

By the *Duke of Cumberland Packet*, *Capt. Dillon*, arrived at New-York from *Baltimore*, we have the following news, &c.

H. A. G. U. E., March 20.

THEIR High Mightinesses the States General have this day issued the following Proclamation: "BE it known that we, for particular reasons yet unreported, have thought fit absolutely to prohibit, and we hereby absolutely do prohibit, the exportation of arms, munitions, gunpowder, guns, shot, or other instruments of war, to the dominions of Great-Britain, provisionally for the term of six months, upon pain not only of confiscation of the arms and ammunition which shall be found there on board, but also of a fine of 1000 Guilders over and above, at the charge of the Commander, whose ship shall be involved in the same forfeiture of arms, &c." That we have further thought fit to enact, and we do hereby enact, that during the aforesaid term of six months, no powder, guns, shot, or other instruments of war, shall be embarked on board any other ships, whether foreign, or belonging to this country, to be transported abroad, without consent or permission of the Colleges of Admiralty, and that any violation of the same shall be made, upon pain of confiscation of the arms, gunpowder, guns, shot, or other ammunition, which shall have been embarked without permission of the Commanders incurring a fine of 2000 Guilders, on board of whose said ship the said arms and ammunition shall have been embarked, and his said ship be answerable as if it were so for the said fine.

20th March, 1775. Signed
G. VAN HARDENBROEK.
(Counter-Signed) **H. F. A. G. L.**
I. O. N. D. O. N.

H. O. S. C. O. M. P. O. S. I. T. I. O. N. S.
April 4. On Thursday, and in the afternoon, previous to any rate business of importance being started, the report was brought in from the Committee on the restraining bill for Virginia, Pennsylvania, &c. The only speakers were Mr. Cooper, and the two Mr. Luttrells: the latter Gentleman spoke against the clause, as well as against the principal; but the Minister either thought the subject, or the time, or the Committee, or the House, was not his division. One Mr. Smith drew a parallel between the civil war which introduced the ruin, as he said, of the Roman Republic; talked of impeachment against the advisers and conductors of these hostile measures against our fellow subjects; said they infringed the first principles of the constitution, and said they deserved the dissolution of the British Empire, and that the Parliament which in the reign of Henry VI. gained that name in our history. Captain Luttrell spoke much to the purpose. Mr. Cooper spoke (short in reply to both.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, and the same was read to the bill, that all goods shall be shipped during the continuance of this act from the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware River only, to places therein mentioned. Ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Several American papers were laid before the House, and among the rest the following letter from Gen. Gage to Lord Dartmouth:

"My Lord, We have information often from the country, that the towns in this province become more divided, notwithstanding the endeavours used to keep up their enthusiasm; and the tyranny and oppressive acts exercised against persons deemed friends of government, has alienated them, so that they are now more than ever their mutual defence. Where the majority in a town have been averse to their measures, the faction have employed their adherents in neighbouring towns to join, and form bodies sufficient to force them, by numbers, to sign recantations, which has been attended generally with violence and blood. The town of Marshfield, with several others, are now having been lately under the terrors of that kind, from the threats of their neighbours, for having formed some associations amongst themselves, applicable to me for protection; and I have sent a detachment of one hundred men to their relief. It is the first instance of an application to government for assistance, which the country has ever had; to persuade the people they would never obtain it, but to lead to themselves."

Governor Wentworth has acquainted me of a quantity of tea burnt by the populace of Portsmouth, and that the Magistrates have not sufficient influence to enable them to apprehend any of the people concerned in the attack of Fort William and Mary, or keep them safe in their own countenances, and desires that two regiments of foot be stationed at Portsmouth, and that you be prepared for them, nor am I informed how they are to be quartered; and I must send an officer to the Governor to settle those matters with him, previous to the moving any troops.

People are writing determinations from home, which will probably not get at alterations in proceedings here. "I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c."

