## The PENNSYLVANIA

## Containing the Freshest Ad-



## GAZETTE.

vices, Foreign and Domestic.

SPEECH and MOTIONS made in the House of COMMON, on Manday, he aith of March, 2175, by Mr. HA RT LEY, Momber for Hull; toxetter such a Draught of a Letter of Requilition to the Colonies. (Concluded from our lad.)

OK at the preamble of the act of navigation, and every American act, and feel the interest of this country is not the avowed obled. If they are not and every American act, and feel furnace, must be absted in American as nuifance. Is it fowith their fellow-fullijects on this fide of the Atlantics? Are the thats and cloths of Glouneeffriire nuifances? Are the cuttleise of Sheffield and Birmigham nuifances? Are the continued, Indan, or Broomfgrove, nuifances for the continued, Indan, or Broomfgrove, nuifances are the continued of the cont

North America, with every military and despotic power, vested solely in the King's hands; we, who are made to learn every hour, by precept and example, that charters, being but the breath of kings, are to be annihilated by the breath or pliable pullaments; we must be, Sir, I sy, more insone than thein, if we do not fee the tendency of all this, and if we do not provide in time for our own security, as well as for that of America; I will not suppose, that we can be so improvident as not to attend to these important and perhaps not very distant events; nor, with respect to the prefent question, will I suppose, that Parliament can meditate so great an injustice, as to require your old colonies to support the charge of all your new conquests, and of all the rest of America.

This country is very liberal in its bashing of its protection and parental kindness to America. Is it for that purpose that we have converted the province of Canada into an absolute and military government, and have established the Romish bigory dominant, as a terror upon all our ancient and protestant colonies? What security, what protestion do they derive? In what fort are they the better for the conquest of the French dominions, if we take that opportunity to schalish a government, evil, military, and ecclessatical, in the utmost degree hostile to the government of our own provinces, and with the intent to set a thorn in their sides? Is this affection and parental kindness? Surely you do not expect that they should be taxed and tilliaged to pay for this rod of iron which you are preparing for them!

Now, Sir, I come to a point, in which I think you may be said to have given some protection. I mean the protection of your seet to the American commerce, you are preparing for them!

None enter a mat a lost by what terms to call it; whether you are protecting yourselves or them. They are your acquest, your munusastures, year commerce, you are preparing for them!

None enter an American port, but British fails and men. While you are defending Leed

\* This through is made out according to the usual and official forms, and upon the model of former letters of requisition to the colonies." Whenever it has been thought proper to require aids from the cedionies, it has been the invariable outlom for the secretary of flate to write a circular letter to the governors of the several provinces, thating the occasion of the demand, the circumstances of the case, and the necessity, importance, or expediency of the fervices required, with directions to by the same before the expective affinables, "to use his influence with thum, and to recommend it to them, to take these matter into their consideration, and to comply with such reasonable requisitions."—
The American calcinat base ever complish only desagridly and liberally each all just responsible and conflictuously requisitions.

"His Majeity has likewife taken into his confideration the first of the American Conies, with respect to their military define by Ind. The glovy of all the American conquests in the late war was accomplished by the adject zead, and firentous essenties, of the British and American united arms; in the prosecution of which, his Majedy has reportedly had experience, that his faithful and loy all offices of America have contributed more than their ministion of the contributed more than their ministion of the contributed more than the termination of the contributed more than a just and more recompance, for the liberality, zeal, and courage of the contributed for the liberality, zeal, and courage of the contributed for the confidence of the contributed of the Atlantic Contributed for any years been hovering, with an evil aspect, over the British American colonies, and circumscribing their early growth.

His Majeity considers, that the establishmetr and conditions of the fame union of mind and measures, and the contributed for the correlation of the correlation of the contributed for the correlation of the correla

The INTELFE UNTIED COLGNIES, by their

DI TEGALIS in CONGRESS, to the INHABITANTS OGREAT-BRITAIN.

PRINDS, COUNTRYMEN, and BRETHREN!

D) MEALIS IN CONGRESS, to the ISHABITANTS of GREATBRITAIN.

Patinns, Countryme, and Brithen!

