July 19, 1775. NUMB. 2433.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

A large ſalt-petre work being eſtabliſhed, under the inſpection of a Committee, and as Gentlemen in the interior parts of the country may be inclined to erect others, for their information you are deſired to republiſh the Proceſs of making Salt-petre, reviſed, with new additions, by Dr. RUSH, *who communicated the information, and one of the Committee for that purpoſe.*

[*Country Gentlemen (excluſive of the public good) will find an agreeable and profitable amuſement in erecting works of this kind.*]

IT has long been an opinion among chemiſts and natural hiſtorians, that Salt-Petre is a natural production. It has been ſaid to be found in large quantities on the ſurface of the earth in Perſia, India, and China, where it is ſaid to impart a coldneſs to the atmoſphere; but ſome late enquiries give us reaſon to ſuſpect that the whole of theſe accounts are without foundation. They were probably propagated by the natives of theſe countries, only to preſerve in their hands the manufactory of ſo uſeful an article of trade. All the ſalt-petre which is imported from the Eaſt-Indies is made by art. I would not be underſtood to mean, that this ſalt is never found in a native ſtate. It is ſometimes found adhering to large rocks. It is likewiſe found in a native ſtate under the arches of bridges, and in vaults, or wine-cellars; but in theſe places it is found in ſuch ſmall quantities, that we are ſeldom at the pains of collecting it. It is found in a larger quantity in a native ſtate in ſeveral plants; but of this I ſhall ſay more hereafter.

The manufactory of ſalt-petre is now no longer confined to the Eaſt-Indies, but is carried on with equal advantages in many parts of Europe, particularly in Germany and France. I ſhall mention the ſeveral proceſſes which are uſed for this purpoſe in each of theſe countries.

Crammer, a German chemiſt of conſiderable note, recommends the following method of making ſalt-petre, which he ſays is practiſed with great ſucceſs in many parts of Germany. He orders lime, rubbiſh of all kinds, garden-mould, and aſhes to be mixed together, and moiſtened from time to time with urine, care being taken to ſtir them frequently. They ſhould be all put into a ſmall houſe, with a window towards the north-eaſt. He does not direct, as ſome have ſuppoſed, to leave this houſe open towards the north eaſt, becauſe the nitrous particles are brought from that quarter, but becauſe the winds from the north-eaſt in that country, are generally accompanied with that temperature of the air, which is moſt agreeable to the formation of the nitre.* In a month or two this maſs will be ſo much impregnated with nitre, that one pound of it will yield two ounces of the ſalt.

The King of *Pruſſia* was early ſenſible of the importance of a ſalt-petre manufactory in his dominions, and has therefore for this purpoſe always obliged his farmers to build their fences of common earth, mixed with a quantity of ſtraw and dung. Theſe ſubſtances corrupt in the courſe of a few years. The fences are then ſhaved, or wholly taken down, and afford a large quantity of ſalt-petre.

The ſweepings of the ſtreets of a ſingle village in Hanover, afford all the ſalt-petre that is uſed in the whole of that electorate. Dr. Franklin, from whom I received this peice of information, aſſured me, that the manufactory of the ſalt from the above materials was ſo ſimple, that it was carried on entirely by an illiterate old man and his wife.—The greateſt part of the ſalt petre that comes from India is obtained nearly in the ſame manner. It is prepared entirely from the offals of the city of Patna.

Mr. Le Roux of the academy of Rouen informed me, that the following receipt had been found to anſwer very well in many parts of France for the manufactory of this ſalt. It is taken from Glauber, a German chemiſt. I ſhall deliver it in his own words.

"I will ſhew a way to ſuch as have no inheritance left them from their parents, nor have any thing to come to them by marriage, by what means they may, without labour or trouble, get a treaſure for their children:—

"Firſt. Let ſuch a one take care to have ſome ſhade or hovel made, to join to that ſide of his dwelling, that lies in the middle betwixt the north and eaſt part of heaven, or ſome other more convenient place, ſo as to admit the ſun and air to it, but to keep off the rain. Under this penthouſe or hovel, let him dig a large pit, and with the earth he digs out, let him make banks round the pit's mouth, ſo that it may keep the rain off on every ſide. This done, let him each day, in every year, or whenſoever he can conveniently, carry and throw into that pit theſe following matters, ſo long till his neceſſity forceth him to dig all out again, and ſee how much treaſure he has got, even while he ſlept. Now theſe matters are, all ſharp and bitter herbs, growing in by-places, amongſt buſhes, and on the way-ſide, and ſuch as beaſts feed not on, as eſula, cicuta or hemlock, henbane, fumotory, the thick ſtalks of tobacco, that are thrown away in thoſe places where it is planted, the hard ſtalks of colwort, which the beaſts eat not of, and likewiſe all thoſe things they leave in their troughs; likewiſe, fir-tops or apples, if you have them at hand; alſo the leaves that fall from the trees in autumn are to be gathered; alſo pidgeons dung, hens dung, birds and hens feathers; the aſhes which women generally make their lees with, and other aſhes that is not fit for that uſe, as alſo ſuch out of which the lee is already extracted; the ſoot of chimnies, hogs hair, the horns of oxen and cows, and the bones the dogs eat not off. All theſe matters may be thrown into this pit, and that he may the ſooner fill it, he may gather as much as he can from all the bordering places, and throw it therein, ſo that in one or two years time he may, with all theſe things, fill up his pit: Mean while, he muſt pour into the pit the urine gathered in his houſe, and that he may have enough, he muſt get as much as he can from his neighbours, ſo as to keep the things thrown into the pit in continual moiſture, whereby they may the ſooner putrify. In want of urine common water may be taken; if ſea water or other ſalt water can be had, it will be better. Alſo the brine of fiſhes pickle, and the ſalting or ſalt water that fleſh is macerated (or pickled in) are of good uſe; alſo the blood of oxen, cows, calves, and ſheep, which you may eaſily have at the butchers; all theſe things, putrifying together, do put on the nature and property of ſalt-petre.

"If now all theſe matters in your full pit ſhall have well putrified, then ceaſe from pouring on any more moiſture, and all the things are to be left ſo long until they are dried—then if you need money, let a ſalt-petre maker be ſought for, and bargain with him about the price of drawing of your ſalt-petre by water, of making it and ſelling it. This done, caſt the remaining earth into a pit, together with the remaining lixivium, that ſhot not into nitre, and there leave it for a year or two, and moiſten it ſometimes with urine, or if you have not this, with common water. This earth will again yield ſalt-petre, but not above half ſo much as at firſt."

But the greateſt quantity of ſalt-petre that is conſumed in France is prepared in Paris from the ruins of old ſtone buildings, pigeon-houſes, ſtables, and all ſuch putrid maſſes of vegetable or animal matters as have been long covered †. To theſe a quantity of lime or aſhes is added, which is ſaid to evolve the ſalt from the ſaid ingredients.

Nitre, beſides being obtained by the artificial proceſs we have deſcribed, may be obtained in a conſiderable quantity in a native ſtate from certain plants. The tobacco is ſtrongly impregnated with it ‡. Thoſe plants which contain Salt-Petre, always ſparkle when they are thrown into the fire. But there is another leſs equivocal method of knowing whether a plant contains any quantity of this Salt. Bruiſe the plant well and preſs the juice from it. Put this juice into an earthen pot, and place it in a cool cellar, firſt pouring a little ſweet oil upon the ſurface of it to prevent its becoming mouldy. If the plant contains any nitre you will find it in the form of chryſtals on the ſides of the veſſel in ſix weeks or two months.