"T. H. O. G. A. G. E."
April 4. Letters from Marfelles advise, that the differences between the Emperor of Morocco and the United Provinces continue still in the same state of uncertainty. It seems the Emperor is willing to compromise the matter, if the States will make the same presents as the Portuguese.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 20.
"The last letters from Vienna advise, that it was reported there, that when the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople exchanged the ratifications of the peace lately concluded between the Russians and the Turks, he demanded of the Divan, that he might be assisted by the district of Belgrade, and that of the part of Moldavia occupied by the Austrians; together with the town Chocim; and that he was answered, that the Sublime Porte never made cessions, but when it was their own voluntary proposal to do so, or when they were obliged to do so by the fate of arms."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 28.
"A report has prevailed here for some days past, that a violent insurrection has happened at Constantinople, which has cost the lives of several thousand Greeks, and the greatest part of their Clergy, who were inhumanly murdered; and that the Workmen employed in building a new Greek church, and a new palace, who had the direction of that work, met with the same fate, and during the building was destroyed; that Col. Peteroff, at present the Russian Minister at the Ottoman Porte, was in the greatest danger of losing his life, if he had not happily made his escape to a ship belonging to his nation by the aid of his officers; that the Janizaries, supported by the Greek soldiers, were about to march against the Seraglio, and insulted upon the Grand Signor's continuing the war against Russia, on pain of being dethroned, some people pretend that the Grand Signor himself, at

the instigation of some of the European Powers, has felt an opportunity of this insurrection, in order to have a pretext to break the peace, and to excite hostilities, as by being forced to do so. We are impatient to know the truth of this news."

Extract of a Letter from Dover, March 31.
"On Tuesday last a detachment of the 14th regiment of foot, consisting of about 200 men, embarked on board a brig named the *Marble*, for Boston, and the next morning failed for that place."

House of Commons, April 6.
Yesterday the House proceeded to the third reading of the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and South-Carolina, &c.

Mr. Fox, who opened, an unexpected debate; he condemned the bill upon various principles, but particularly, as being exceptional in adopting a policy much inferior to what might have been proceeded on.

Mr. Bull followed him, and gave his hearty contradiction to the bill upon every principle, and from every motive that could induce him to oppose any law.

Altho' Mr. Fox spoke, an unexpected debate; he declared against the measure in a short, clear, and decisive manner. These were followed by

Sir John Duntze, who gave a modest and sensible opinion, steering clear of hot, violent measures and affectations.

General Conway opened his new parliamentary campaign upon this bill, in favour of the American cause. Mr. Rigby made the best and most spirited speech that was uttered: He was quite fired, to find the above gentlemen against administration. "I cannot, said he, hear with any patience, gentlemen condemning the present bill, upon the idea of being against taxing America. Sir, that is not the question before us; had America never denied the right, the question has been decided, but they deny the right, and in defence of the denial, are now in open rebellion. Sir, the weighty tax, the heavy incumbrance of which they complain, is the three penny duty of tea. What is that formidable duty? One would think gentlemen could not, or would not, make use of the word, it was said in this affair. Why did they oppose it—I will tell you; it was the revenue, which enabled the East-India Company to underfill the Boston smugglers; that is, the Boston patriots; and this was the circumstance which made them so furious, and threw them into that flame which has now risen to rebellion.

"They are in rebellion, and are the worst sort of rebels; but it is not the rebels themselves, they want to split this country into two parties. But, Sir, if we are told, that America is too strong for us, and that we cannot make her submit. Idle and ridiculous idea, to suppose that a people without an army, and without the means of paying, feeding and supporting one, are to be able, all of a sudden, to start up conquerors. If I was to believe the argument I have heard in its real extent, I should suppose they were conquerors."

But, Sir, if the Congress of Philadelphia are to go on as they have done, the thing is actually come to pass, and we are conquered; the seat of the empire is removed to Philadelphia, and we sit here only to be laughed at; the dignity and honour of England in this House, is envied by all the Commons of sitting; at an end, let the gentlemen who gave us this business, retire, and let us have the Atlantic, let them join their comrades in Philadelphia, they are stiff congenial with what they will find, and we may expect rare consequences from the union."