Ty thefe, and by every appullation, that may defigable nate the ties which bind US to each other, we entered your fesious attention to this our fecond attempt operant their diffolion.—Renembrance of former immediate, which is the property of their operant their diffolion.—Renembrance of former immediate, which is the property of their acree, have bitherto preferved our mutual connection; and affection for the heirs of their acree, have bitherto preferved our mutual connection; is when that friendibly is violated by the groffelt injustation of the renember of the preferved our mutual connection; is when the pride of ancetry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwise alided than as tyrants and flaves, when reduced to the inclined by alternative of renouncies we note that fire and we hefitate about the choice? Let the spirit of Britons determine.

In thomer Address, we afferted our Rights, and state the aution of our wrongs would have roused that hones and gaarion, which has slept too long for your honor, or his wildre of the empire.—But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleasing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the ministry has been constantly exercised, in adding to the calantities of your American Brethren.

After the most valuable right of legislation was infringed, when the power assume properly be represented, rendered our property precarious; after being denied that now to trail to which we have long been indebted for the setting of the change of the day of the precarious; after being denied that now to trail to we have wear anot properly be represented, rendered on property precarious; after being denied that now to trail to we have an anot properly be represented, rendered on property precarious; after being denied that now to trail to the consistence of the firm of the colonies were condemned; when the destroyed; their inhabitants impoverished; when t

their object is the feduction or their colonies to havery and ruin.

To confirm this affertion, let us recal your attention to the affire of America, fince our lait addicts; let us combat the calumnics of our cientics; and let us warn you of the dangers that throgten you in our defruedion. Many of your filow fubjects, whose fituation deprived them of other fupport, drew their maintenance from the feet; but the deprivation of our Liberty being infufficient to faits? the refementer of our enemies, the horrers of famine were fuperadded, and a British Parliament, who in better times, were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have, without diffinction of age or fex, robbed thoulands of the food, which they were accustomed to draw from that inexhaustible fource, placed in their neighbout hood by the benevolent Creator.

Another save from that inexhaustible fource, placed in their neighbout hood by the benevolent Creator.

Another actual could be a supported to the control of the con

not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it necellarily enflaves the remainder of the empire. If flich a principle exists, why for ages has it ceafed to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can or reason be aligned for this conduct? Or mult it be resolved into the wanton exercise of arbitrary power? And hall the defendants of Biltons tamely fubmit to this—No Sirs! We never will, while we revere the memory our galant and vintous ancestors, we never can furrender those glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. Admit that your fleets could defroy our towns, and ravage our fea-coars,—these are inconsiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whole bosoms glow with the a dor of liberty—We can rettre beyond the reach of your navy, and without any fensible diminution of the necessaries of life, enjoy a linkury which from the period you will want; THE LUXURY OF BEING FREE.

of the necessaries of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want; THE LUXURY OF BEING FREF.

We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cause of justice and your country, we might dread the exertion; but will Britons fight under the banners of tyramy? Will they counteract the labours, and disgrace the victories of their ancestors? Will they forge chains for their posterity? If they descend to thus unworthy task, will their fivords retain their edge, their arms their accursomed vigour?—Britons can never become the instruments of oppression, till they lose the fight of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

Our connies charge os with fedation: In what does it consist? In our results of oppression to the top the result of the final to fubmit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruesty? If so, thew us a period in your history, in which you have not been equally feditions?

We are accursed of a inning at Independence; but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your miniters, not by our actions.—Abured, insufted and contenued, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne;—we have applied to your justice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury and withbuld our trade.

The advantages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection: When you crassed to protect, for what were we to compensate?

What has been the fuences of our endeavours? The elemency of our fovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers answered by infults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your wanting either the will, or the powers, to affilt us.

Been under these circumstances, what measures have we taken that betray a defire of sudependence? Have we called in the aid of these foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defineeders, did we wake advantage of their diltres, and expel them

frength?

Let not your enemies and ours perfuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear, or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are fill dear to us.—They are the Children of our Parents, an uninterrupted introcurfe of mutual benefits had kuit the bonds of riteracting.—When hofililities were commenced, when on a late occasion we were wantouly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their 'affaults, and returned they blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give: nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Enefithmen. give; nor ha Englishmen. As we w

though we repelled their 'affaults, and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englithmen.