The method of extracting the ſalt-petre is nearly the ſame, whatever ingredients we may employ for making it. The ingredients are put into tubs, barrels or hogſheads, perforated at their bottoms. Rain, river, or very pure ſpring water is poured upon them, which gradually diſſolves all the ſalt they contain, and conveys it drop by drop into veſſels provided to receive it. The nitre in this ſtate contains a large quantity of common ſalt. Before I explain in what manner this ſalt is to be ſeparated from the nitre, it will be neceſſary to premiſe that bare *evaporation*, by boiling or otherways, will chryſtalize common ſalt, but that *cold* and *reſt* are neceſſary to chryſtalize nitre. The LYE (if I may ſo call it) made from the materials which yield nitre, is put into a large copper veſſel, and is gradually boiled away, till chryſtals of common ſalt begin to form in it. Theſe are taken out with a large ladle as faſt as they form, and thrown into a large baſket, which ſtands directly over the veſſel in which the liquor is boiling—when no more chryſtals of common ſalt can be found, the liquor is taken off the fire, and emptied into a number of copper pans, in a cellar, in which it ſoon ſhoots into chryſtals of Salt-petre. The ſalt has now undergone its degree of purification. As a quantity of common ſalt ſtill adheres to the chryſtals of nitre, it is neceſſary to diſſolve them in pure water, and boil them in the manner we ſaid before. A much leſs quantity of common ſalt is obtained now than formerly—The nitre, after its ſecond chriſtalization, is uſed chiefly for the purpoſes of medicine, and curing proviſions. But there is a third degree of purification neceſſary, before all the common ſalt can be compleatly ſeparated from it. It is carried on in the ſame manner as the former ones were. The Salt-petre is now in its higheſt ſtate of purity, in which ſtate only it is uſed for the manufactory of GUNPOWDER. The liquor which will not chryſtalize may be uſed for making Magneſia.

I cannot conclude this memoir without obſerving, that the climate and productions of the Middle and Northern Colonies of America render them extremely proper for the manufactory of Salt-petre. And the ſucceſs which has attended ſeveral experiments in that way, give us reaſon to believe that it may be carried on in this country, with as great advantages as in France, Germany or the Eaſt-Indies.

* The north-eaſt winds in North-America, are generally accompanied with moiſture, which render them improper for the formation of ſalt-petre. The houſe which contains our ſalt-petre materials ſhould therefore, in this country, be expoſed to the north weſt winds.

† the earth under the floor of old ſtables is a plentiful ſource of ſalt-petre. When this earth conſiſts chiefly of *clay*, a quantity of ſand or gravel ſhould be added to it. The gravel or ſand acts mechanically, by dividing the clay in ſuch a manner as to ſuffer the water which is poured on it to pervade all its parts. All the compoſts which afford ſalt-petre, may be made to yield a freſh quantity of the ſalt by expoſing them for ſome months to the air.

‡ Every one that has taken particular notice of the ſtalks of *Tobacco* that has been well cured, when burning, muſt have obſerved a *deflagration* or flaſhing exactly ſimilar to that exhibited by *Salt-petre*, when thrown upon coals. This phœnomenon, after I had frequently for many years obſerved, at length induced me, at a ſeaſon of leiſure, to attempt making nitre out of tobacco; which I did, and I own it was with no ſmall confidence of ſucceſs, as I knew of no ſubſtance but nitrous ſalts which deflagrated in that peculiar manner. I made therefore a ſtrong decoction of tobacco ſtalks, which, by a number of experiments, I found replete with two kinds of nitrous ſalts; viz. *nitrous ammoniac* and *nitrous ſelenites*, the ſame which are contained in the common mother lee of nitre. In ſhort, notwithſtanding I waſted a conſiderable part of the decoction by accidents and experiments, out of *half a pound* avoirdupois of dry tobacco ſtalks, I obtained (by adding pure fixed vegetable alkali, and diſengaging the volatile alkali and earth) about an *ounce* of true ſalt-petre: which however was brown by reaſon of the oily parts of the ſtalks. Thus far I proceeded that time, but, for want of leiſure, have not as yet proceeded any farther. I beg leave however to recommend it to others, who may think it worth their while to labour for an improvement of this hint towards a ſalt-petre manufactory; and I would particularly recommend it to the tobacco colonies, to conſider whether it be not an object worthy of their ſerious attention; for I own I am ſo ſanguine as to believe, that, by proper management, they might even make *Salt-petre* a ſtaple commodity. The impurity of the Nitre I made was undoubtedly owing to the incompleteneſs of the putrefaction, which proceeds to no great length in the curing of it; but if under ſuch circumſtances eight ounces of ſtalks will afford an ounce of impure nitre, there ſeems reaſon to believe that, if the putrefaction were to be completed in a bed of mould, till the tobacco was reduced to earth, and proper ſubſtances mixed therewith during the progreſs of putrefaction, to fix the *Nitrous Acid* as it forms, a lixivium drawn from ſuch mould would yield a much larger quantity (with reſpect to the quantity of tobacco) of much purer *Nitre*, and probably much more than any other ſubſtance known. Were I therefore a tobacco planter, I would certainly try what might be done with a bed of mould made of refuſe tobacco, and doubt not but it would fully anſwer my expectations. However that might prove, theſe haſty and perhaps ſeaſonable hints are offered to the conſideration of his countrymen by a ſincere and faithful friend to America.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1775.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS
In actual Engagements,

BOTH in platoons, ſub, and grand DIVISIONS, explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in [illegible], with ſome additions ſince that time, explained with thirty [illegible] copperplates. Alſo an addition of three copperplates, firſt [illegible] ſurveying; ſecond, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a morter, according to the deſcriptions which will be annexed. Likewiſe ſome ſecrets of the Engliſh laboratory clearly diſcuſſed and explained.

N. B. The propoſals were firſt publiſhed May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON adjutant for the ſecond battalion. It is expected ſaid work will be completed in three or four weeks from this date. The ſubſcribers names will be inſerted, and thoſe that chuſe to ſubſcribe muſt do it ſpeedily, otherwiſe their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Daniel Roberdeau, merchant; John Cox, jun. merchant; Samuel Meredith, merchant; John Wilcocks, merchant; Mr. Bradford, printer; by the author, Thomas Hanſon; Thomas Nevell, at the ſign of the Carpenter's-Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, printer and bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; Benjamin Towne, printer, in Front-ſtreet; and by the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, named TOM, 22 or 23 years of age, can talk Engliſh and Dutch, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles; he can plough, ſow, reap and mow, and can do as much in a day as any man that I have ſeen.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

And may be entered on the 10th of October next,

That old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the Riſing Sun, where the Widow Weſt, deceaſed, lately dwelt, on the poſt road. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the Negroe, or to buy or rent the Houſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, 8 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Buſſeltown road. || JONATHAN RAVINGTON.

York-Town, June 23, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named *Jane Shepherd*, about 24 years of age, has been very ſtout, but fell away vaſtly by being under the Doctor's care, has black hair, one of her eyes always watering, and has often a ſore leg; had on, when ſhe went off, a gown with large red flowers, a lincey petticoat, with ſmall ſtripes, and a black durant quilted ditto, a white linen apron, about half worn, and a pair of new black waxed calf ſkin ſhoes; ſhe has very black teeth occaſioned by ſmoaking: It is ſuppoſed ſhe will change her name and dreſs, as ſhe had run away before and was apprehended. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, and ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MICHAEL SWOOPE.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be in Cranbury, with a young Iriſhman, named Thomas Johnſton, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has red hair, and a young woman, named Elizabeth Young, about 22 years of age, of a middle ſize, a ſervant to William White, of York-town, who has advertiſed Three Pounds reward for taking her up. ¶

Frederick County, Maryland, June 17, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Battle-town, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *William Gawlin*, a Barber and Peruke-maker by trade, about 5 feet 11 inches high, of fair complexion and long queud hair, pretty much pock-marked, has a ſore leg; had on a brown coloured ſly coat, a copperas coloured cotton jacket, a half-worn felt hat, an oznabrigs ſhirt, a pair of hemp linen trowſers, and an old pair of pumps. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by ISAAC FOSTER. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 9th day of this inſtant July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Jack Perry*, about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has fair ſtraight hair, is very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thick and large lips, ſtammers a little in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, an old brown waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old half-ſoaled ſhoes, tied with ſtraps. Any perſon that ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

By the ſhip BARCLAY, *Captain* COX, *from* Liverpool, *we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

LONDON.