The debate continued till eight o'clock, when a motion was made that the bill do pass. The House divided, and the yeas were 100, nays 46.

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS AT GUILDHALL
Yesterday.
A few minutes after one o'clock the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewes and Newnam, with the two Sheriffs, proceeded to the hustings, and the Common Crier having made proclamation that the business on which the House was convened was to consider of a Remonstrance and Petition to the throne, relating to the measures adopted with regard to America, the Lord Mayor came forward, and addressed the citizens in the following speech:

The speech of the LORD MAYOR to the Common-hall, April 5, 1775.
"It would ill become me, on this important day to take up much of your time. I very readily complied with the request of several respectable fellow-citizens to call in this Common-hall, from every feeling of justice and humanity to our persecuted brethren in America, and the fatal consequences I foresee of the violent proceedings which they were to be deeply affected by. My prosperity, not only in this, the first common hall of the world, but likewise the whole kingdom. I will only, Gentlemen, beg leave to read to you from your own records on this subject, the words of a petition from this metropolis to both Houses of Parliament long before the present unhappy contest between the mother country and her American colonies began; so long ago as the year 1739."

"The citizens of London are too deeply interested in whatever affects the trade of this nation, not to express the utmost anxiety for the welfare of that only source of our riches. The petitioners apprehend, that the trade from these My Majesty's kingdoms to his American Colonies is of the utmost importance, and almost the only profitable trade that this nation now enjoys unrevailed by others."

"If, Gentlemen, the trade to our American Colonies, near 40 years ago, was, according to the declared opinion of this metropolis, of such importance, the amazing entries for several years, made in the books of your own house, which are almost daily before your eyes, will best demonstrate to what an immense magnitude it is since grown. Such an object surely calls for our most earnest unwearied attention and regard. Whatever your determinations may be, you may be assured of the hearty concurrence of your Chief Magistrate."

Case. Allen now moved that such remonstrance should be presented, and all hands were held up in favour of the motion, except seven or eight, among whom was Sir James Edlaile. Mr. Allen made a long and spirited speech, in which he was very severe on the arbitrary strides taken by government, which rendered it necessary to be attended to, and he was very warmly supported. He said, that if he had sat in the House of Commons he should have opposed all the late measures, being convinced they were but the acts of the Minister, who was himself controlled by an invisible agent. That it was amazing a confidence should be reposed in a *Straw*, by those who ought to fear every man of the name. Of the Scotch Colonies he said, that he was very much surprised the English would copy them in their nationality. He said that the Lord Mayor had been unjustly accused

of a prejudice against the Scots as a people, and that the House had artfully made this circumstance the ground of a resolution, and that the Speaker recommended unanimity in the common cause, but lamented that whatsoever emoluments were to arise, there never were wanting bad men, even of rank, who would do any thing. He said the question now was, whether the Americans were to be enslaved or not? If government was in want of supplies, why did it not take the regular method of raising them? He concluded by saying that the Americans are sons of Britons, and have a right to be free, & that he hoped the hall would be unanimous for the proposed remonstrance.

[Here the remonstrance was read, and is as follows:]
To the KING of Great-Britain, His Majesty.
The humble Address of THOMAS and RICHARDSON, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.
Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, (the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery) of the City of London beg leave to approach the Throne; and to declare our abhorrence of the measures which have been pursued, and are now pursuing, in the oppression of our fellow subjects in America; these measures we wish all the consequences which can alarm a free and commercial people.

A deep, and perhaps fatal, wound to commerce, the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and a consequent increase of taxes, the alienation of the Colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

But your Petitioners look with less horror at the consequences, than at the purpose of those measures, not deceived by the specious artifice of calling delinquent dignity—they plainly perceive, that the real purpose is to establish arbitrary power over all America.

