his sword, and when he had thus finished brandishing his sword he pointed it down towards said militia, and immediately on which the said regulars fired a volley at the militia, and then I ran off as fast as I could, while they continued huzzing till I got to their camp; I further testify that as soon as ever the officer cried "disperse you rebels," the said company of militia dispersed every way as fast as they could, and while they were dispersing the regulars kept firing at them incessantly, and further faith not.

*Thomas Holliston.*

*Lincoln, April 23, 1775.*  
I John Bateman, belonging to the 23d regiment, commanded by Colonel Innes, on Wednesday morning, on the 19th day of April inst., was in the party marching to Concord, being at Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, being near the meeting house in said Lexington, there was a small party of men gathered together in that place, when our said troops marched by, and I testify and declare, that I then perceived the commanding officer to the troops to fire, and some of said troops did fire, and I saw one of said small party lay dead on the ground, near said meeting-house; and I testify that I never heard any of the inhabitants to much as fire one gun on said troops.

*John Bateman.*

*Lexington, April 23, 1775.*  
We John Hoar, John White, John Goss, John Goss, Benjamin Munroe, Isaac Parks, William Hoimer, John Adams, Gregory Stone, all of Lincoln, in the County of Middlesex, Massachusetts-Bay, all of lawful age, do testify and say, that on Wednesday last we were assembled at Concord, in the morning of said day, in consequence of information received, that a brigade of regular troops were on their march to the said town of Concord, who had killed six men at the town of Lexington; about an hour afterwards we saw them approaching, to the number, as we apprehended, of about 200, on whom we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the said troops then took possession of the hill where we were first posted; presently after this we saw the troops moving towards the North-bridge, about one mile from the said Concord meeting house, we then immediately went to them and passed the bridge just before a party of them, to the number of about 200, arrived; they then left about one half of their 200 at the bridge, and proceeded towards the said town of Concord, about five miles in the town, thought the houses in Concord were in danger, and marched towards the said bridge, and the troops who were stationed there, observing our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up some of the planks; we then halted our march towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, first their guns, one after the other, and then a considerable number more; and then not before (having orders from our commanding officers not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated. On their retreat through the town of Lexington to Chaffletown, they savaged and destroyed bridges, and burnt the parsonage, one house, and one shop.

*Signed by each of the above Deponents.*

*Lexington, April 23, 1775.*  
We Nathan Whitcut, Captain Jonathan Larar, Joseph Butler and Francis Wheeler, Lieutenants; John Barrett, Esgt; John Bean, Silas Walker, Ephraim Meivin, Nathaniel Hutton, Junr, Samuel Barrett, Junr, Thomas Jones, Joseph Chandler, P. Wheeler, Nath. Pierce and Edward Richardson, all of Concord, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, of lawful age, testify and declare, that on

Wednesday the 19th instant, about an hour after sunrise, we assembled on a hill near the meeting-house in Concord aforesaid, in consequence of information, that a number of regular troops had killed 6 of our men at Lexington, and were on their march to said Concord, and about an hour afterwards we saw them approaching, to the number, as we imagine, of about 200, and the said troops retreated to a hill about 80 rods back, and we were first posted; presently after this we saw them moving towards the North-bridge, about one mile from said meeting-house, we then immediately went before them, and passed the bridge just before a party of them to the number of about 200 arrived; they then left about one half of their 200 at the bridge, and proceeded with the rest towards Col. Barrett's company, who were stationed at said bridge; we then seeing several fires in the town thought our houses were in danger, and immediately marched back towards said bridge, and the troops who were stationed there observing our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up some of the planks; we then halted our march towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, first the guns, one after the other, and then a considerable number more, upon which, and then not before (having orders from our commanding officer not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated. At Concord, and on their retreat through the town of Lexington, they savaged and destroyed bridges, and burnt the parsonage, one house, and one shop, and committed damage, more or less, to almost every house from Concord to Chaffletown.

*Signed by each of the above Deponents.*

*Concord, April 23, 1775.*  
We, Joseph Butler and Ephraim Meivin, do testify and declare, that when the regular troops first appeared at the North Bridge in Concord, as related in the foregoing depositions, they shot one, and we believe two, of our people, before we fired a single gun at them.