A we with not to colone our actions, or difguife our thoughts, we thall, in the fimple language of tuth, arow the meatures we have perfued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future deligns.

When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than freth injuries, and votes of your legifacture, calculated to judify every feverity; when your fleets, and your armies, were prepared to wreft from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hottle attempts of General Gage evinced his defigus, we leviced armies for our feculity and defence; when the powers vefed in the Governor of Canada, gave us reation to apprehend danger from that quarter, and we had frequent infinations, that a cruel and favage enemy was to be let loofe upon the defenceles inhabitants of our frontiers; we took fuch meatures as prudence dictated, as necelity will justify. We politiled ourfelves of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga. Yet give us leave most folemnly to affire you, that we have not yet lost fight of the object we have ever had in view—a reconcilation with you on conditutional principles, and a restoration of that riendly instructourle, which, to the advantage of both, we till lately maintained.

The inhabitants of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is foregulated, as to be full relations. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is foregulated, as to be fullered to the full profession of the fine fuller of the contrary; and we again profess our failing and the effections, our arrests and flow with unablet force.

It has been faid, that we refule to fabrilih Parilament, as a flinder to query for give our retreet on the operation of fuch ads of the British Parilament, as falled be effection to the top of the commercial downtages of the whole com

external, for rating a revenue on the Indjects in America without their confent.

It is alledged that we contribute nothing to the common defence; to this we answer, that the advantages which Great-Bitchin receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion of the expence necessary for that purpose. But thould these advantages be inadequate thereto, let the restrictions on our trade be removed, and we will chearfully contribute such proportion when consistutionally required.

It is a fundamental principle of the Bitlish constitution, that every man should have at least a representative thate in the formation of those laws by which he is bound. Were it therwise, the regulation of our internal police by a Bit-tish Parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumstances, must be always inconvenient, and frequently opprefine, working our wrong, without yielding any possible advantage to you.

A plu of accommodation (as it has been abfufully called) has been proposed by your ministers to our respective Assemblies. Were this proposal free from every other objection, but that which from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breast? Can they treat with the bayonet at their breast? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are facked; when daily infances of injutices and opperation ditus the flower operations of reason? If this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to useled expected, and we were reduced to our prefent melanchoy fituation?—If this proposal is really in the description of the control of the con

areany extorted from us has been applied to the relief of grour butthens. To fuppofe that we would thus graty the shadow, and give up the substance, is adding insult to injuries.

We have nevertheless again presented an humble and dutiful Petition to our Sovereign; and to remove cery imputation of oblishacy, have requested his Majod) to direct forme mode, by which the united applications of his faithful colonilis may be improved into a happy and hermanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on such terms as can alone render an accommodation lassing, and we flatter ourfelves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of those laws, of the operation of which we complain, on the one part, and a difficultion of our army and commercial affociations, on the other.

Yet conclude not from this that we propose to surround color property into the hands of your ministry, or vest your parliament with a power which may terminate in our destruction. The great bulwarks of our constitution we have destred to mantain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your ministry (equal foes to British and American freedom) have added to their former opperations an attempt to reduce us by the fivord to a base and abject submission. On the fivord therefore we are compelled to rely for protection.—Should victory declare in your favour, yet mentrained to arms from their intancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or easy conquest.—Of this at least we are affured, and what advantages are to attend our reduction. The trade of a ruined and deficiate country is always inconsiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of subject, on the hope of rendering us substrying to define and training it in subjection, certain and incited even in death we shall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

Let us now ask what advantages are to attend our reduction? What then remains but the gratifications of an ilife you forbid us to enjoy.

Let us now ask what

urge you to a purfuit defructive of all that Britons hold dear?

If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages fublified between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your fide, for the extention of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your conflictation; if juttice and, humanity have loft their influence on your learts; fill motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the measures now purfued; your wealth, your howour, your liberty are at fake.

Notwithstanding the differs to which we are reduced, we formetimes forget our ownatifications, to anticipate and furpatible; in yours. We grieve that rath and inconfiderate councils thould precipitate the defiruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages. And call God to witness! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and facrince every thing but Liberty, to redeem you from ruin.