Your Petitioners are confident that Liberty is to be inevitably connected with the rights of mankind; they cannot therefore observe, without the greatest concern and alarm, the Constitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majesty's dominions. They esteem it to be a essential, unalienable principle of Liberty, the foundation and basis of all the rights which are part of the dominion can be taxed without their consent. Upon this great leading principle, they have represented to you to see their fellow subjects in America situated in what their humble Petition to your Majesty prays for—Peace, Liberty and Safety. Subordination in commerce under a despotic power over all America.

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It is therefore, with the deepest concern, that we have seen the sacred security of Representation in their Affirmation, the odious power of excise, extended to all the cases of revenue; the Judiciary of their houses laid open to violation, at the will and pleasure of every officer and functionary of the Customs; the dispensation of justice, corrupted, by rendering their Judges dependent for their seats and salaries on the will of the Crown; Liberty and Life rendered precarious, by subjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried in a distant country, where the distance making it impossible for the most diligent to maintain his innocence, must deliver him up a victim to ministerial vengeance; soldiers and others in America have been intimated to shed the blood of the people, by establishing a mode of trial, which holds out impunity for such offences; the Capital of New-England has been punished with unexampled cruelty and severity, involving the innocent and suspected in the same inhuman calamity; Chartered Rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal objection against the tyranny of their rulers; the Habeas Corpus Act and Trial by Jury have been suppressed, and a despotic Government, with the Roman Catholic Religion, has been established in America; dutiful Petitions for redress of the said grievances, from all your Majesty's American subjects, have been fruitless. To fill up the measure of these Oppressions, an army has been sent to enforce them.

These grievances have given your Majesty's faithful subjects to despair, and obliged them to have recourse to that resistance, which is justified by the great principle of the Constitution, and by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our ancestors transferred the Imperial Crown of their realms from the Popish and tyrannical race of the Stuarts, to the illustrious and Protestant House of Brunswick.

Your Petitioners are persuaded that these measures originate in the secret advice of men, who are conscious of their duty to you, and of the Liberties of your people. That your Majesty's Ministers, by their execution by the same wicked and fatal corruption, which has enabled them to wound the Peace and violate the Constitution of this country. This is poisoning the fountain of public security, and rendering that body, which should be the guardian of Liberty, a formidable instrument of oppression and violence.

Your Petitioners do therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty to dismiss immediately, and for ever, from your Councils, these ministers and advisers, as the first step towards a full redress of those grievances, which alarm and afflict your people.

That Peace and Commerce be restored, and the confidence and affection of your Majesty's subjects be the solid supporters of your throne."

Silence was now made, and the remonstrance again read by the proper officer, one hand only being held up against it.

Mr. Saxby then came forward, and made the following motion, which was regularly seconded and carried, with only one dissenting voice.

1. That the remonstrance and petition be fairly transcribed by the Town Clerk.
2. That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, City Members, Sheriffs, and Livery in their gowns, attended by the Recorder and other officers, present to his Majesty, the King, and to the Ministers, attend with the Mayor, and wait on his Majesty, now when he will be pleased to receive the same.