Houſe of Lords, Wedneſday, May 17, 1775.

THE Lords being ſummoned in conſequence of a motion made by the Right Hon. Lord Camden, attended accordingly.

At three o'clock, P. M. the order of the day being called for, Lord Camden aroſe, and preſented to the Houſe a petition from the Proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec, praying to be relieved from the grievances impoſed by the act, intituled "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America."

Moved, "That the petition, together with the act itſelf, be now read:"—which paſſing in the affirmative, they were read accordingly.

Lord Camden then aroſe, and delivered himſelf ſubſtantially as follows:

Subſtance of LORD CAMDEN's SPEECH *in the Houſe of Lords, on May 17, 1775, on preſenting a petition for the repeal of the Quebec Bill.*

His Lordſhip acquainted the Houſe, that the petition having been previouſly offered to every Peer in adminiſtration, had at laſt been delivered to himſelf to preſent to that Houſe, a taſk which he had undertaken, not having thoſe reaſons which might have influenced the Lords in office to decline it; becauſe he had uniformly, from principle and conviction, oppoſed the act which they had planned, and by their perſuaſive powers had carried thro' the houſe.

His Lordſhip then obſerved, that after the fulleſt examination of the act in queſtion, he found it ſo thoroughly impolitic, pernicious and incompatible with the religion and conſtitution of our country, that no amendment, or any thing ſhort of a total repeal of it, would be ſufficient; he remarked on the proviſions of the act as being wholly inconſiſtent with the reaſons recited in it; and he concluded that they were not the true reaſons on which it was founded, that there muſt be other ſecret motives and deſigns which had produced the meaſure, and which could be beſt diſcovered by attending to the purpoſes the act was calculated to anſwer, which from the proviſions made therein, appeared to be no other than to prevent the further progreſs of freedom and the proteſtant religion in America, and to ſecure a popiſh Canadian army to ſubdue and oppreſs the proteſtant Britiſh colonies in America. His Lordſhip arranged his objections to the act under the three following heads:

1. "The extenſion of the limits of Quebec."
2. "The eſtabliſhment of popery there." And,
3. "The civil deſpotiſm in which the inhabitants of "that immenſely extended province are to be perpetually bound, by being deprived of all ſhare in the legiſlative power, and ſubjected in life, freedom and property "to the arbitrary ordinances of a governor and council, "appointed by, and dependent on, the Crown."

Under the firſt of theſe heads his Lordſhip proved, that there could be no good reaſon for ſo extending the limits of Quebec, as to make them comprehend a vaſt extent of country, two thouſand miles in length from north to ſouth, and bounded on the weſt only by the South Sea. That this enlargement could only be intended to extend the ſhackles of arbitrary power and of popery over all the future ſettlements and colonies of America. That by drawing the limits of that province cloſe along the interior ſettlements of all the old Engliſh colonies, ſo as to prevent their further progreſs, an eternal barrier was intended to be placed, like the Chineſe wall, againſt the further extenſion of civil liberty, and the proteſtant religion. His Lordſhip then animadverted particularly on the inſtructions lately tranſmitted to General Carleton, whereby the regulation of all the Indian trade of North America is put into the hands of the Governor and Council of Quebec, and the other colonies are obliged in their intercourſe with the Indians to ſubmit to the laws, not of the Britiſh Parliament, but of a deſpotic unconſtitutional legiſlature in Canada; a meaſure calculated to produce endleſs contentions and animoſities.

Under the ſecond head his Lordſhip proved, that the popiſh religion, though not in expreſs terms, is in effect really and truly eſtabliſhed in the province of Quebec. By confirming not only the laity in a free exerciſe of their religion, but the Romiſh clergy in the enjoyment of all their former tythes and eccleſiaſtical rights, dues, &c. and the Biſhop (the Pope's repreſentative) in the exerciſe of all his ſpiritual powers and functions, and in the diſpoſal of the eccleſiaſtical benefices; and alſo by diſpenſing with the oath of ſupremacy, whereby every officer of government in that province, both civil and military, even the Governor himſelf, may be of the Romiſh religion. And here his Lordſhip particularly referred to the act of the 1ſt of Queen Elizabeth, which for ever excludes the Pope from all juriſdiction within the Kingdom of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or which may, at any future time, be acquired; and preſcribes an oath of ſupremacy to be taken through this kingdom and all its dominions. This act his Lordſhip repreſented as the great ſupport and barrier of the proteſtant religion; and as being in its nature as ſacred and fundamental as the act of ſettlement, or even as Magna Charta itſelf; and yet, ſaid his Lordſhip, this has been unneceſſarily and wantonly violated by the Quebec act, whereby the oath which it preſcribes is wholly diſpenſed with in that province. His Lordſhip obſerved that the capitulation with Sir Jeffery Amherſt, promiſed the people of Canada only a toleration in the exerciſe of their religion, and that by the definitive treaty of peace, they were only to be allowed "to "profeſs the worſhip of their religion, according to the "rites of the Romiſh church, *as far as the laws of Great-"Britain permit*:" that the utmoſt which the inhabitants of Canada had expected in conſequence of this was, a religious toleration, ſuch as is allowed to proteſtant diſſenters in England, whoſe clergy not only receive no tythes, but are expoſed to a train of penalties from which they have in vain ſolicited relief. And that the popiſh clergy of Quebec were ſo far from expecting any grant of tythes, that they had not even aſked for them in the courſe of more than ten years, which had ſince elapſed. That they were unexpected, unreaſonable bounties, "*quod "nemo Divum promittere auderet*;" his Lordſhip further obſerved, that by thus cloathing the popiſh clergy with wealth and power, and the rites of the Romiſh religion, with that alluring ſplendor, magnificence and pomp, which are its chief ſupports, an impolitic inſuperable bar was placed againſt the converſion of the people of Canada, from their preſent attachment to the proteſtant religion, and their deſire of returning again to the dominion of France.

Under the third and laſt head, his Lordſhip took a liberal and extenſive review of the hiſtory and conſtitution of England, as well as of the royal prerogative, in reſpect to new dominions and conquered countries; he animadverted to the doctrine ſaid to have been delivered by Lord Mansfield, in the cauſe reſpecting the duty of 4½ per cent. levied by the crown in Grenada, and he clearly proved, that in all acceſſions of territory to the crown, the King is conſtitutionally entruſted, and required to extend to his new ſubjects the laws of England, and the benefit of a conſtitution ſimilar to that of our own country—that he can give no leſs than thoſe rights and privileges which by the common law, as well as by the act of ſettlement, are declared to be "the birthright of every Britiſh ſubject"—that accordingly this had been invariably done in every acquiſition of territory and dominion, particularly in the caſe of Ireland, of the counties Palatine (Cheſter and Durham) of Wales, of Berwick upon Tweed, of Calais, of Jamaica, of New-York, of St. Chriſtophers, of Grenada, &c.—that the ſame was alſo promiſed to be done in the province of Quebec—and that by the proclamation of 1763, the faith of the Crown was ſolemnly plighted to the ſettlers in that and the other new colonies, that their reſpective Governors "ſhall ſummon and call "general aſſemblies within the ſaid governments reſpectively, in ſuch manner and form as is uſed and directed "in thoſe colonies and provinces in America, which are "under our immediate government;" and (continues the proclamation) "we have alſo given power to the ſaid governors, with the conſent of our ſaid councils, and the repreſentatives of the people, ſo to be ſummoned as aforeſaid, to make, conſtitute and ordain laws, ſtatutes and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of our ſaid colonies, and the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, &c. and in the mean time, and until ſuch aſſemblies can be called as aforeſaid, all perſons inhabiting in, or reſorting to our ſaid colonies, may confide in our royal protection, for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England," for which purpoſe courts of juſtice were to be erected, &c. all which Lord Camden obſerved, had been done and fulfilled in every other province, excepting that of Quebec, to which many ſettlers had been allured by this proclamation, who by a moſt diſgraceful violation of the royal faith, were ſince, with the reſt of that province, ſubjected to the civil laws of France, and to the deſpotiſm of a governor and a dependant council, inſtead of being allowed an aſſembly, and laws made "by the repreſentatives of the people," as they were ſolemnly promiſed. His Lordſhip alſo repreſented, that the tyrannical government thus eſtabliſhed, is conſidered as the moſt oppreſſive act of injuſtice by all the Proteſtant, and even by all the Popiſh inhabitants of Quebec, except the Romiſh clergy and French nobleſſe, who are willing to ſubmit to a deſpotic government, for the ſake of tyranniſing over the peaſantry of Canada; he likewiſe obſerved, that the ſlavery impoſed by the act in queſtion is ſo repugnant to the ſucceſs of commerce, and abhorrent to the feelings of native Britiſh ſubjects, that if it be not ſoon repealed, both the former and latter will abandon that province.