A cloud hangs over your heads and ours; e'er this reaches you, it may probably have burft upon us; let us, then (below the remembrance of former kindness is obliterated) once more repeat those appellations which are ever grateful in our cars. Let us intreat heaven to avert our ruin, and the defruction that threatens our friends, brethren and countrymen, on the other fide of the Alantic.

By order of the CONGRESS,

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) June 23-

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) June 21, Laft Saturday Evening his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord William Campelll, Governor in Chief, &c. &c. of this Province, airweld here in his Majerly's Slop Sco-pion. His Excellency was immediately faluted by a Dif-charge of the Cumon in the Fort and Baltions, and the Tamar Man of War.

ge of the Canada ar Man of War.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Charleflown, Wedmfday, June 21, 1775-

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
ORDERED,
ORDERED,
THAT The Hon, William-Henry Drayton, the Hon.
Capt. Bernard Elliot, Col. Charles Pinckney, Col.
James Parfons, Col. Itaac Motte, Col. Stephen Bull,
Col. William Moultree, Major Owen Roberts, Capt.
Thomas Savage, Capt. John Huger, Miles Brewton,
Thomas Ferguion, and Gabriel Capres, Efiquires, be a
Deputation, to prefent to his Excellency the Governor
the Address of this Congress.
South-Carolina.
To His Excellency the Right Honstrable Lord William
Campulatel, Governor and Commander in Chief in and
over the proxime uporglaid.
The humble Address and Declaration of the Provincial
Congress.
May it pleafe your Fixeliners,
Yellow the proposition of the Provincial
Congress.

We his Majafay's loyal fully-ca, the Representatives
of the people of this colony, in Congress attended,
bee leave to disclose to your Excellency tactrue cause, of
our proceedings; not only that upon your arrivel among

w, you may recrive no majavourable impression of our conduct, but that we may stand justified to the world.

When the ordinary modes of application for redress of grievances, and the usual mems of defence against arbitrary impositions have filled, markind generally have had recome to those that are central ordinary. Hence the origin of the Continental Congress, and hence the presentation of the people in this colony.

It is unuscessary to summerate the grievances of America; they have been so often represented that your Excellency cannot be a stranger to them. Let it therefore suffice to fay, that the hands of his Majessy's Ministers have long tim shery, now press us with intolerable weight. We declare, that no love of innovation, no define of altering the constitution of soverment, no last of independence, has had the lead influence upon our councist. But, alterning the constitution of soverment, no last of independence, has had the lead influence upon our councist. But, alterning the constitution of song fuecession of abitrary proceeding; by weeked administrations, impressed with the greatest apprehensions of instigated insuredions, and deeply assected by the commencement of hostilities by the Stritch troops against this continents, foldly for the prefervation and in defence of our lives, liberties and properties, we have been implied to affociate, and to take up Arms.

Mes, we have seen impense to anothers, and to take up Arms.

We fineerely deplore thost fluiderous Informations, and wicked Counfels, by which his Majidty has been led int Measures, which, it perfitted in, must inevitably involve America in all the Cal unities of Civil Wur, and neuther British Empre. We only defire the factor Enjoyment of our invaluable Rights, and we wish for nothing more adently, than a speedy Reconciliation with our Mother Country, upon conditiutional Frunciples.

Continuous of the Julkice of our Caute, and the Integrity of our Views, we readily profess our loyal Attachment to our bowerign, his Crown and Dignity; And trutting the Event to Providence, we prefer Death to Slaway.

truiting the axon to a very wary.

There Thingswe have thought it our duty to declare, that your Excellency, and through you, our august Sovereign, our Fellow Subjects, and the whole World, may clearly underfluid, that our taking up Arms is the Redult of diet. Receility, and in Compliance with the first time of Nature.

Rehit of dire Necellity, and in Compliance with the first Law of Nature.

We entited and trust, that your Excellency will make such a Representation of the State of this Colony, and of our true Motiver, as to affiire his Majesty, that, in the Midds of all our complicated Districts, he has no Subjects in his wide Dominous, who more fine-trely de-fire to te flay their Loydy and Affection, or who would be more willing to devote their Lives and Fortunes in his real Service.

By Order of the Provincial Congress, at

By Order of the Provincial Congress, at Clashelown, June 20th, 1973.