*Joseph Butler, Ephraim Meivin.*

*Concord, April 23, 1775.*  
I Timothy Minot, Junr, of Concord, on the 19th day of this inst. April, after that I had heard of the regular troops firing upon Lexington men, and fearing that hostilities might be committed at Concord, thought it my incumbent duty to secure my family; after I had secured my family, I went after that returning towards my own dwelling, and finding that the bridge on the northern part of said Concord was guarded by regular troops, I being a spectator of what had happened at said bridge, declared that the regular troops stationed on said bridge, after they saw the men that were collected on the westerly side of said bridge, marched towards said bridge, then the troops were ordered to retreat, and the westerly side of said bridge formed themselves as I thought for regulars; after that they had fired one gun, then two or three more, before the men that were stationed on the westerly part of said bridge fired upon them.

*Timothy Minot, Junr.*

*Lexington, April 23, 1775.*  
I James Barrett, of Concord, Colonel of a regiment of militia in the County of Middlesex, do testify and say, that on Wednesday morning last, about day break, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where were some magazines belonging to this province, when there was assembled some of the militia of this and the neighbouring bridge (so called) were ordered to march to the North-bridge; I ordered said militia to march and were taking up the same, but not to fire on the King's troops unless they were first fired upon. We advanced near said bridge, when the said troops fired upon our militia and killed two men dead on the spot, and wounded several others; which caused the firing of guns in the town of Concord, my detachment then retreated to Concord, which killed and wounded several of the King's troops.

*James Barrett.*

*Lexington, April 23, 1775.*  
We Bradbury Robinson, Samuel Spring, Thaddeus Bivalley, all of Concord, and James Adams, of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, all of lawful age, do testify and say, that on Wednesday morning last, near ten o'clock, we saw near 100 of regular troops fired in the town of Concord, at the North-bridge in said town (so called) and having passed the same they were taking up said bridge, when about 300 of our militia were ordered to march towards said bridge, in order to pass said bridge, when, without saying a word to us, they discharged a number of guns on us, which killed two men on our side, and wounded several others, when we returned the fire on them, which killed two of them, and wounded several; which was the beginning of hostilities in the town of Concord.

*Signed by each of the above Deponents.*

*Concord, April 23, 1775.*  
I James Marr, of lawful age, testify and declare, that in the evening of the 18th instant, I received orders from George Hutchinson, Adjutant of the 4th regiment of the regular troops, stationed at Boston, to prepare and march, to which order I attended, and marched to Concord, where I was ordered by an officer with about 100 men to guard a certain bridge there. While attending to this duty, a number of people came along in order to pass the bridge; at which time a number of the regular troops first fired upon them.

*James Marr.*

*Medford, April 23, 1775.*  
I Edward Thornton Gould, of his Majesty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th instant, under the orders of Gen. Gage, I embarked with the light infantry, and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Col. Smith, and landed on the marshes of Cambridge, from whence we marched to Lexington; on our arrival at that place, we saw a body of provincial troops armed, to the number of about 60 or 70 men; on our approach they fired a rifle, and soon after firing began, but which party fired first we do not exactly say, as our troops rushed on, shouting, huzzing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops to long as any of the provincials were to be seen. From thence we marched to Concord; on a hill near the entrance of the town, we saw another body of provincials assembled, the light infantry and grenadiers ordered up the hill to disperse them; on our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town; six companies of light infantry were ordered down to take possession of the bridge which the provincials occupied; the company I commanded went on, three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles, in the mean time the provincial troops returned to the number

of about 3 or 400, we drew up on the Concord side of the bridge, the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the first fire: This was the first engagement after the one at Lexington, a continued firing from both parties lasted through the whole day; myself was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and taken up now treated with the greatest humanity, and taken all possible care of by the provincials at Medford.

*Edward Thornton Gould, Lieut. King's own Regt.*  
*All the foregoing depositions are sworn to before Justices of the Peace, and duly attested by Notaries Public.*

**IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, WATER-TOWN, April 26, 1775: FRIENDS AND FELLOW SUBJECTS OF GREAT-BRITAIN.**

**HOSTILITIES ARE AT LENGTH COMMENCED IN THIS COLONY by the Troops under the Command of Gen. Gage, and it being of the greatest importance, that an early true and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding should be known to the Congress of this Colony, who have transmitted the same, and an want of Session of the Honourable Continental Congress, think it proper to address you on the alarming occasion.**