His Lordſhip having by theſe, and many other facts and arguments, proved the impolicy, injuſtice, tyranny and iniquity of the act in queſtion, declared, "That it deſerved to be reprobated by the unanimous voice of Parliament, and that it would neceſſarily receive the cenſure of their Lordſhips, if there remained the ſmalleſt regard for liberty and the conſtitution in one part of the Houſe (meaning the Lords Temporal) or for the Proteſtant religion in the other" (meaning the Biſhops.)

This may ſerve as a faint ſketch of his Lordſhip's ſpeech, which laſted an hour and an half. It was concluded with offering to the Houſe the following bill:

The bill brought into the Houſe of Lords, on Wedneſday, May 17, by Lord Camden, for the repeal of the Quebec Act.

"A bill to repeal an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt Parliament, intituled, an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America."

"Whereas an act was paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt Parliament, intituled, an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America.

"And whereas the ſaid Act, contrary to the example of all former times, and to the faith of his Majeſty's proclamation iſſued in the year 1763, has eſtabliſhed an arbitrary government in the ſaid province.

"And whereas the ſaid act, by permitting both the clergy and laity there to hold offices and benefices, without taking the oath of ſupremacy, and by granting to the Popiſh clergy in the ſaid province, the enjoyment of their accuſtomed dues and rights, has entirely ſtopped the growth and propagation of the proteſtant religion, and in the room thereof has eſtabliſhed the religion of the Church of Rome in the ſaid province for ever.

"And whereas the ſaid act, by enlarging the boundaries of the ſaid province, and making the legiſlature thereof co-extenſive with the ſame, may put the Indian trade, among other things, under the ſole management of that legiſlature, as in truth appears to be already done, by the inſtructions lately given to Governor Carleton, by which that trade, which had before been freely carried on by all his Majeſty's ſubjects in North-America without reſtriction, is now to be confined to ſuch regulations as the ſaid legiſlature may think fit to impoſe upon it, and thereby the rights of his Majeſty's other colonies unwarrantably abridged and invaded; and by a like extenſion of the ſaid legiſlature, the ſaid other colonies may come to be excluded from having any intercourſe or correſpondence whatſoever with the Indian nations in that vaſt continent, without the leave or permiſſion of the ſaid legiſlature, which would naturally give riſe to unnatural diviſions and endleſs controverſies, between his Majeſty's ſubjects of the old colonies and the inhabitants of the new province of Quebec.

May it, therefore, pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty, "That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the firſt day of May, 1776, the abovementioned act, and the ſeveral matters and things therein contained, ſhall be, and is, and are, hereby repealed and made void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

This bill being read, Lord Camden acquainted the houſe, that he delayed the propoſed repeal until the firſt of May next, to the end that time might be obtained in the interval to provide a better plan of Government for the province of Quebec.

May 26 This day the Houſe of Lords was prodigiouſly crowded, expecting that the Queen would have been preſent. A little before two o'clock the Lord Chancellor came, and the Houſe went to prayers.

About two o'clock his Majeſty was ſeated on the throne, and having ſent a meſſage by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring their attendance, the Speaker, with the Houſe, came up, and, previous to the royal aſſent being given to any of the bills, the Speaker delivered himſelf to the following purport:

"SIR,

"Your faithful Commons preſent to you three money bills: the firſt for raiſing money by loans or exchequer bills for the ſervice of the year 1775; the ſecond for eſtabliſhing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000l. three per cent annuities, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; and the other for appropriating the ſurpluſſes of the ſinking fund for the ſervice of the current year. Theſe are all neceſſary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigencies of the times could juſtify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cauſe of this expence; and I truſt, that when the people of America ſee, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws; if, on the contrary, they ſhould perſiſt in their reſolutions, and that if the *ſword muſt be drawn*, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and ſupport the ſupremacy of *this* legiſlature. A great part of the ſeſſion has been taken up in determining complaints reſpecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wiſdom of the laſt Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praiſe juſtly due to the Committees, who have acted ſo much to the ſatiſfaction of the public, and ſo fully in diſcharge of their own conſciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purpoſes for which it was appropriated."

His Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to eight public, and nine private bills, among which were the following:

The Bill for redeeming 1,000,000 of the capital ſtock of the three per cent. annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned; and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The Bill to explain and amend an act to eſtabliſh a fund for defraying the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of the civil government of Quebec.

The Bill for the encouragement of the fiſheries carried on from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in Europe.

The Bill for giving a public reward to ſuch perſon or perſons, as ſhall diſcover a northern paſſage from Europe to the weſt and ſouthern ocean of America.

The Bill to amend an act to enable the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to iſſue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to ſerve in Parliament, in the room of ſuch members as ſhall die during the receſs.

The Bill for ſettling Buckingham-houſe on the Queen, in lieu of Somerſet-houſe.

The Bill to enlarge the term of letters patent granted to William Clockworthy, for the ſole uſe of a diſcovery of certain materials for the making of Porcelain. Alſo to ſeveral private Bills.

After which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT, in juſtice to you, forbear to expreſs my entire ſatiſfaction in your conduct during the courſe of this important ſeſſion.

You have maintained, with a firm and ſteady reſolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of Parliament, which I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms; and you have, at the ſame time, given convincing proofs of your readineſs (as far as the conſtitution will allow you) to gratify the wiſhes, and remove the apprehenſions of my ſubjects in America; and I am perſuaded that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt, in the end, reſult from meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

I have the ſatiſfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general diſpoſitions of other powers, as from the ſolemn aſſurances which I have received, I have great reaſon to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing, on my part, conſiſtent with the maintenance of the honour and intereſt of my kingdoms, ſhall be wanting to ſecure the public tranquility.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy diſturbances in ſome of my Colonies have obliged me to propoſe to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from compleating the intended reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the chearfulneſs and public ſpirit with which you have granted the ſupplies for the ſeveral ſervices of the current year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to deſire of you, but to uſe your beſt endeavours to preſerve and to cultivate, in your ſeveral counties, the ſame regard for public order, and the ſame diſcernment of their true intereſts, which have in theſe times diſtinguiſhed the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and reſpected abroad.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the twenty-ſeventh day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-ſeventh day of July next."

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of condolance of the Houſe of Commons, on the death of the Queen of Denmark:

"That he returns his thanks to that Houſe, for the concern they have expreſſed for the great loſs which has happened in his family, by the death of his ſiſter the Queen of Denmark."

NEW-PORT, *July* 10.

Laſt Monday the two men of war on this ſtation ſailed to convoy two ſloops bound to Boſton; one of which ſloops, Captain Dennis, was loaded with flour, &c. from Philadelphia, the other a whaling ſloop, which arrived here a few days before, her oil having been taken out, and we hear a load of rum, ſugar and molaſſes, taken out of a number of ſmall craft going up the river, was put in. The men of war accompanied the ſloops as far as they thought proper, and returned into this harbour on Tueſday night.

Wedneſday morning the King-fiſher ſloop of war, Captain Montague, was towed into this harbour, and immediately after coming to anchor, ſhe was thrown upon a very rank careen, by which it was ſuppoſed ſhe had met with ſome misfortune the night before, as ſhe was ſeen up the ſound, and many cannon were heard in the night;

and we are assured a certain Doctor in this town went on board said ship several times from her arrival till Friday, to take care of some wounded men.

Friday in the afternoon the Rose, Swan and King-Fisher, went round the North end of Connecticut, that night anchored near Dutch-Island, and next morning went without the Light-House—The King-Fisher, it is supposed, is gone to Boston; the other two returned into this harbour in the afternoon.

By a gentleman who left the American camp Saturday 5 o'clock, P. M. we learn, that the Provincials set fire to the enemy's guard-house, on Boston-Neck, the night before, which was soon destroyed; that a few nights past four of the enemies horse deserted from Charlestown, and two centinels from the Neck; and that a messenger had been sent out from General Gage, but on what business we cannot say.

General Gage, we hear, has begun to dispense the blessings of martial law, in committing to goal a number of respectable inhabitants of the town of Boston, who refused to perform the drudgery of common day labourers, by working on the fortifications, and on board the ships of war.

NEW-LONDON, *July 7.*

The General Assembly of this colony met at Hartford on Saturday last, and have ordered two more Regiments to be raised in the Colony, to consist of 700 Men each, exclusive of Officers.

We hear the following Gentlemen are appointed Field Officers of the above Regiments, viz.

Jedidiah Huntington, of Norwich, Colonel.
John Douglass, of Plainfield, Lieut. Colonel.
Jonathan Lattimer, jun. of New-London, Major.
Charles Webb, of Stamford, Colonel.
Stephen Hall, of Wallingford, Lieut. Colonel.
Joel Clark, of Farmington, Major.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The following is the most accurate list of the killed and wounded officers that hitherto has been collected.

Killed. Lieut. John Bruere, of the 14th regiment. Col. Abercrombie, of 22d. Lieut. Bard, of 35th. Capt. Dutton, of 38th. Lieut. Gould, and Lieut. Hillard, of 47th. Major Williams, Capt. Addison, Capt. Davidson, and Capt. Smith, of 52d. Lieut. Dalrymple, of 63d. Capt. Hudson, and Lieut. Hale, of 65th. Capt. George Sherwin, Aid de Camp to General Howe, of 67th.

Marines Killed. Major Pitcairn, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Gardener, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Finnie, and Lieut. Shee.

Wounded. Capt. Balfour, Capt. West, Lieut. Barrow, and Lieut. Browne, of the 4th regiment, Major Mitchell, Capt. Harris, Capt. Jackson, Capt. Downs, Capt. Baker, Lieut. M'Lintock, and Ensign Balaquier, of 5th. Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Parsons, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Hamilton, and Lieut. Verner, of 10th. Capt. Otter Baver, and Capt. Richardson, of 18th. Capt. Blakeney, Lieut. Beckwith, and Lieut. Lenthall, of 23d. Lieut. Col. Campbell, Capt. Lynn, and Capt. Drew, of 35th. Lieut. Christie, and Lieut. Myer, of 38th. Major Spendlove, Lieut. Robertson, and ——— Dalrymple, of 43d. Major Smelt, Capt. England, Capt. Craig, Capt. Alcock, Lieut. Poole England, and Ensign England, of 47th. Lieut. Crawford, and Lieut. Thompson, of 52d. Lieut. Haynes, of 59th. Capt. Stopford, and Capt. Lollett, of 63d. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Paxton, and Lieut. Smith, of 65th.

Royal Artillery. Capt. Huddleston. Capt. Le Meine, Capt Vans, and Lieut. Shuttleworth.

Of the Engineers. Mr. Page, and ——— Jordan.

Marines. Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Averne, Capt. Branson, and Lieut. Ragg.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *New-York, July 11, 1775.*

Resolved,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of this city and county to take the paper bills of credit of the colony of Connecticut in all payments, and to give them the same degree of circulation and credit as is now given to the bills of credit of the neighbouring colonies.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

To our FRIENDS *and* BRETHREN *of the several* MEETINGS *in* PENNSYLVANIA *and* NEW-JERSEY;

DEAR FRIENDS,

THE afflictions and distresses attending the inhabitants of the Massachusetts, and other parts of New-England, have often engaged our pity and commiseration, with a desire to be instrumental for their relief, as favourable opportunities should offer: And having received more particular information, since the yearly meeting held last month at Rhode-Island, than we before had of the situation of our brethren, and others, in those parts; since which, the desolations of war have greatly increased. We are incited by a spirit of sympathy and christian tenderness, to recommend to your serious and benevolent consideration, the sorrowful calamities now prevailing among those people; earnestly desiring that we may encourage each other freely to contribute to the relief of the necessitous of every religious denomination; to promote which, we have agreed upon, and herewith send you, printed subscription papers, requesting that some suitable, active friends, may be appointed in each of your monthly and preparative meetings, to apply for the donations of friends for this charitable purpose, and that the money subscribed may be collected, and with all convenient speed paid into the hands of JOHN REYNELL, of Philadelphia, or SAMUEL SMITH, of Burlington, Treasurers of our yearly meeting.

The yearly meeting at Rhode-Island, beforementioned, have appointed a Committee of twenty-six friends from the several quarterly-meetings in New-England, who are to meet together at least once a month, in order to assist each other in inspecting and considering the state of those who are distressed: And they appear to us the most suitable persons to receive our contributions for their relief. With this Committee we propose to keep up a correspondence, and to unite our endeavours with theirs, that the benefactions raised may be distributed in the most seasonable and effectual manner, for the benefit of those who are or may be reduced to necessitous circumstances, in this time of public calamity.

We therefore desire that friends may be liberal, according to their circumstances, and speedy in their contributions: And are your loving friends.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for sufferings, held in Philadelphia, *for* Pennsylvania *and* New-Jersey, *the 6th day of the 7th month*, 1775.

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, June 29, 1775.

"Our place has rather the appearance of a garrison town than a mart for trade; one company keeps guard all day, and two every night; in our situation we cannot be too watchful, and may require much strength, for our Negroes have all high notions of their liberty, and we lately learnt by intercepted letters and otherways, that there have been endeavours to set the Indians on us. Mr. Stewart, the superintendant of Indian affairs, is accused of being the person who has forwarded this wicked design, and he is fled for safety.

"The Tories in Georgia are now no more, the province is almost universally on the right side and are about to choose Delegates to send to the Congress."

We have certain Intelligence from New-Castle County, that the several Regiments of Militia of that County are to be reviewed at the following Times and Places, to wit. The First, or Col. M'Kinly's Regiment, on Monday, the 31st Day of this inst. July, in the Borough of Wilmington: The Second, or Col. Couch's Regiment, on Wednesday, the 2d Day of August next, near Christiana-Bridge: And the Third, or Col. Cantwell's Regiment, on Friday, the 4th Day of the same Month, near Apoquinimink-Bridge; and that they are to meet so as to be drawn up in their several Battalions at Ten o'Clock.

On Wednesday last was married JAMES PEMBERTON, Esq; to Mrs. PHOEBE MORTON, both of this city.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

THE Committee of Safety do hereby recommend to the good Women of this City and Province, that they voluntarily supply the Surgeons or Doctors, who have usually attended their respective Families, with as much scraped Lint and old Linen for Bandages as they can conveniently furnish, that the same may be ready for the Service of those that shall happen to be wounded in the Defence of their Country.

Signed, by Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Clerk C. S.

At a meeting of the Officers of the military association for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, held at Carpenter's-hall, July 12, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Body invite the Committees of the city and liberties and county of Philadelphia, and the Officers of the several Battalions in the said county, to meet together with this Body at the College-hall in this city, on next Saturday week, the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning, to take under consideration the late Resolves of the Honorable House of Assembly of this province, relative to the appointment of Minute Men: And that the Secretary be directed to publish this Resolve in the English and German News-Papers.

Published by Order,
RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 13.