HENRY LAURE NS, Preddent, Tryton reported, that they having delivered the Address to the Governor, bit Excellency was pleased to make the following Anfact.

Gentlemen, I KNOIT of no Representatives of the People of this Prediction of the Constitutionally convened in General Assembly, and un inconstruction to judge of the Dispute which at prefeat unbappily fields between Great Britain and the Anterican Colonie.

It is unpossible, during the foort Interval face my Arrival, that I Joudil bow engine of the Dispute which of the Province, as to be at project able to make any Representation the exposure of the State of the Province, as to be at project able to make any Representation the exposure of the me, but such that the Representation that disputes a with Trying and with an carried Endarour for promote the real Happings and Propering of the Province.

June 2018, 1775.

WM. CAMPBELL.

room to promote the real Mappings and Property of the Province 18, 175.

Yus. CAMPBELL.
Published to Order of the Gongress.
Published to Provincial Congress to the Gongress.
Yus. 27. The Provincial Congress to the Congress.
Yus. 27. The Provincial Congress to the Congress of the Congre

hote from Malborough.

There has been an exchange of camon almost every dry this week park, between the enemy at Bodon Neek, and our troops at Roshury; and reflectly moning about 4 of clock a wry heavy camonade began and continued to clock a wry heavy camonade began and continued to after 8; but we have not heard in any particular, faving that the enemy fired two houses used the burying-ground in Roshury, by bombs, and that our forces have demolished the house lately occupied by Mr. Brown, on Botton Neek.

denolified the house lately occupied by Air, Brown, on Botton Neck.

P. R. O. V. I. D. E. N. C. E., July r.

By a return made a few days fince at the head quarters of the American army, it appears, that only 48 provincials were killed in the late battle at Bunker's Hill, and 131 wounded; 30 of the later were taken prifoners, and 6 have fince died of their wounds in Bolton; the prifoners that remain with the enemy (24 in number) are like to recover.

recover.

Several perfors who have efcaped from Bofton affert, that the enemy had roos men killed, including those who had died of their wounds by Wednesday & hnight; and tat 700 wounded officers and folders renained then in hospitals.—The Wedch fuzileers were nearly all cut offolly only one Capatian and 17 privates; it i, faid, remain of that regiment.

that regiment.

The General Affembly of this colony met at Providence laft Wednefday; they ordered 360 more men to be raifed to join the Grand Army, and a quarter part of the milital of the colony to be inified as Minutemen, diffraction fome other important butinefs, and adjourned to the third Monday in Abunth. Monday in August.

Pill LA DELP III A. July II.

PILLA DELP III A. July II.

Extrati of a letter from Landar, dated larid 18.

Our laft accounts from America, give us no prospect of reconcilition; and I mut acknowledge that our measures have had no tendency to encourage II. We have know, I hope, finished all the mitchief of the Seffions,

and must wait for intelligence from you to compleat the hillory of our proceedings. Our Ministers have concerted the plan, but the execution of it must depend upon General Gage and the colonies. You, I am sure, will be for putting off violate and bloodshed to the last extremity. But if war should be unavoidable (which God for bid) 1 will fill hope that it may be carried on as it ought to be between nations, who were lately friends, and who with to be friends again. It is hard, that when the most radonable people on both sides have no diagreement in opinion, and indeed have nothing to dispute about, our countries should engage in an unnatural way, to save the credit of a Ministry who have none to lock. The wifest and best men I am acquainted with are for far from withing to ensave you, that we look upon the prefevation of your liberties as the strongest security of our own."

fervation of your inbutties as the strongen recurry or our own."

Extract of a Letter from Gibraliar.

The part of the Spanish arnament that had been prepared at Cadiz and Ferrol, constituting of 110 to 130 fall of men of war, bomb ketches and transports, passed the Streights on the 5th inRant, and we have since advice of their arrival at Carthagena, where they have been joined by 174 transports, convoyed by a men of war from Barchona, which with what have got ready at Carthagena, Allicant and Malagat, will form a very formidable armient. Their defination is given out to be and very probably is for Algiers, but we are not perfectly at our cafe, the strength of t

be very dit greeably circumfanced, should the Spaniards direct the force they have now on the water againt this garifon.