By the clearest Depositions relative to this transaction it will appear, that on the night preceding the nineteenth of April instant, a body of the King's Troops, under the Command of Col. Gage, secretly landed at Cambridge-bridge, with an apparent design to surround the military and other stores provided for the defence of this Colony, and deposited at Concord—that some inhabitants of the Colony on the night aforesaid, whilst travelling peaceably on the road between Boston and Concord, were seized, and greatly abused by armed men, who appeared to be officers of the General Gage's army—that the town of Lexington by these means was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants mustered on the occasion—that the regular troops on their way to Concord marched into the said town of Lexington, and the said Company, on their approach began to disperse—that, notwithstanding this, the King's Troops, under the Command of Col. Gage, and first began hostilities by firing on the said Company, whereby they killed eight and wounded several others—that the regulars continued their fire until those of said Company, who were neither killed nor wounded, did make their escape—that Col. Smith, with the detachment of the regulars marched to Concord, where a number of provincials were again fired upon, two of whom were killed and several wounded, before the provincials fired on them—and that these hostile measures of the troops produced an engagement that lasted thro' the day; in which many of the provincials and more of the regular troops were killed and wounded.

It is to be expected, that the ravages of the King's Troops, as they retreated from Concord to Cambridge-bridge, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it suffice to say, that a great number of the houses on the road were plundered, and rendered unfit for use; several were burnt; women in child-bed were driven, by the folicity, naked to the streets; old men peaceably in their houses were shot dead; and such facts as are prohibited as would disgrace the annals of the most uncivilized nations.

These, brethren, are marks of Ministerial vengeance against this colony, for refusing with her sister colonies a submission to slavery; but they have not yet detected us from our royal Sovereign. We profess to be his loyal and dutiful subjects, and have happily dealt with us as we have been, and are still ready with our lives and fortunes to defend his person, family, crown and dignity. Nevertheless, his oppression and tyranny of his cruel Ministry we will not tamely submit—appealing to Heaven for the justice of our cause, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the Honour, Willom and Valour of BRITAINS will suffer themselves to be longer inactive spectators of measures, in which the rights of the Colonies are so deeply interested—Measures pursued in opposition to the solemn protests of many noble Lords, and expressed sense of conspicuous Commons, whose knowledge and virtue have long characterized them as some of the greatest men in the nation—Measures executing contrary to the interest, petition, and remonstrances of the House of Commons and prudent countries, cities and boroughs, and the people—Measures highly incompatible with justice, but still pursued with a specious pretence of easing the nation of its burthens—Measures which, if successful, must end in the ruin and slavery of Britain as well as the persecuted American Colonies.

We sincerely hope, that the Great Sovereign of the Universe, who hath so often appeared for the English Nation, will support you in every rational and manly exertion with these colonies, for saving it from ruin, and that in a constitutional connection with the Mother Country, we shall flow to be together a free and happy people.

*JOSEPH WARREN, President, Pro. Tem.*

**FIFTEEN DOLLARS**  
FOR apprehending a runaway JOE, a likely young Negro SLAVE, this country born, had leave in writing to go Mr. Andrew Yeatman's, in the upper part of Christiana Hundred (with whom the said JOE has lived for a number of years last past) on Saturday last, and on the Monday following, but has not yet come back to New-Castle; he is a light pale or yellow Negro, about 5 feet 2 inches high, well proportioned and genteelly made, has regular features and a good countenance; he is about 20 years of age; had on, or took with him from Yeatman's, a blue frock, a brown apron, made of worsted and linen, the coat appears for him, as he has grown since it was made, a brown lincey jacket, buckskin breeches, tied at the knees with strings, and cut without seams between the thighs; he has a cap of brown and red, a hammerkerchief, an old felt hat, a pair of brown and red stockings, a pair of white thread ditto, one plain the other ribbed, one pair footed with half-worn shoes, a pair of coarse shoes, with 10 balls, and a pair of half-worn pumps, with white metal buckles. He is unacquainted with the country, except in some parts of New-Castle and Chester counties, where he was bred; he was taken between Wilmington and Chester, on Sunday, the 23d inst. being the day after he went from New-Castle; as he is very artful, it is supposed he will endeavour to go to Philadelphia, New-Castle, or to Boston, and will probably change his apparel, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. The above reward will be paid, if he should be taken 60 miles from the town of New-Castle, and brought home; Four Pounds, if at the distance of 40 miles, Three Pounds, if 30 miles; and Two Pounds, if 20 miles, and the above charges (including legal charges under the act of assembly) by JOHN W. HITCHCOCK, ON. 1775.

**TO BE SOLD, THE TIME of a SERVANT GIRL D,** about 16 Years of Age who has 24 Years to serve. Inquire of the PRINTERS. 1775.