found that nothing could be done of any great importance, by intreating, blustering and threatening, he could alter his tone, begin to coax, and offer a reward. It may be said that this was a goad. But, as would be the case with other officers, that will degrade the British arms, by employing their swords in taking away the rights of a free people, when they ought to be devoted to a good cause only. There were killed at Lexington eight persons; one Parker, of the same name with the captain of the company, and two or three more, on the common; the rest being either killed in the walls and fences while discharging. The soldiers fired at persons who had no arms. Eight hundred of the best British troops in America having thus nobly vanquished a company of non-refitting Yankees while disputing, and slaughtered a few of them by way of experiment, inclined forward to give up the contest, and to consent to the terms which the people had received the alarm, and had drawn themselves up in order for defence; upon a messenger's coming and telling them that the regulars were three times their number, they prudently changed their situation, determining to wait for reinforcements from the neighbouring towns, which were now alarmed; but as to the *very narrow* of the *few* *refusing* *to* *submit* *to* *the* *terms* *of* *the* *common* *to* *the* *regulars* *of* *the* *North* *bridge*, and when strengthened returned to it, with a view of dilodging Capt. Laurie, and securing it for themselves. They knew not what had happened at Lexington, and therefore orders were given by the commander not to give the first fire. The regulars, who were told in the account, and were heard upon by the regulars, by which fire a Captain belonging to Acton was killed, and I think fire a private. The Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Concord, living in the neighbourhood of the bridge, who gave me the account, went near enough to see it, and was near the regulars when they were returned, and continued till the regulars were drove off. Lieut. Gould, who was at the bridge, was wounded and taken prisoner, has deposited that their regulars gave the first fire thro' the printed narrative asserts the contrary; and the soldiers, that knew any thing of the matter, with whom I conversed, made no scruple of contradicting the fame that is here recorded. After the engagement began, the whole detachment collected together as fast as it could. The narrative tells us that as Capt. Parsons returned with his three companies over the bridge, they observed three soldiers on the ground, one of them *slain*, his head much mangled, and his ears cut off, the *not quite dead*; all this is untrue, tho' the matter was, with great concern for its having happened. A young fellow coming over the bridge in order to join the country people, and seeing the soldier wounded and attempting to get up, not being under the feelings of humanity, very barbarously broke his skull and let out his brains, with a small axe (apprehend of the tomahawk) but as to his being *feeling* and having his ears cut off, there was nothing in it. The poor object lived an hour or two before he expired. The detachment, when joined by Capt. Parsons, made a hasty retreat, finding by woful experience that the Yankees would fight, and that their numbers would be continually increasing. The regulars were pushed with vigour by the country people, who took the advantage of the situation, but they could not get up to engage with our equal terms with the regulars in point of number any part of the day, tho' the country was collecting together from all quarters, and had there been two hours more for it, would probably have cut off both detachment and brigade, or made them prisoners. The soldiers being obliged to retreat with haste to Lexington, had no time to do any considerable mischief. But a little on this side Lexington meeting-house, where they were met by the brigade, with cannon, under Lord Percy, the scene changed. The inhabitants had quitted their houses in general upon the road, leaving almost every thing behind them, and thinking themselves safe in taking up their lives. The first of the houses in Lexington that were burnt, was one of two shops, one of which joined to the house, and a mill-houfe adjoining to the barn: Other houses and buildings were attempted to be burnt, and narrowly escaped. You would have been shocked at the destruction which has been made by the regulars, as they are mis-called, had you been present to see it, and to see how many of the inhabitants of every thing valuable that could be taken away, and what could not be carried off was destroyed; looking-glasses, pots, pans, &c. were broke all to pieces; doors when not fastened, sashes and windows wantonly damaged and destroyed. The people cry that the soldiers are worse than the Indians; in short, they give us the most just and only account of their brutishity, as will make the inhabitants dread submission to the power of the British military, and determine them to fight desperately rather than have such cruel masters to lord it over them. The troops at length reached Charlestown, where there was no attacking them with safety to the town, and that night and the next day scoured over in boats in Boston, where they continue to be shut up; for the people poured down in so amazing a number from all parts, for scores of miles round, even the grey-headed came to assist their countrymen, the General was obliged to sit about further fortifying the town immediately, at all points and places. The proceedings of April 19th have united the colony and continent, and brought to the aid of the army, as they do, as they do any other place whatsoever; and has raised an army in an instant, which is lodged in the several houses of the towns round Boston till their tents are finished, which will be soon. All that is attended to, besides plowing and planting, &c. is making ready for fighting. The non-importance and non-resistance will not give place from necessity, and to give place we have. We have a few springs, prospects of great plenty; there was scarce ever known such a good fall of plumb; we are in no danger of starving, tho' the cruel acts against the New-England governments; and the men who had been used to the slavery, a hardy generation of people, Lord North has now sent nearly 10000 men to fight in the army, and to military operations, and to assist as occasion may require; Thanks to a superior wisdom for his blunders. The General is expediting reinforcements, but few have arrived as yet; the winds, contrary to the common run at this season, instead of being easterly, have been mostly the reverse. When the reinforcements arrive, and is recovered of the voyage, the soldiers will be ordered to attempt dilodging the people, and penetrating into the country; both soldiers and inhabitants are in want of such provisions, and will be like to suffer much, should