\*\*Estand of a letter from Cambridge, dated Monday, July 3.\*\*

"The greatest civility and attention was paid to the Generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on Sunday about moon. When they were within 20 miles of steady, they received an experts that the Parliamentary troops had, on Saturday morning, about 60 clock, begun a very heavy comonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than a hours, without intermising, they with little or no lofs on the fide of the Provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday, about two o' clock, at the time of high water; that we had confirmed, and this I believe was prevented by a heavy rain, which began at half past 12, and continued till late a hight. The Generals have fent this whole day in reviewing the troops, lines, fortifications, &c. They find the troops to be 15,000 frongs, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected. The Regulars have been founding the thore this afternoon, and we are in fome expectation of a visit at the next high water. Our men are all in good finitis, and with they may come out. The best account we can get of the late engagement is, that the Regulars lost more than 800 in the field, and 2 ow wounded.

"Among the flain are Col. Williams, Maior Petcain."

men are all in good finits, and with they may come out. The berth case with a good finits, and with they may come out. The berth case with the good of the field, and you woulded.

"Among the flain are Col. Williams, Major Piteain, and Major Sheriffer I it runains a matter of doubt whether woulded.

"Among the flain are Col. Williams, Major Piteain, and Major Sheriffer I it runains a matter of doubt whether and Major Sheriffer I it runains a matter of doubt whether and Major Sheriffer I it runains a matter of doubt whether and Major Sheriffer I it runains a matter of doubt whether and may be a feet of the doubt of 1300, and fince the battle he has not been feet in Bofton; "its given out that he is good to Bigland. The provincials had not more that Burgons the glish army, carried from the field no more than privates and one Captain. It is also certain they loft \$4 or more morning, which working to the regulars calling in all their out centries, as they expected a general attack from the provincials, as they expected was owing to our viewing all their lines you work to upoof was owing to our viewing all their lines you were reconnoitering, in order to find fume place the were reconnoitering, in order to find fume place the were reconnoitering, in order to find fume place the raturn made to General Walfington this morning, is 138 killed, 30 r wounded, and 17 milling."

We are informed that the PEOPLE CALLED QUAK ERS, at a meeting in this city a few days fince, have agreed to recommend it to their brethren, in their feveral meetings in this province and New-Jerfey, to promote fubfriptions to raile money for the vellet of the necessitions of all religious domainations, who are reduced to loiles and differs in this time of public calamity, to different and beauty.

"A the Board of Conmittion of the City Militia. Laif week Mr. Thouna Lawkence, merchant, of this city, was married to Milit Morkers, daughter of Col. Lewis Morris, of Morrishina, in the courty of Westcheder, and province of Reev-York. Roborer Personnel and

J. Mitchell, Maryland, Brig Sea-Nymph, W. Moore, from South-Carolina. Detroords, Brig Dove, W. Timmons, for Treeers. Brig Sobalty Carolina. Outwards. Brig Dove, W. Timmons, for Treeers. Brig Shop, J. Birth, and Brig St. Patrick, B. Galligher, Liverpool. Schooner Hannah, J. Neill, Cark. Snow Challotte, J. Gaffley, Waterford. Ship Lyon, J. Wilfon, Corunna. Solooner Mary, J. Perentt, Dominica. Cleared. Brig Kling George, G. Gidds, to Hifyaniola. Schonner Falt Lady, S. Nuttle, Gibraltar. Brig Polly, W. M. Tadon, Torola. Ship Brabades-Packet. W. Kennedy, Ship Commerce, W. Price, Ship Prosperity, J. Clitton, and Brig Commerce, W. Price, Ship Prosperity, J. Clitton, and Morganity. Schonners, J. P. Cooke, Darrouth, J. Baster, Briffold, Schonner Saily, P. Cooke, Darrouth, J. Baster, Briffold, Schonner Saily, P. Cooke, Darrouth, J. Borres, Antick Kingfons, S. Conynghum, and Morgality, B. Borres, Antick, Michael, M. L. Simmons, L. Boon. Brig Holphin, J. Scott, Jamaile Hetty, J. Lott, Racciona. Brig Dolphin, J. Scott, Jamaile Lobop Phitocy, to Machiae, N. L.

