

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now selling by
ROBERT BELLE,
Printer and Book-keeper, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in
Third-Street (in an *Old-Fashioned* Print, Price Four Dollars).
SWAN'S BRITISH ARCHITECT:
BUILDER OF TREASURY

OF
STAIR-CASES.
Illustrated with upwards of ONE HUNDRED DESIGNS
AND EXAMPLERS, curiously engraved on SIXTY FOLIO
COPPER-PLATES, by JOHN NORMAN,
ARCHITECT LONDON.

THE
AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE, with the use of
ornamental ARCHITECTURE flourish in
AMERICA, are requested to look at the WORK.
SUBSCRIBERS may have their BOOKS immediately,
by applying at ELLIS'S, in Third-Street, Philadelphia.
OFFICE for the Sale of REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD.
A FIELD OFFICER'S RIGHT, under the King's
Proclamation of October, 1763, to Five Townships
of LAND, which may be located in any Part of Fincastle
County, in the Colony of Virginia, at present unappropriated.
This County lays between those two noble Rivers, the
Great Kanawha and Kennebec, which empty themselves into
the River Ohio, by which it is also bounded: These Lands are
exempt from taxes, and all obligations of Government
for Ten Years, after which they are to be subject only to Two
Shillings, Sterling, per Hundred Acres; a Warranty for Location
is already obtained from the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of
Virginia, which will be conveyed to the Purchaser. For Terms,
apply to Major GATES, near Steppan's Town, in Berkeley
County, Maryland, or to
EDWARD BONSALE.

Three or Four Hundred Wharf Logs
ARE WANTED.
Any Persons having such to dispose of, may be informed
of a Purchaser, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON,
of EDWARD BOWELL.

MORGAN HOLLINGSHEAD,
DOCK-KEEPER, CHEROKEE RIVER.
TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has
opened a 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
locks, which are allowed to be much superior to a reced
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; and 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 a continuance thereof.

An Apprentice is wanted to find business.

THE Members of *The Society for the Relief of poor and*
distressed Slaves of the African Nation, are
desire to attend their General Meeting, at the London Collec-
tion, on Monday, the Third of July next, at the 6th Hour.

Rebought, June 14, 1775.

ALL persons that are indebted to the estate of HENRY
SEPPITON, late Master of Kingfisher, by bond, note,
or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment, without further
notice, to prevent trouble. And if any demands
are required to bring in their accounts, and have them properly
settled, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, by
ANDREW DODD, Administrator.

N. D. Those that have borrowed any Books of said *Settlement*
are desired to return them to Andrew Dodd.

ALL persons in the County are wanted, for a likely active
WICKER, or a full-woven cloth, or any other kind of
has had the small-pox, is to be bound and sold 25 Years of Age.
For further Particulars, enquire of the DISTRICTERS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, in Pennsylvania
township, Chester county, a servant man, named JOHN
WIMBURY, but may change his name, a Saddle by trade, about
30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on
when he went at a full-woven cloth, and a new pair of
lining worn out at the flirts, old leather breeches, two Russia
linen shirts, two pair of tow trousers, one new pair striped duds,
one pair of almost new boots, with turndown tops, an old pair
of black grained shoes, with lined tops, one pair almost new
black stockings, an old pair of yellow hose, with a white binding
hat string, and some other things not mentioned, being un-
certain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced,
short black hair, sometimes wears his false curl, his fore teeth
rotten, he elaps his hands in the Dutch dials, he can speak
High and Low Dutch; served his apprenticeship high in the
East-Indy, and knows many parts of the country. Also took
with him a bright bay Gelding, natural trotter, small fair, low
necked, put of his mane lately trimmed; likewise took a new
saddle with a blue saddle cloth, lined with linen, and supposd to
have them full of clothes and other things. Whoever perceives
said servant in any goal, or the roads, or in any other place, may
have him again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either
man or horse, paid by
WILLIAM TEMPLE.

June 12, 1775.