the provincial army be able to keep the town shut up on all sides, excepting by water, as at present. The General engaged with the Select-men of Bolton, that if he should give up the town, he would not give up their country, those that chose it should be allowed to go out with their effects; the townsmen complied, and the General forfeited his word, for which there will be an after-reckoning, should they ever have it in their power to call him to an account. A few have been allowed to come out with many of their effects; numbers are not permitted to come out, and of those who have been allowed, have been obliged to leave their merchandise and goods (men and household stuff, cash and plate excepted) behind them. You must look back to the origin of the united provinces, that you may have an idea of the resolution of this people. May prevent struggle end as happily in the case of America, without proving the destruction of Great-Britain. We are upon the death of King Charles the First's reign, enlarged. May the dispute be adjusted, before the times are too tragical to admit of it. Both officers and privates have altered their opinion of the Yankees very much since the 18th of April. The detachment, while at Concord, disabled two 24 pounders, destroyed their two carriages, and seven wheels for the fame, with their limbers; sixteen wheels for brass 3 pounders, and two carriages, with limber and wheels for two 4 pounders; 300 pounds of ball thrown into the river, wells and other places; and broke in pieces about 60 barrels of flour, half of which was saved. Cannot be said that the Americans killed any of our soldiers, but on the whole the regulars had more success than they had, and 150 wounded, besides about 30 taken prisoners. The country people had about 40 killed, 7 or 8 taken prisoners, and a few wounded. N. B. I never saw the printed account till Monday, so that I was not directed by it in any of my enquiries which are here inserted. As the General is now in an unperished, gave positive orders to the detachment not to fire first, or I am wholly mistaken in my opinion of him. The prisoners at Worcester, Concord and Lexington, all agreed in their being exceedingly well used. The policy of the people would determine them thereto, if their humanity did not. May 17, 1775. JUST PUBLISHED, AND NOW SELLING BY ROBERT BELL, in Third-Street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-Street, Philadelphia. (Price TWENTY SHILLINGS, Two Volumes Octavo, in neat Binding) POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS: OR, AN ENQUIRY into Public Reasons, Defects, and Abuses; illustrated and established upon Facts and Remarks extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern. Calculated to draw the timely Attention of Government and People to a due consideration of the Necessity, and the Means of Reforming those Errors, Defects and Abuses; of Restoring Constitution and Saving the State. By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; and AUTHOR OF THE DIGNITY OF HUMAN NATURE, and other Works. After treating of our duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach the people the duty to their Country. For our Country is, as it were, a secondary God, and we are bound to love and to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted.---And if our Country perishes, it is as impossible to save an individual, as to preserve one of his senses, a mortified hand. HIS EXCELLENCY, the Hon. the Secretary of State, who live in the Country are requested to send for their Books. To the Encouragers of this Work. SINCE the Proposals for Printing an American Edition, of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS was laid before the Public, the Authors in London, hath published another Volume, being the second, and which is now ready for Press; it is which is the Completion of this very useful and interesting work; peculiarly necessary at this time for all the friends of Constitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans.---To accommodate those Gentlemen with complete Sets, they were pleased to procure the following Editions, to wit: A. PARSONS, Esq. D. B. BELL, of Third-Street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front-Street, Philadelphia, are determined to Print this Third and last Volume, at the same Price to Subscribers, with each of the other Volumes, viz. TEN SHILLINGS, without any Reserve, although the English Edition in three Volumes is sold at Forty Shillings. N. B. Those Gentlemen who intend to honour the Work with their Subscriptions, are requested to favour the Publishers with their Names; a List of which will be printed in the third and last issue, because the price of the Work. (To Non-Subscribers) will then be advanced to The Shillings. Yorktown, God, May 24, 1775. WAS committed into my custody, the following person, a man, named John Jones, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when committed, a blue broadcloth coat, with metal buttons, a red striped cotton jacket, a pair of green trousers, and leather breeches under them; an old hat; he has short brown hair, and about 24 years of age. One of his other names, named Thomas Jenkin, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on, when committed, an old calico hat, cut in the fashion, a canvas frock, a dark grey bearskin or coating short jacket, without sleeves, and is an Englishman. He is grey German ferris breeches; and a red flannel duff, old blue-cloth trousers, without sleeves, and is an Englishman. He is about 27 years of age; he has also a very remarkable cut in his upper lip, on the left side. Likewise a certain Archibald Napier, who confessed he was a servant to a certain William Lewis, a Scotsman, in Virginia; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; of a swarthy complexion; black hair, and eyes; when committed, an old felt hat, an iron collar of his own make, white double-breasted jacket, without sleeves, a good linen shirt and trousers, mended; he is an Irishman, and about 24 or 25 years of age. And a certain William Green, who ran away from a certain Medical School in one of the counties of Maryland. Their names are desired to come, if any they have in the space of three weeks after this notice, and to pay the charges, and take them away. MICHAEL CRAWLEY, Goaler. STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the subscriber, living in May last past, a black Mule, Chester county, on the 26th of April last, about 10 or 12 years old, with a white blaze on his face, the off hind foot white, he is about 3 or 4 years old, has a remarkable big belly, and seems to have been hurt on it. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her home, or secures her, will be rewarded with 50 shillings, and if he will give her name, shall have TWENTY 5 SHILLINGS reward, as a Memento. My Name, T. M. PATRICK M'CALL, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Bull, in said township. CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-town township, Chester county, on the 25th of May last, a two year old MARE, of a dark dun colour, she has never been estrayed, and is desired to come, if she will prove her property, pay charges, and take her away, June 3, 1775. THOMAS TUCKER.