WHEREAS I have, some time since, frequently made use of rash and imprudent expressions with respect to the conduct of my worthy Fellow Citizens, who are now engaged in a noble and patriotic struggle against the arbitrary measures of the British ministry, which conduct has justly raised their resentment against me. I now confess that I have acted extremely wrong in so doing, for which I am exceedingly sorry, and humbly ask pardon and forgiveness of the Public; and I do solemnly promise that, for the future, I will conduct myself in such a manner, as to avoid giving any offence. And at the same time, in justice to myself, must declare, that I am not unfriendly to the present Measures pursued by the Friends to American Liberty, but do heartily approve of them, and as far as is in my power will endeavour to promote them.

AMOS WICKERSHAM.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have spoken disrespectfully of the General Congress, as well as of those Military Gentlemen who have associated for the defence of the liberties of America, I now take this opportunity of declaring, that my conduct proceeded from the most contracted notions of the British constitution, and of the right of human nature. I am sorry for my guilt, and am ashamed of my folly. I now believe all Assemblies to be legal and constitutional, which are formed by the united suffrages of a free people; and am convinced that no soldiers are so respectable, as those citizens who take up arms in defence of liberty. I believe that kings are no longer to be feared or obeyed, than while they execute just law; and that a corrupted British Ministry, with a venal Parliament at their heels, are now attempting to reduce the American colonies to the lowest degree of slavery. I most sincerely wish that the councils of the Congress may always be directed with wisdom, and that the arms of America may always be crowned with success. And I pray that every man in America, who behaves as I have formerly done, may not meet with the lenity which I have experienced, but may be obliged to expiate his crimes in a more ignominious manner.

MORDECAI LEVY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Schooner Sally, J. Swithwick, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanbury, from Jamaica. Brig Kitty, J. M'Petrick, Sloop George, W. Bourke, Hispaniola. Schooner Katy, N. Orne, Brig Union, Z. Burchmore, St. Eustatia. Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Antigua. Sloop Francis, F. Cunningham, Bermuda. Sloop James, A. Gillies, North-Carolina. Schooner Polly, W. Newton, Sloop Calcunilla, J. Smith, N. Providence. Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool. Schooner Endeavour, J. M'Clean, Georgia. Schooner Woodbridge, J. Williamson, Piscataqua.

Outwards. Brig Polly, W. Workman, South-Carolina. Sloop Fanny, W. Riddon, St. Croix. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York. Sloop Betsey, S. Jones, North-Carolina. Ship Nancy, J. Robertson, and Sloop Betsey, J. Tanner, for Lisbon. Sloop Attley, J. Young, Antigua. Schooner James, D. Livinston, St. Eustatia. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Teneriffe. Ship Christopher, C. Edwards, Bristol. Brig Polly, J. Rawlings, Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Schooner Polly, W. Newton, N. Providence.

Cleared. Schooner Mary, J. Perott, Dominica. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Buck, North-Carolina. Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Surinam. Brig Seaflower, J. Ingelass, Sloop Sally, J. Alberson, New-York. Sloop Santo, J. Rider, and Brig Hamat, W. Workman, to S. Carolina. Sloop Venus, D. Newton, N. Providence. Brig Matty, C. Craig, Dublin. Sloop Rangers, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Brig Triton, N. Swazey, Ship Cunning Peggy, T. Downman, Brig Triton, J. Morte, Lisbon. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Brig Pluto, J. Lee, Cadiz. Ship John, J. Peter, Jamaica. Brig Hannah, J. Neill, Cork. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Sloop Colin, C. Rothery, Virginia. Schooner Lady Catherine, G. Ord, St. Kitts. Ship Christophers, C. Edwards, Bristol. Sloop Otley, J. Young, Antigua. Schooner Hetty, J. Snow, Hispaniola.

THE Members of *The Society of Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen, established in Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress*, are desired to take notice that their Quarterly Meeting, which happens to fall on Monday next, the 24th Instant, is postponed, on Account of the present critical Situation of Affairs, until the 23d of October, being the time for the next regular Quarterly Meeting, by Order of JOSEPH STILES, President, BENJAMIN FOSTER, Vice President. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY likely MULATTOE LAD, well acquainted with House-work and waiting on Table, is strictly honest and sober, can take Care of Horses and rides well, and also beats on the Drum, and plays on the Fife. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *July 17, 1775.*

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG healthy NEGROE BOY, 17 Years of Age, has had the Small pox, is very active, and only sold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a SERVANT MAN, who has two Years and near 9 Months to serve, by Trade a Shoemaker, and can work well. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, Seventh-Month 18, 1775.

STRAYED from the Commons of this City, the 6th Instant, a middle sized black MILCH COW, with small crooked Horns, a white Spot on her Back, between her Shoulders, a white Belly, and the Switch Part of her Tail white. Whoever takes up the said Cow, and delivers her to the Subscriber, in Front-street, between Race and Vine Street, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH HENZEY.

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT Thousand ACRES of PATENTED LAND, situate in the county of Bedford, the whole quantity is divided into LOTS, containing about 300 acres each, and were, by a judicious disinterested person on the premises, particularly described, as by the original map and certificate thereto annexed will appear. Any person inclining to purchase the whole or part of said land, may know the terms, and see the map, by applying to MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Esq; or Mr GEORGE MORGAN, Merchant in Philadelphia.

Fallowfield, Chester County, July 17, 1775.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly, passed the ... of March, 1772, there is a Duty of Four-pence per Gallon, laid on Spirituous Liquors, for the Support of Government. These are therefore to desire all Retailers, and others, within said County, that are in Debt for said Duty, to be particular in the Payment thereof, by next August Court at farthest. Attendance will be given to receive the same, at the house of William Kerlin, in Chester, the three first Days of said Court; by

THOMAS TUCKER, Collector.

WAS LOST, on Saturday, the 15th of July inst. A SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Dial plate, between Philadelphia and the Upper Ferry, Maker's Name *England*, No. 198. Any Person delivering the Watch to the PRINTERS hereof, will receive *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and no Questions asked.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS on or about the 20th of June last past, a certain *Nathan Hoyt* was entrusted by John Canfield, Esq; of Sharon, in Connecticut, with a considerable sum in Half Johannes, and other money, to be delivered to the subscriber, in New-York. Said *Hoyt* has been captain of a sloop from Red Hook, in Dutchess county, to New-York, for some months, and having converted some part of his cargoe into cash, which he took with him, he set out from New-York on Monday, the 26th of June, in the South-Amboy Stage-boat, and was seen in Philadelphia on the Wednesday following. *Hoyt* is about 6 feet high, rather slim built, reddish curled hair, his teeth rather forward in his mouth, speaks thick and gruff, has a grum look, walks upright; took with him a light Wilton suit of clothes, with other clothes unknown, a whitish beaver hat, and a cane with a sword fixed therein. Whoever secures said *Nathan Hoyt* in any of his Majesty's goals on this continent, shall be entitled to *Seven per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of *Twenty five Pounds* when convicted, by applying to Mr *Francis Casper Hassenclever*, Merchant, in Philadelphia; Messieurs *Nicholsons* and *Kennedy*, Merchants, in Baltimore, *John Lawrence*, and *Company*, Merchants, in Virginia, Mr *Alexander Gillon*, Merchant, Charles-Town, South Carolina, or the subscriber in New York. NICHOLAS HOFFMAN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last night, a Negroe lad, named FRANK, about 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar near his mouth, which makes him speak unintelligible, had on, and took with him, a dark coloured bearskin coat, a green nap vest, a half-worn fashionable beaver hat, one pair of new ozenbrigs trowsers, one pair of ticklenburg striped ditto, two check shirts, two or three pair of worsted stockings, one pair of half worn strong shoes, one pair new pumps, with washed silver buckles in them. Whoever secures the said Negroe, so that the subscriber may have him again, will be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, from the subscriber, at Mr SHARP DELANY's, Druggist.

July 18, 1775. THOMAS ROWAN.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the second day of this instant July, from his master, living in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a Negroe man, named Tom, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, this country born, a likely featured, well made fellow; it is thought that he has a forged pass; had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured frizzadly coat and breeches, a red and white striped linen jacket, a white linen shirt, worsted stockings, good shoes, large buckles, a new castor hat, a new pair of trowsers, tow and white shirt, and an old claret coloured jacket, patched with blue broad cloth. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals in America, or delivers him to his said master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB HOLCOMB.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, from the subscriber, about the 3d instant July, 1775, a servant man, born in Old-England, named William Boom, *he is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a scar on his forehead, and likewise one under each jaw, dark brown hair, a fair complexion, and round shouldered; had on an old castor hat, coloured with tea dregs, a red cloth vest, with sleeves, white shirt and trowsers, good shoes and silver plated buckles, it is likely he will change his name and clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

THOMAS TYSON,
Living in Abington Township, Philadelphia County.

Leacock township, Lancaster county, July 13, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township and county aforesaid, this day, an Irish servant lad, named Gilbert Hamell, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 30 years of age, he is of a dark complexion, black hair, looks impudent when spoke to, and snuffles through his nose, he can talk the Highland tongue as well as the English; had on, when he went away, a short linen coat, a pair of tow shirts, coarse shirt and trowsers; he is very much given to drink, fighting and swearing, and is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia, as he has some acquaintance there. Whoever takes up and secures him ... in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have ... and reasonable ... paid by*

... HOOD.

CAMBRIDGE, July 6.

ON Saturday came to Town from Philadelphia, his Excellency George Washington, Esq; appointed by the Continental Congress, General and Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces, and was received with every Testimony of Respect due to a Gentleman of his real Worth and elevated Dignity. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Charles Lee, Esq; and a Number of other Gentlemen.

The Continental Congress have also appointed the Hon. Artemas Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Israel Putnam, Esquires, Major-Generals, and Horatio Gates, Esq; Adjutant-General of the American Army.

The following Addresses have been presented to his Excellency General Washington, and the Hon. Major-General Lee.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq; General and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.*

May it please your Excellency.

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, impressed with every Sentiment of Gratitude and Respect, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival; and to wish you all imaginable Happiness and Success, in the Execution of the important Duties of your elevated Station. While we applaud that Attention to the public Good, manifested in your Appointment, we equally admire that disinterested Virtue, and distinguished Patriotism, which alone could call you from those Enjoyments of domestic Life, which a sublime and manly Taste, joined with a most affluent Fortune, can afford, to hazard your Life, and to endure the Fatigues of War, in the Defence of the Rights of Mankind, and the Good of your Country.

The laudable Zeal for the common Cause of America, and Compassion for the Distresses of this Colony, exhibited by the great Dispatch made in your Journey hither, fully justify the universal Satisfaction we have, with Pleasure, observed on this Occasion; and are promising Pledges that the great Expectations formed from your personal Character, and military Abilities, are well founded.

We wish you may have found such Regularity and Discipline already established in the Army, as may be agreeable to your Expectation. The Hurry with which it was necessarily collected, and the many Disadvantages, arising from a Suspension of Government, under which we have toiled, and endeavoured to regulate the Forces of this Colony, have rendered it a Work of Time. And though in great Measure effected, the Completion of so difficult, and at the same Time so necessary a Task is referred to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly considered and attended to.

We would not presume to prescribe to your Excellency, but supposing you would choose to be informed of the general Character of the Soldiers who compose this Army, beg Leave to represent, that the greatest Part of them have not before been Soldiers. And although naturally brave, and of good Understanding, yet for Want of Experience in military Life, have but little Knowledge of divers Things most essential to the Preservation of Health, and even of Life. The Youth in the Army are not possessed of the absolute Necessity of Cleanliness in their Dress and Lodging, continual Exercise, and strict Temperance, to preserve them from Diseases frequently prevailing in Camps; especially among those, who, from their Childhood, have been used to a laborious Life.

We beg Leave to assure you, that this Congress will, at *all Times*, be ready to attend to such Requisitions as you may have Occasion to make to us; and to contribute all the Aid in our Power to the Cause of America, and your Happiness and Ease, in the Discharge of the Duties of your exalted Office.

We most fervently implore Almighty GOD, that the Blessings of Divine Providence may rest on you: That your Head may be covered in the Day of Battle: That every necessary Assistance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in Life and Health, a Blessing to Mankind.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind Congratulations on my Appointment, and Arrival, deserved my warmest Acknowledgements, and will ever be retained in grateful Remembrance.

In exchanging the Enjoyments of domestic Life for the Duties of my present honourable, but arduous Station, I only emulate the Virtue and public Spirit of the whole Province of Massachusetts-Bay, which, with a Firmness and Patriotism without Example in modern History, has sacrificed all the Comforts of social and political Life, in Support of the Rights of Mankind, and the Welfare of our common Country. My highest Ambition is to be the happy Instrument of vindicating those Rights, and to see this devoted Province again restored to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

The short Space of Time which has elapsed since my Arrival does not permit me to decide upon the State of the Army. The Course of human Affairs forbids an Expectation, that Troops formed under such Circumstances should at once possess the Order, Regularity and Discipline of Veterans—Whatever Deficiencies there may be, will, I doubt not, soon be made up by the Activity and Zeal of the Officers, and the Docility and Obedience of the Men. These Qualities, united with their native Bravery and Spirit, will afford a happy Presage of Success, and put a final Period to those Distresses which now overwhelm this once happy Country.

I most sincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your Declarations of Readiness at all Times to assist me in the Discharge of the Duties of my Station; they are so complicated and extended, that I shall need the Assistance of every good Man, and Lover of his Country; I therefore repose the utmost Confidence in your Aids. In Return for your affectionate Wishes to myself, permit me to say, that I earnestly implore that Divine Being, in whose Hands are all human Events, to make you and your Constituents as distinguished in private and public Happiness, as you have been by ministerial Oppression, by private and public Distress.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Honourable CHARLES LEE, *Esq; Major-General of the Continental Army.*

SIR,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, possessed of the fullest Evidence of your Attachment to the Rights of Mankind, and Regard to the Distresses which America in general, and this Colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic System, adopted by Administration, and pursued with relentless and savage Fury, do, with Pleasure, embrace this Opportunity to express the great Satisfaction and Gratitude they feel on your Appointment as a Major-General in the American Army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe Arrival here, and wish you all possible Happiness and Success in the Execution of so important a Trust. We admire and respect the Character of a Man who, disregarding the Allurements of Profit and Distinction his Merit might procure, engages in the Cause of Mankind, in Defence of the Injured, and Relief of the Oppressed. From your Character, from your great Abilities and military Experience, united with those of the Commander in Chief, under the Smiles of Providence, we flatter ourselves with the Prospect of Discipline and Order, Success and Victory.

Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great Pleasure to be able to contribute to your Happiness. May the Favours and Blessings of Heaven attend you. May divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the Paths of Honour and Virtue, grant you the Reward of the Brave and Virtuous, the Applauses of Mankind, and the Approbation of your own Conscience, and eternal Happiness hereafter.

HIS HONOUR'S ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen,

NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good Opinion and Approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt People. I was educated in the highest Reverence for the Rights of Mankind, and have acquired by a long Acquaintance a most particular Regard for the People of America. You may depend therefore, Gentlemen, on my Zeal and Integrity.——I can promise you nothing from my Abilities. God Almighty grant us Success equal to the Righteousness of the Cause. I thank you, Gentlemen, for an Address which does me so much Honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

None of the Men who have been raised by this and several other Colonies, are in future to be distinguished as the Troops of any particular Colony, but as the Forces of "THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA," into whose joint Service they have been taken by the Continental Congress, and are to be paid and supported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New Hampshire, that a Committee from the Congress sitting there waited on G. J. Esq; Province Treasurer, for what Money he had by him belonging to the Province, and received from him 1500*l* which was safely conveyed to Exeter.

The Enemy, early in the Morning of last Sabbath, in Return for some Cannon Shot they received from one of our Fortresses the Afternoon before, began, and continued for several Hours, a heavy Fire upon the Town of Roxbury, both from their Cannon and Mortars. They set one House on Fire, which was consumed; but did little other Damage.

The following is thought to contain a true Account of the Loss of the Enemy, including those who died of their Wounds; taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the Killed at Charlestown the 17th June, taken from an orderly Serjeant in Boston.

Commission Officers - - - -	92
Serjeants - - - - - -	102
Corporals - - - - - -	100
Rank and File - - - -	753
Total of killed - - -	1047
Wounded - - - -	445
Total of killed and wounded - -	1492

Wilmington, New Castle County, July 11, 1775.

RUN away, last evening, from the subscriber, an English servant man, named *John Alderson*, a Barber by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, broad face, middling long chin, thick set, round shouldered, brown short hair, loves strong liquor, very talkative when drunk, pretends to play on the fife or beat a drum, shaves and dresses hair well, and is very cunning; he arrived at Annapolis in September last, and lived some time near that place; had on, when he went away, a jacket of such stuff as the Negroes generally wear in Maryland, an old wool hat, tow shirt, drilling or Russia sheeting drawers, white thread ribbed stockings, new strong shoes, with black buckles, and a cloth under-jacket; he is remarkable for his and appearance, and it is believed that he will endeavour to pass for a free man, and offer himself to some of the militia companies for a fifer or drummer. Any person apprehending the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have a reward of SIX DOLLARS, if out of this county, and if within this county Five Shillings over and above what the law allows, paid by WILLIAM BROBSON, Barber. ¶

Philadelphia, Seventh-Month 14, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM OFFLEY, a native of Old-England, about ten years ago, resided in this city; if he is still living, and will apply to the subscriber, he may be informed of something to his advantage; or if any person can give information of his place of abode, if still living, or if dead, the information will be acknowledged as a particular favour. DANIEL OFFLEY. ¶

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, on the 28th of June 1775, an Irish indented servant man, his name is MATTHW COLEMAN, was bred a Gentleman's servant, and hath belonged to the light horse in Ireland, by which he understands the military exercise, and will probably attempt to be employed in teaching some of the militia companies; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coatee, jacket and breeches; he also took with him a blue cloth coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, a new ruffled shirt, a silver hand, with a silver button and frog hap, for a hat, a London brown coloured long cloth coat and jacket, which he will probably get made into a militia uniform; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, and shaves in the face when he drinks strong liquors; he has lately been employed in copper-plate printing. Whoever apprehends said runaway, that his masters may have him again, shall receive the above reward; or if any man has company have employed him, and choose to purchase his indentures, on writing their terms to his masters, they shall be immediately treated with. JOHN NORMAN, THOMAS GOODWIN.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Providence township, Philadelphia county, in the night between the 12th and 13th of this instant July, a black MARE, with a large star over her forehead, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, has a white stroke about 3 inches long across one of her thighs, is shod her fore paces, trots and gallops very well, carries high in imitation of a stallion, a small head and lively eyes, some small saddle spots, crooked hoofs, and has a docked tail. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, so that the owner may have the mare again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have *Five Pounds* for both, or *Twice Pounds* for the mare alone, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY MARSTELLER. ¶

ON Saturday, the first of this instant, the subscriber, of Germantown, sold a very old, black, hopper-hipped HORSE, with many saddle-spots, after public outcry, by Mr. RIFFIT, at the Coffee-house of Philadelphia, for 25 shillings, and the second night after he returned to his former home.---- This is therefore to request the purchaser to pay charges and to take him away. The subscriber also requests the purchaser to return the saddle and bridle he took with him, at the same time, to ride home with, otherwise he will be put to the disagreeable necessity to enquire after him, and compel him thereto.

July 15, 1775. ‖ ANTHONY STIEMPF.

Gloucester, June 10, 1775.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, situate in the town of Gloucester, now in the tenure of James Dundas, is very convenient for extent store or shop-keeper, being well accommodated with good cellars, and has been long occupied in that way, is also very convenient for taking in pork; it would also suit a genteel family, who have an inclination to retire from the noise and bustle of the city; it is accommodated with a very good garden and several other conveniencies. Any person inclining to become a tenant, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

Cumberland County ss. July 5, 1775.

THESE are to notice the public, that JONAS SEIZY obtained an obligation of me, for the sum of Fifty Pounds, and a note for Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings: These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said obligation or note, for I am determined not to pay the money, as I have received no value for them. JOHN GRAHAM. ¶

Bridge-town, Cumberland county, July 10, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the following FALSE REPORTS have been industriously propagated, with the malicious design of injuring my character with the public, viz. First, they reported that I was the author of an advertisement, endeavouring to put a stop to the people from meeting in said county to choose a committee of observation: Secondly, that I had enlisted a number of men to serve under General Gage, and now keep a secret correspondence with him, and that they intercepted a letter from me to him: And thirdly, that I had endeavoured to persuade a Negroe to kill his master, and that I would provide him with suitable instruments to carry the same into execution.---Now, in justice to my own reputation, and that the good people of this province may not be deceived by such groundless falsehoods, I declare, that these reports are malicious, and without the least foundation; and that however easy it might have been to establish a correspondence with General Gage, were I capable, any ways injurious to America, is without the least foundation; and I do call upon the author or authors of these false reports, to make good their malicious charges, or to take that shame to themselves, which such deserves.---All that I have to request of my countrymen on this or the like occasion is, that they will deal with so much candour and justice towards me, as to discredit any such scandalous reports, until the authors shall exhibit some proof in support of their charges, and this I trust no good man will think unreasonable, as he cannot but be aware, that the most innocent may be condemned, unless this great rule of justice be observed. RICHARD CAYFORD. ¶

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Swanson-street, Southwark, near the Sign of St. Patrick, an indented servant woman, named *Jane Jackson*, about 23 or 24 years of age; she is about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, a stout fat woman; came from Ireland; is an artful *fly body*; run away in March last, and was taken up at the Yellow Springs; it is likely she will change her name to that of *Sally Hall*, as she did before; had on, when she went away, a linen cap, a new shift, a new black quilt, lined with red serge, old shoes, with yellow buckles, a blue and white striped short gown, a good check apron, and a check handkerchief. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JACOB JONES.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to carry her off, at their peril. ¶

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Assembly of this Province, Four-pence a Gallon Duty is laid on Spirituous Liquors, for the Support of the Government of the same, the Retailers whereof, and likewise those that are indebted for the Duty on the Liquors aforesaid for their private Use, are hereby desired speedily to discharge the same.

Those whose Accounts have stood beyond the customary Time of Payment, will please to take Notice, that unless they are speedily discharged, I shall sue for the same.

¶ WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of July inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Christian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Second street continued into the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and between Vine and Callowhill-streets; containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Benezett, and others; late the estate of Lewis Prahl; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, that commodious and pleasantly seated INN, commonly called the Jolly Post, with the appurtenances, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging; situate on the west side of the Bristol road, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, in the township of Oxford; containing 45 acres and 26 perches; late the estate of Joseph Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

York-Town, June 9, 1775.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the house of Casper Runecker, in the town of Hanover, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Manheim township, York county, containing 230 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Frederick Gelwix, Nicholas Fisher, and others, with a good dwelling and convenient out-houses thereon erected; the soil is exceeding rich and well watered, a large quantity of meadow made and more may be made thereon; being seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Weise.

And on the 22d of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Henry Herglerote, in Heidelberg township, York county, a certain messuage, plantation, improvement and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Will, Martin Miller, and others, containing 200 acres; there is a fine stream of water, on which a mill was formerly erected, but is now out of repair; the soil very rich and plenty of good meadow ground; seized in execution as the estate of said Henry Herglerote.

¶ CHARLES LUKEN, Sheriff.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 27th of May last, from the subscriber, in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant man, named JOHN BRAG, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, said he was brought up to the Brick-yard business; has brown curled hair, is brown faced, pitted with the small-pox, has blue eyes, is slow of speech; had on an old beaver hat, snuff-coloured coatee, yellow single plated buttons, light fustian jacket, without sleeves, yellow single plated buttons, white linen shirt, ozenbrigs trowsers, old grey yarn stockings, new shoes, with 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

‖ 6 w. JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off on their peril.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.