Rebought, Burlington County, N. J. New-Jersey, June 17, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from the aforesaid township, a certain
Sagoy Young, a Dutch woman born, a likely black hair-
ed woman, about 21 years of age, who lived here her time with
Abraham Eldridge, in said township, and has been free about
three years, and came back to this place about the last of March
last, and left a male child behind, supposd to be about two
years old; therefore the Overseers of the Poor of said township
take this method to bring her to justice, who promise the above
reward to any person who will deliver her to said Overseers,
in order to make her take care of said child, or make known
who the father of it is, and all reasonable charges, paid by us,
JOHN MASON, HUGH SHART,

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN away from the subscriber, on the first instant, a likely
Negro fellow, named BILL, about 23 years old, 5 feet
or in his high, had on his shirt and trousers, old hat, 5 feet
and shoes with brass buckles, and it is not known that he took with
him any other clothing. Whoever takes up said Negro, and
secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the
above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
Foldd. June 17, 1775. ANNAHAN KINTING.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, June 22, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.
ADITCH servant girl, named Christina Berson, had li-
berty on the 12th instant to go to Philadelphia, under pre-
text of getting a kinsman to purchase her time, and is not since
returned; she took with her change of apparel, and appears well
dressed in the German manner (except her caps and bonnet,
which are country made) she is about 28 years of age, heavy
made, in height rather above the middle size, has lost most of her
front teeth, speaks broken English. Whoever takes up and se-
cures the said servant, so that her master may get her again, shall
receive the above reward, paid by
DAVID COOPER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 24th of May, from the subscriber, living in
Salebury township, Bucks county, an English servant man,
named Thomas Prellon; had on, when he went away, a half-
double breasted under jacket of failed linen, a felt hat, white
shirt, and check trousers patched before, a pair of light woad
ribbed stockings, and old shoes, with hob nails in the soles and
heels; he has a remarkable scar in one corner of his mouth, is
pitted with the small-pox, fair faced, dark hair and eyes, about
5 feet 6 inches high. He runs away last fall, and was taken up
and put in Gloucester goal, he then called himself Smith, and it
is likely he will change his name and clothes; he is a very talkative
fellow, loves strong drink, and says he is a silk weaver. Who-
ever takes up and secures said servant, he brings or if his Majesty's
the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid
by
GRIFIN PEARSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Rich-
township, Chester county, on the first day of June last, A
STRAY COLT, 3 years old this year, a bright bay, with
a star in his forehead, his hind feet white, has neither ear-
mark, pates and trot. The owner is hereby desired to
come, prove his property, pay charges, or if brought home, paid
by
DANIEL CULIN.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 27.

Yesterday the following Address was presented to His
Excellency the Governor on board the Powey Man of War.

To His Excellency JOHN EARL OF DUNMORE, his
Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony
and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same.

THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESS.

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bur-
gesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly,
have taken into our consideration the Address of His
two Houses of Parliament, his Majesty's answer, and the
resolution of the Commons, which your Lordship has
been pleased to lay before us. Withing nothing so li-
censable as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love,
which we bear to our fellow subjects of Great-Britain,
which we entertain to hope and believe that they do not
approve the measure of the government of this island, or
brethren in America, we were pleased to receive your
Lordship's notification, that a benevolent tender had
been made by the British House of Commons
towards bringing to a good end our unhappy disputes
with the Mother Country. Next to the position of li-
berty, your Lordship, we should consider such a reconciliation
that might be the result of our efforts, and the relief of
difficulties we entered into consideration of this matter, we
examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of
light in which we were able to place it, and with pain
and disappointment we must ultimately declare, it only
changes the form of oppression, without lightening its
burden. We cannot, my Lord, clothe with the terms of
the resolution for these reasons.

Because the British Parliament has no right to inter-
meddle with the support of civil government in the colonies.
For us, nor for them, has government been in-
stituted here. Agreeable to our ideas, provision has been
made for such officers as we think necessary for the ad-
ministration of public affairs; and we cannot conceive
that any other legislature has a right to prescribe either
the number or necessary appointments of this nature.
As a proof that the claim of Parliament, to interfere in
the necessary provisions for the support of civil govern-
ment, is novel and of a late date, we take leave to refer
to an act of our Assembly, passed so long since as the
thirty-second year of the reign of King Charles the second,
and to an act for raising a public revenue, and
for the better support of the government of this island, his
Majesty's colony of Virginia. This act was brought in
by Lord Culpeper, then Governor, under the grateful
of England, and was enacted in the name of
"King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent
of the General Assembly."

Recourse to render perpetual our exemption from an
unjust tax, and we have added ourselves with a perpe-
tual tax adequate to the expectations and subject to the
disposal of Parliament alone. Whereas we have right to
give our money, as the Parliament do theirs, without
coercion, from time to time, as public exigencies may
require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of
the condition, circumstances, and situation of our people,
as the Parliament are of theirs; and it is not merely the
mode of raising, but the freedom of granting our people,
for which we have contended. Without this policy
we check on the royal prerogatives, and what must be
lamented by dutiful and loyal subjects, we should be tript

of the only means as well of recommending this country
to the favours of our most gracious Sovereign, as of
strengthening those bands of amity with our fellow sub-
jects, which we would wish to remain indissoluble.

Because on our undertaking to grant money, as is pro-
posed, the Commons only resolve to forbear levying pecu-
niary taxes on us; still leaving unrepaid their several ac-
tuals passed for the purpose of supporting the trade, and
altering the form of government of the eastern colonies,
extending the boundaries, and changing the government
and religion of Quebec; enlarging the jurisdiction of the
Courts of Admiralty, taking from us the right of trial by
jury, and transporting us into other countries to be tried
for criminal offences. Standing armies too are still to be
kept among us, and the other numerous grievances of
which our selves and fellow colonies, separately and by our
representatives in General Congress, have so often com-
plained, are still to continue without redress.

Because, at the very time of requiring from us grants
of money, they are making disposition to invade us with
large armaments by sea and land, which is a kind of al-
liging galls not reconcilable to our freedom. They are
also proceeding to a repetition of unbecoming acts
for restraining the commerce and influence of the provin-
ces of New-England, and for prohibiting the trade of the
other colonies with all parts of the world, except the
islands of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies.
This seems to us to be a manifest intention to discontinue
the exercise of our natural power over us in future.

Because on our agreeing to such a proposition
towards the common defence, they do not propose to lay
open to us a free trade with all the world; whereas to us
it appears just, that those who bear equally the burthen
of government, should equally participate of its benefits.
Being so contented with the monopoly of our trade,
which brings greater loss to us and benefit to them than
the amount of our contributions to the common defence;
or, if the latter be so great, why should we not
quit the former, and do not propose, by leaving both, to
exact from us double contributions. Yet we would re-
mune government that, on former emergencies, when
called upon as a free people, however cramped by the
want of our own resources of wealth, we have liberally
contributed to the common defence. We afford thus
evidence that we shall be generous in future, in pro-
viding the shackles of proposition, when called to our
free Nation in the general system of the empire.

Because the proposition now made to us involves the
interest of all the other colonies. We are now represented
in General Congress by members approved by this House,
where our former union, and our common defence, will be
maintained, that so partial application to one colony
the slightest deprivation from the common cause. We consider
ourselves as bound in honour, as well as interest, to those
other general fate with our fellow colonies, and should hold
ourselves bound to defend that union, to which we have
devoted, were we to agree on any measures distinct and
apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in
Parliament, which, though not entirely equal to the
claim, we had a right to ask, yet differed but in few points
from what the General Congress had held out. Had Par-
liament been disposed sincerely, as we are, to bring about
a reconciliation, reasonable men had hoped that by in-
tervention of this government, something might have been done.
Lord Chatham's bill on the subject, and the terms of the
Congress on the other, would have formed a basis of nego-
tiation, which a spirit of accommodation on both sides
might perhaps have succeeded. It came recommended
too from one, whose successful experience in the art of
government should have enticed to it some attention from
this House. It was tendered. It had shewn to the
world that Great-Britain and the colonies united firmly,
under a just and honest government, would be able to
withstand a just and honest government, which might bid
defiance to the most potent enemy. With a change of Ministers, however, a total change of
measures took place; the component parts of the empire
have from that moment been falling asunder, and a total
annihilation of its weight in the political scale of the
world seems justly to be expected.

Thus, my Lord, are our sentiments on this important
subject, which we offer only as an individual part of the
whole empire. Final determination we leave to the
General Congress now sitting, before whom we shall lay
the papers your Lordship has communicated to us. To their
wisdom we commit the improvement of this important
affair, if it can be rendered any more good, we are af-
fured they will do it. To them also we refer the de-
cision of that proper method of representing our well
founded grievances, which your Lordship assures us will
meet with the attention and regard so justly due to them.
For ourselves, we have exhausted every mode of applica-
tion, which our invention could suggest as proper and
prudent. We have decently remonstrated with Parlia-
ment, they have added new injuries to the old; we have
wearied our King with applications, he has not deigned
to answer us; we have appealed to the native honour and
justice of the British nation, their efforts in our favour
have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be
done? That we commit our injuries to the even handed
tribune, that they may do us wrong, earnestly be-
seeching him to illuminate the eyes to the truth, and
endeavour of those to whom America hath confided her
hopes; that through their wise direction we may again see
renewed the blessing of liberty, property and harmony
with Great-Britain.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

It is with real concern I can differ nothing in your ad-
vice, that I think myself the smallest part of the whole,
or will be productive of a reconciliation with the whole.

[Advertisements omitted this week will be in our next.]