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between Cheshut and Market-streets. In Second-flicet,

between Chefinut and Market-fireets.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be fold by public vendes, on Monday, the s4th day of July inft. at of July inft.

WILLIAM DEWEES, sheriff.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be fold
by public vendue, on Tuckfay, the agit day of July indiat 3 of clock in the afternoon, on the premifer, that for monoious and pleafantly fatted INN, commonly called the Jolly
Poft, with the appartenances, and track or piece of land thereunto belonging; fituate on the self fide of the British toad,
about 6 miles from Philadelphia, in the township of Oxford;
containing 45 acres and afterent in execution by
WILLIAM DE WEES, Sheriff.

W. ANTED to purchase, or tent, a small Plantation, with tolerable good Improvements thereon, within a few Miles of Philadelphia. Likewise two or three Rooms in a good House, near the City are wanted. N. B. ANTEROE WENCH, and the Time of an English Servant GIRL, very fuitable for the Country, to be diposed of. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. 6w.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, shout 25
Years old, with a Female Child, about 4 Years old 5 the real Caule of her being fold will be made known. Apply to the PRINTERS of this Paper.

PRINTERS of this Paper.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable NEGROES, a Man and his Wife,
both young and hearty, have had the Small-pox, and been
to Housewifery, fold for no Fault bur Wast of Employ, They
have a fine promiting Male Child, two Years old, that his
had the Small-pox, likewife to be fold with them, if the Purchafer choofes, Enquire of the PRINTERS.

chaire chootes. Enquire of the FRINGLENS.

A Late of this city, deceated, or to the patternship of Fourk and Krates, are desired to discharge the same; and those that have any demands against sid estate, "patternship of Fourk and Krates, are requested to bring in their accounts to LLIZARTH KRATES, Executing, or to ADAM FOURK, who has for fall a quantity of choice almonds, sweet oil, by the check, and pilit peafe, por the key, which he will fell on very readmable terms. Philadelphii, July 11, 1275.

Pannes Salkhows Tamashia, Valen 1225.

Philadelphii, July 11, 1775.

Pequico, Salighery Township, July 9, 1775.

THREEDOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the lubscriber, on Friday, the Joshu 13th hands high. 3 years old last springs, has a remarkably small tail, branded on the off buttock with the figure 9, and shed tound. Whoever secures the taid hoste, so that the cowner may have him again, shall exceive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

round. Whoever fecures the taid horfs, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

NINE POUNDS RESEARCH.

NINE POUNDS REWARD.

Real-rounder by trade, shout 50 years of see.

Brash-rounder by trade, shout 50 years of see.

Brash-rounder by trade, shout 50 years of see.

Infilmen, a sinches high, thin and smooth-faced, has large gry eye, brown hair; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, with a remarkable greaty foot on the back, a waistcoat of the same colour, black kinth terceher, a pair of plotted thread thockings, and another grey worsted, a pair of black grained shoet, a simon new, with metal bucklet, an old check shirt, and an old hat.

Somed Bird, an Englishman, by trade an Upholsterer, about the see of the see



FOR LIVER POOL,
The BRIG JOHN,
JOHN BLITH,
Mafter,
WILL fail in eight Days. Freight or Paffage, apply
ANDREW CALDWELL.
AND Philadelphia, July 111, 1775. Freight or Paffage, apply to
ANDREW CALDWELL.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

The SHIP MINER VA,

ARTHUR HILL

ARTHUR HILL

ARTHUR HILL

ARTHUR HILL

ARTHUR HILL

ARTHUR HILL

SON, in Market-freet, or faid Mafer
on boad, at James and Dirinket's Wharft.

Penadiglia, July 8, 1775.



from mutual milapprehensions, have been converted into anger and animosities, which threaten the most fatal conspuences. His Majefly is too well acquainted with the natural Judice and moderation of his British Purliament, and with the control of the control of

refiftance abfoliately necessary to their security and very being as a people, they are ready enough to acknowledge their subordination, and all the rights of Great-Britain. Let them know, that peace and security to their rights and properties shall be the certain condition of acknow-ledging the supreme legislation of this country, and the matter is ended.

ledging the tupreme legislation of this country, and the matter is ended.

Sir, after I shall have received the determination of the House upon the motion for requisitions, I shall take the liberty to offer three other motions, for a suspension of the those varieties of the task efficient. The connection of these motions with the preceding, is too obvious to require any explanation or debate. I would only take leave to say, that I should not have moved for a mere suspension of these this, if a motion for their repeal had not already been rejected by this House, always the summer of t

vinicitive hand, and, whilft you treat for peace, arrest the foword.

Sir, I have now offered what I have to fay upon this important fubject. I have given it my most ferious. I may fay my only attention, ever fince I have been in a fituation to give a responsible vote upon it; and I heartily wish, that some means or other may be found in time to foot the effusion of civil blood. And here, is, if, I offer my poor sentiments to the House, and to the noble Lord, as in the place of Minister. It is a grear responsibility that will lie at his door, who is to have the recommendation. I might fay the decision, of the measures to be adopted. We on this side the House, who have opposed the whole system of American measures, have not done it merely for the side of opposition. We have not sheltered our selection, of the measures to be adopted. We on this side the House, who have opposed the whole system with Great-Britain and Anierica at large, to discuss and weigh their merits, to accept or to reject the nu. The no-ble Lord has a great ascendant in this House. Perhaps his plan, if he has any thing to be called a plan, my find advocates and voices here. But our country at large, Great-Britain and America, must simally decide. My shonourable friend near me [Mr. Burke] has, with unrivalled ability, opened to you his principles and plan. The Earl of Chatham has, in the other House, offered his provisional bill for conciliation, to the ministry there; and for myself, Sir, it is with the greated deference and humility that I presume to offer any thing of mine, in conjunction with such great names and abilities. I can only plead the sincerity of my intentions, as an apology for my presumption. All our plans tend to one centre, and to one point of reconciliation, to save the effusion of blood between those who ought to be reciprocally good and useful friends. If the noble Lord has any secret feelings of samp of the friends, and many more who would be his friends, most singularly and impaired to concile, contrary to his wom better

In Provincial Congress, at Transon, May as, 1775.

In Provincial Congress, at Transon, May as, 1775.

W HE RE AS a majority of the feveral Representatives of this Colony in General Affembly, conced at Perth-Amboy, in January Isld, were intruded and authorified by their constituents to cleck and appoint Delegates, to represent this province in the Continental Congress, now sitting at the city of Philadelphia; and

whereas the faild General Affembly accordingly did elect and appoint Stephen Crane, James Kinfo, William Livingdon, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Eigra. For the purpole; and whereas fome of the counties of this coloring of the individual state of the second of the counties of this coloring of the control of the contr

WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

THE Owners and Possessor REPAUPA MARSH, are desired, by the Managers, to attend at the Repaupa-House, on the 17th of July instit. by Ten o'Click of sid Days, to make their Claim, and produce their Surveys and proper Titles for the same, as the Managers may proceed to survey and makes a correct Map of each Owner's Share, in one general Plan of the whole Marsh, as they may proceed to affely the same, for desirajing the Expense of Ropping the Title from over-thowing the said Marsh, agreeable to an Act of Assembly of Province of New-Jessey, makes HINCHMAN, JAMES STEELMAN, JAMES STEELMAN, JAMES STEELMAN, DAMIEL SOUTHERLAND, THE IR T. V. P. OLIN D.S. Reward.

flowing the faid Marth, aprecible to any other flowing the faid Marth, aprecible to any other flowers of New-Jerfey, made and any other flowers of New-Jerfey, made and any other flowers of New-Jerfey, profile that Purpole.

James Hirewhard.

Jame

All Sorts of Military Articles,

Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morceco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piñol Holfters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the best Confruction, by
WOLERRE MNN G,
In THERN-STEETS, Abut 6 Doors from the Workhoufe,
and nearly opposite the Harp and Crown Tavens, where the
Millitary Gentlemens, from Two or Country, may be supplied
on the most reasonable Terms, and on the shortest Notice. §

A LL Persons indebted to the if size of JAMES RICELY,
A LL Persons indebted to the if size of JAMES RICELY,
A late of Philadelphia, deceased, aredefined to pay the same
mediately 1 and all those who have any Demands again faid
sitate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to
talah Bell, Richard Topilfy, Cad. Diekinion,
secutors.

Skald-Monto 26, 1775.