SIX DOLLARS Reward. RUN away, on the 27th of May last, from the subscriber, in Third-Street, Philadelphia, an English servant man, named JOHN BRAGG, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well brown, he was brought up to the Brick-yard business; has brown curled hair, is well built, has the small-pox, has blue eyes, is slow of speech; had on an old brown, snuff-colored coat, yellow fingle plated buttons, light flannel jacket, without sleeves, yellow fingle plated buttons, white flannel shirt, ocreous trousers, old grey yarn stockings, new brown square brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grainer. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Chester County, May 31, 1775. THE Subscriber uses this Method of informing the Public, that he has received a new and useful kind of BLUE-DYING UTENSILS, belonging to the Estate of ELIUS DAVIS, late of Goshen, deceased, which he now carries on the FULING and BLUE-DYING of Linens, Woollens Cottons, and Wool-combed; He has all the Works belonging to the Fuling and Blue-dying in good Order. The former Customers, and others, that will please to favour him with their Custom, may depend that he will finish their Cloths or Worsted in the best and neatest Manner, either plain or watered, according to their Directions, and at the lowest Price. Their Favours will remain his obliged Friend. DANIEL FITZPATRICK. NOTICE is hereby given, That a certain WILLIAM MARR, of the Township of Deptford, and County of Gloucester, obtained a Bond of me, the Subscriber, for the Payment of Twenty pounds, to become due some Time in January, 1776, the said MARR, before said MARR, gave to me, the Subscriber, the sum of 100 shillings, as a Security for the Payment of the said Bond, and I am determined to pay the same, unless compelled by Law. Witness my Hand. May 26, 1775. ALEXANDER HAMILTON. TEN POUNDS Reward. STOLEN from George Martin, of WPA-Bradford, Chester county, a dark brown MARE; which mare was stolen by a certain James Martin, who exchanged her with the subscriber, for a bay mare, ten years old, about 14 hands high, having good corn, and which was sold to George Martin, who had proved his property to the Rotterdam mare, and from me, therefore, the subscriber will give a reward of TEN POUNDS to any person that will return the mare, and secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice. JOHN M. HAMILTON. N. B. The mare and thief was seen at John Martin's, near St. George's. June 1, 1775. Larcoffer, May 24, 1775. WHERETAS, by an advertisement, dated in Manor township, Lancaster county, March 17, 1775, setting forth, that a certain John Dutchman, named Philip Waggoner, had forged false writings, and had suffered damages; and by certain descriptions therein mentioned, and by the reward of Five Pounds by me, the subscriber, (stated to any person who should apprehend and secure the said Philip Waggoner in Lancaster County) and in pursuance of said advertisement, descriptions and reward, I have caused the said Philip Waggoner and committed to the county of said advertisement, the subscriber hereof, do hereby declare to the world, that the charge in the said advertisement is false, and without foundation; and in order to do justice to the injured character of the said Philip Waggoner, I have directed this advertisement to be published to the world, at my own expense. Witness my hand, this 25th day of May, 1775. MICHAEL WHITMAN. Signed in the presence of us, John Pettman, Stephen Hornerker. RUN away from the subscriber, living in Wright's-town, Bucks county, on the 23d of May, 1775, an indebted Irish servant man, named JOHN MARR, about 20 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with red hair, and a small complexion, has a long straight nose, firm limed, long legs and small calves; he is a likely fellow; had on, when he went away, a good homespun coat, of a lead colour, inclining to a light drab, lined with striped paper, a new red jacket, without sleeves, and lined with blue flannel, with small buttons on the hips, good Russia linen shirt, two trousers buttoned up at the hips, good castor-leather shoes, with plated buckles, a small felt hat, and a black silk handkerchief. The same man was advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, for running away from him, the fore part of February last. Whoever takes up the said man, and brings him to my Majesty's goals, so that his master may have the reward of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have the reward of his Majesty's goals, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN WILKINSON. Herford Township, May 30, 1775. CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 23th of May last, a black Cow, about two years old, it has a white stream down its forehead, and is desired to come, if it can be brought to the owner, who is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take it away. JOHN WELLS. CAME to the plantations of the subscribers, living in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May last, Two certain MILK COWS, one of them is black, and the other is white, and is desired to come, if it can be brought to the owner, who is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take it away. WILLIAM SHOZARKE, BENJAMIN SHOZARKE. To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 15th day of June next, at the house of Gilbert Tice, of Johnstown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the last will and testament of Sir William Johnson, Esq. deceased, and in pursuance of the fame. SUNDRY tracts of land, to wit: One tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, situated near Schoharie, containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the same, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; being a fourth part of a tract extending along the Adiroughquies, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Schoharie, containing about 23,000 acres of land, which will be sold. Another tract of 5000 acres, near the same, granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 15,000 acres in a patent granted to Glen, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which said several tracts are directed by the said will to be sold by the said Executors, and the proceeds thereof applied as therein mentioned. Any person or persons inclined to treat for the same, or any part thereof, before the day of sale, may apply to Sir John Johnson, Bart. or any other of the said Executors, who will give them particulars, or treat about the same, otherwise the same will be sold, and a good title given on the day of sale before mentioned. THIS is to give notice to the creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, prisoner, confined for debt in the City of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Esq. of the Hon. the Ogdens, Esq. two of the justices of the Supreme Court for the county of New-Jersey, at the City of Perth-Amoy, on Thursday, the 22d day of June next, to show cause (if any they have) why the said debt should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors."