

# THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[OCTOBER 25, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1316.]

H A G U E, July 11.



LETTERS from Canton, in China, mention the great barbarity which the French have exercised upon the island of Berneo, in November last. It seems that in December, 1775, *Mont Le Veyr de Buzidon*, commander of the *Eorile*, with some of the crew, had been killed by the inhabitants of the above isles; and to be revenged for this, *Mont Trobant* went thither with two frigates, *L'Indiscret* and *Labadine*, attacked the isle, murdered about three hundred, without distinction of age or sex; some hundreds were thrown into the sea, besides several hundreds killed and wounded in the engagement; they have carried off about thirty vessels of the inhabitants to a considerable amount, destroyed their fisheries, and burned all the effects which they could not bring on board their vessels.

L O N D O N, July 11.

THE scaffolding that was erected in Westminster Hall, for the trial of the Dutchess of Kingston, is purchased by an architect for five hundred pounds, and will soon be taken down; after which the hall will be repaired and beautified against Michaelmas term.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, July 9.

"Since my last arrived at this port the *John* and *Elizabeth*, *Scott*, from Gallipoly, and the *Ann*, *Shapter*, from ditto, who inform us, that on their passage, the 30th of June, they saw a fleet of French ships, consisting of fifteen, viz. ten frigates, two two-deckers, a flow, a brigantine, and a large cutter, off Lisbon, all under French colours; and on the 2d of July saw another fleet, consisting of ten frigates, under the same colours."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated June 22, says, "The Company of Commerce of Guinea is dissolved, and the King, having taken the affairs into his own hands, hath appointed the Privy Counsellor Count *Gapar de Melike*, the Counsellors of Justice *Trant* and *Bredahl*, and the merchant *Black*, directors of that commerce. We foresee that soon or late, the same lot will happen to the greatest part of the India Companies now existing in Europe, particularly to the Danish Asiatic Company."

There are now two recruiting parties at Hamburg, beating up for volunteers for Great Britain; and, as they give a large bounty, they get more than any other nation, though there are no less than sixteen different parties there. The above recruits are to form a corps called the German Volunteers.

A few days since a poor labouring man, at Aurbone in Wiltshire, aged 87, succeeded to an estate of 900l. per annum, and 100,000l. in the funds.

A number of Folkestone cutters, which are to mount from 10 to 12 guns each, besides swivels, are going to be built for the service of Government; they are intended to serve in America, and are to be commanded by Lieutenants in the navy.

A French man of war, with troops on board, is lost in a gale of wind near the Caribbee islands, and all on board, except 19 men, who were taken up by an American privateer, perished.

July 20. The great fluctuation of the stocks, for some days past, gave rise to a report that France and Spain were preparing to interfere between us and the colonies; but the present opinion is, that this has been entirely occasioned by some jobbing manoeuvres of the great stockholders in Holland; while others insist that the north of Europe is on the point of being involved in a war, into which France and Great Britain must in the end be drawn as parties.

An epitemical kind of measles now prevails at Paris, which has attacked the King, the Count d'Artois, and many of the young nobility. By the most accurate accounts of it, it appears exactly similar to that described by the great Sydenham, which is universally prevalent in London in the year 1670. The disease usually terminates on the eighth day, and requires nearly the same method of treatment as the smallpox. The French physicians have, with great propriety, advised the public against adopting a hot regimen, and what the medical world call cardiacs, in the course of this eruptive fever.

By a Gentleman, who is curious in calculations, we are informed, that from the period of sending out General Gage to Boston to the first of this present month, he has reckoned no less than one hundred and

nineteen pamphlets published on the American dispute, no two of them (except those written by the same authors) exactly agreeing in political sentiments.

Thursday Duncan Campbell, Esq; was appointed Governor over such persons as shall be convicted of felony, and adjudged to hard labour on the Thames.

By letters received from Vice Admiral Shuidham, dated at Halifax the 25th of April last, it appears, that on the 15th of that month, Capt. Furneaux of the *Syren*, one of the frigates under his command, took a brigantine belonging to the rebels, which was carrying from Philadelphia to Charlestown in South Carolina, a company of artillery, consisting of a Captain, commissioned by the Continental Congress, and 79 men, most of whom have since entered into his Majesty's service with General Clinton; it also appears, that the other cruizers of his squadron had intercepted and taken 44 merchant ships and vessels belonging to the rebels, rebellious subjects in North America; and that Captain Barker, of the *Scarborough*, who had been sent to Savannah, in the possession of Georgia, for provisions, had let free 27 vessels richly laden, which had been seized and detained there by the rebels.

The last mails from Ireland contain a very remarkable, though unfortunate, article of intelligence; that three died in the city of Dublin, all on the same day, the three most capital paper makers in that kingdom, and, what is still more remarkable, they died within two hours of each other.

Yesterday Capt. Page, of the corps of engineers, was promoted to the King by Lord Viscount Townshend, and most gratefully accepted. His Majesty was pleased to say much in favour of his conduct at Bunker's Hill, on the 17th of June, under General Howe.

Mr. Foote, on Wednesday night, appeared in the character of *John Bull*, Pentweazle, with a head dress in the most extravagant and ridiculous manner. The breadth of the tete, which was a yard wide, was made of many feathers, and even at the *tout enjouee* had not been directed to any purpose on the monstrous absurd mode of decorating the head, now prevalent among the Ladies of *Ton*, the modest and decent dress of the Queen's head dress would have served to have rendered it more ridiculous, if it had been exceedingly when Mr. Foote came on to court, and as it was designed to consist in the mass of the hair, the whole of feathers, wool, and hair, dropped off Mr. Foote's head, and remained on the stage as he went off.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 27.

ST. JAMES'S. The King has been pleased to appoint his Grace George Duke of Montagu to be Governor, Richard Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Preceptor, Lieut. Colonel George Keeling, Sub-preceptor, and the Reverend William Ansell, B. D. his preceptor, to their Royal Highnesses George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, and to Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburg.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Brittain to the Right Honourable Thomas Bruce, Lord Bruce and his heirs male, by name, title, and title of Earl of Ailesbury, in the county of Buckingham.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Brittain unto the Right Honourable Thomas Helyar, and his heirs male, by the name, title, and title of Viscount Helyar, of Great and Little Hempstead, in the county of Essex.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the kingdom of Great Brittain unto the Right Honourable Robert Lord Trevor, and his heirs male, by the name, title, and title of Viscount Hampden, of Great and Little Hempstead, in the county of Essex.

Admiral's Office, June 2. Admiral Shuidham has sent the following account, which he had received from Captain Fyfe, from his engagement in the *Glazgow*, with five armed ships, and several other vessels, viz.

"On Saturday the 6th of April, 1776, at two A. M. Breeze then bearing N. W. about eight leagues, we discovered a fleet of weather boats, consisting of five or six hundred, packed and crowded with them, and I soon perceived them to be a number of large ships, of various square rigged vessels, armed all hands with cannon, and led by a large ship, and kept standing on to the N. W. with a light breeze, and in the water, the fleet then coming down before us. At half past seven a brig came within hail, and seemed to hesitate about giving any answer,

but still kept standing towards us; and on being asked what other ships were in company with her, they answered, the Columbus and Alfred, a twenty two gun frigate, and almost immediately a hand grenade was thrown out of her top. We exchanged our broadsides; she then shot a-head, and lay on our bow, to make room for a large ship, with a top light, to come on our broadside, and another ship ran under our stern, raked as she passed, and then luff up on our lee beam, whilst a brig took her station on our larboard quarter; and a sloop kept altering her station occasionally. At four the station of every vessel was altered, as the two ships had dropt on each quarter, and a brig kept a-stern, giving a continual fire. Bore away, and made away to Rhode Island, with the whole fleet within musket shot on our quarters and stern. Got two stern chase-guns out in the cabin, and kept giving and receiving a very warm fire. At daylight perceived the rebel fleet to consist of two ships, two brigs, and a sloop, and a large ship and a snow, which kept to windward as soon as the action began. At half past six the fleet hauled their wind, and at seven tacked and stood to the S. S. W. We had one man killed, and three wounded by the musketry from the enemy."

EXETER (New Hampshire) Sept. 7.

WE have certain intelligence from Onion River (which is about 70 miles from Haverhill, Cowas) that a party of the King of Great Britain's troops, 10 or 12 days ago, burnt 9 houses, and destroyed every thing in their way, except one small fort, and carried off a Tery family. On the door of a building they left wrote the following notification: "We did not destroy this because we suppose it belongs to a friend, and if we have destroyed any effects belonging to a friend of the King's troops—send a bill, and it shall be paid on sight."

WATERTOWN, September 16.

THURSDAY last the General Assembly of this State passed a resolve for raising every able man in the same (a few sea-port towns excepted) to march for New York, for the immediate assistance of our brethren there.

A letter from New York mentions, that when the Tories on Long Island went to congratulate General Howe on his success in driving the rebels from thence, he replied, "That he thought they ought rather to condole with him on the loss of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED brave men and three Generals."

NEWPORT, September 23.

LAST Thursday arrived here Mr. Joseph Kinyon and Mr. William Clarke, who were two of the men made prisoners at the attack on Quebec, on the 16th of June, they, with 8 more, were taken out of prison to go on a fishing voyage to Gaspee, which place Kinyon and Clarke, with 4 others, left in a boat the 5th of August, and got to Casco Bay, from whence they travelled by land. As they came along, they lodged at Newbury-Port, where they were informed that a number of prisoners who had been taken in prizes, had been paid their wages, &c. and allowed to purchase a vessel to go home in, but went immediately to Halifax, and that another set were then about purchasing another vessel for the same purpose.

It is reported that General Arnold has lately destroyed most of the enemy's boats, at the north end of Lake Champlain; and made prisoners six hundred English, Scotch, and Hessian soldiers, on a small island in the lake.

BOSTON, September 26.

A FRENCH schooner, which sailed from Newbury Port about a month ago, was taken by one of the ministerial pirates, retaken by the Washington privateer from hence, and is now safe arrived here.

A letter from Providence of the 23d instant, says, "The Columbus war has sent a prize brig into Newport, loaded with lumber, bound for Europe."

An authentic list of the naval and military force in the province of Nova Scotia, August 13th, 1776, collected from the best authorities in said province.

In the harbour of Halifax, the Milford and Liverpool frigates, of 18 guns, the brig Hope, of 12 guns, the new sloop of war fitting out, called the Albany (late the Rittenhouse belonging to Philadelphia) to carry 16 guns, Mowatt to be commander.

Aug. 16. Since writing this list, the Milford and Liverpool frigates sailed, and the 17th the brig Hope will sail for Louisbourg.

In the town of Halifax two battalions of marines, the whole 900 rank and file, near 100 invalids, 12 artillery men, one company of the 14th regiment, 47 rank and file, one company of the royal Highland emigrants, 39 rank and file, six brass field-pieces, six and three pounders.

Fortifications in the town and suburbs—a 5-sided redoubt about 100 paces west of the dockyard; a redoubt on a hill, called Pedley's Hill, about one mile and a half N. W. of the dockyard; a redoubt, 5 sides, about 500 paces S. W. of the dockyard; a small breast-work on a hill called Still House Hill, about 40 paces N. of the dockyard, small block-houses to be built in each of the above redoubts; a block-house 30 by 30 feet at the N. W. corner of the dockyard, and another of the same dimensions at the S. W. corner; a small block-house 25 feet by 8 each side of the dockyard gate. The foregoing works had no cannon mounted August 16th.

A large square breast work for cannon (almost finished) on the top of Citadel Hill, mounting twelve 24 pounders, three each way, viz. N. E. S. W. the eastern side fronts the harbour; a block-house, 40 feet by 60, erecting in said works.

In the county of King's County—part of the royal Highland emigrants, consisting of 137 rank and file.

In the county of Cumberland, the regiment of Royal Fencible Americans, commanded by Col. Gorham, consisting of 272 rank and file (when the last accounts came away) but frequent desertions lessen their number.

The dockyard is situate upon low land, a mile N. by W. of the middle of the town of Halifax, surrounded by a strong wall, 10 feet high, but is not strong enough to resist the force of a three pound ball.

Oct. 3. We just learn that Captain Bouter, in a privateer belonging to this State, has taken a large ship from Halifax, bound to New York, with a number of light-horse, &c. on board, and sent her into Townsend.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

The following papers were a few days since brought from LONG ISLAND, and are given to us for publication.

S I R,

JAMAICA, Sept. 21, 1776.

I AM ordered by his Excellency the Honourable William Howe, Esq. General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, on the application of the county of Suffolk, by Nathaniel Woodhull and Samuel Phillips, who have signified to him that the inhabitants of said county are desirous of laying down their arms and again becoming loyal and obedient subjects, that for the peace and ease and security of the inhabitants he is willing to accept of their submission, and promise them protection, on the King's Colonels and other inferiors of the militia respectively, making and causing the men through the county, to lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and sign the said roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the orders of Congress and committees, and totally refusing obedience to them, and to obey the legal authority of Government, and in all places of worship in future pray for the King and Royal Family, as was usual before the present unprovoked rebellion.

OLIVER De LANCEY,

Major General of the militia in the southern district of the colony of New York.

Colonel CONCKLIN.

Directed also to Colonel Phineas Fanning, or next commanding officer, Southold,

S I R

HUNTINGTON, Sept. 2.

YOU are hereby ordered and directed to give orders to all the King's Captains, or next commanding officers of the militia, in the third battalion in Suffolk county, to call their several companies together, at the usual places immediately, and to order all them that have taken up arms against the King, to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance to the King, and to sign a roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the orders of Congress or committees, and to obey the legal authority of Government. This by order of General Howe.

OLIVER De LANCEY.

I have enclosed a true copy of the writing sent me by Gen. Howe, To Col. PHINEAS FANNING.

JAMAICA (Queen's County) September 5.

HIS Excellency the Honourable William Howe, General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive, &c. &c. having authorized me to raise a brigade of provincials solely for the defence of this Island, to re-establish order and government in the

me, to apprehend or drive all called rebels from his Majesty's well affected subjects, and other essential purposes.

I do hereby, for the encouragement of enlisting men in the county of Suffolk, give notice, that upon any person of good recommended character raising a company of seventy men, they shall have commissions of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, and shall be paid and subsisted as the officers and soldiers are in the British pay. And it is hoped that the inhabitants of the county will cheerfully raise the men wanted for this service, as it will prevent the disagreeable business of detaching them, which I shall be under the necessity of doing, if the companies cannot be raised without it.

Given under my hand the date above.

OLIVER De LANCEY, Brigadier General.

**JAMAICA, September 11.**  
I AM ordered by his Excellency General Howe, to write to you, and order all the fat cattle and sheep in Suffolk county to be immediately drove down to Jamaica, where proper persons will be appointed to ascertain the weight of them, give certificates of the value of them, that the owner may be paid for them, keeping a distinct account of those cattle, &c. that belong to people who are in actual rebellion, whose cattle must be forced down, for the refreshment of the King's troops.

Given under my hand the date above.

(Reserving as many cattle as is necessary for their own subsistence.)

OLIVER De LANCEY, Brig. General.

To Col. PHINEAS FANNING.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

BY a ship from Jamaica we learn, that provisions had become very scarce there, that the Negroes had actually rose and cut off several plantations in that island, and that the Governor had proclaimed martial law. We also learn, that the humane butchers of Britain had ordered the shattered remains of the 60th regiment, stationed there since the year 1772, to this continent to cut our throats, instead of letting them remain there to protect the island.

*Extract of a letter from GUILFORD, Carolina, September 7, 1776.*

“ Since my last our public affairs are in statu quo, except our Indian affairs—General Rutherford from the district of Salisbury, hath gone over the mountain with a considerable army, to the middle towns, where the southern army and ours are to join the ninth of this instant, by whom we hope to have a good account of the Indians.—The Virginia troops are forming against Long Island, and expect to be ready to visit the upper towns by the middle of this month.—The southern army hath destroyed several of the lower towns, got a great deal of old corn, and destroyed the new.—The Indians seem sick of their undertaking, and threaten to kill all the whites in the nation.—The Tories who fled to them, and perhaps incited them to take up the hatchet, are flying from them and surrendering to the friends of liberty, among whom is the famous ROBINSON.”

*Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, August 15, 1776.*

“ From the best authority, I am informed, that four French frigates are ordered to cruise about this island to protect the American trade, and two Spanish ships are to do the same about Porto Rico for the like purpose. There are about 8 or 10,000 troops in this island.—Twenty nine ships of the line are getting ready at Brest, and 14 at Toulon, and 20,000 land forces, to put to sea, but where bound is not known.—Twelve Spanish ships of the line and six frigates, with many land forces, went by here some weeks past for the Havannah, but for what end is a secret.”

*Extract of a letter from Old Harbour in Jamaica, dated July 26, 1776, found on board the prize ship Willtam, brought in bers.*

“ Martial law is proclaimed in this island. The Negroes have rose in different parts of the island, it is supposed to the number of 3000, and their number increasing daily. An embargo is this day laid on all shipping.”

*Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated Sept. 18.*

“ The French here are to a man in favour of America. There are 20,000 men in this island, 1000 here, who with 500 Negroes are busy employed in building forts, and a French war is inevitable. A French frigate arrived the other day from France with orders to the General to protect all American vessels: A pilot boat belonging to a merchant in Philadelphia was taken the day before yesterday and sent to Jamaica; a French frigate of 36 guns and a Guarda Costa, which last hoisted continental colours, were immediately sent after her, with orders to follow her into Port Royal harbour, if they could not overtake her before, and demand her; what will be the consequences time will discover. The

French were very much exasperated at her being taken, which was within two leagues of the land.”

*Extract of a letter from BERGEN (New Jersey) October 3.*

“ There has nothing happened since we have been here worth relating, except the little manœuvre yesterday on York island may be thought so. The inhabitants between the two armies had petitioned the General for a covering party, while they brought off their effects; 1700 men were ordered on that business; they drew up on Harlem plain (extensive enough to contain 20,000 men in order of battle) and the enemy soon got into motion. In a little while they were seen marching from New York in large columns, and halted at long shot distance. General Washington reinforced his men, but they kept quiet, and the inhabitants removed their effects without disturbance. The covering party then withdrew, and not a shot was fired on either side. Eleven ships this morning came in from sea, two transports, eight store ships, and one 36 gun frigate. By the greenness of their bottoms, and other things, they appear to have just arrived, and not to be part of those which every now and then go out and return.”

*Extract of a letter from the camp, dated October 10.*

“ Three frigates and three tenders passed Mount Washington the 9th inst.—It is said an express arrived at head quarters, informing that the ships have got to Col. Phillip's between nine and ten miles above us, and have taken two row-galleys, a sloop and two schooners, or a schooner and two sloops, and that they were landing some men there.

“ Lord Sterling is exchanged for Governor Brown of Providence, and Major Lovell for Major Skene.”

*Extract of a letter from FALMOUTH (GREAT BRITAIN) dated May 9, 1776.*

“ There are great disturbances here amongst the people, numbers begging in the streets for a mouthful of bread, who are able to work, but can get nothing to do; and numbers rise in bodies, to prevent provisions being shipped out of the country. God knows what the consequence will be, there being 25 sail of transports, and 7 men of war, just going to Boston.”

*Extract of a letter from head quarters at Bergen, October 4.*

“ To morrow we evacuate Bergen, a measure which will at first be condemned, and afterwards approved of. For my own part, I am sorry that the enemy should possess another inch of American ground; but prudence requires a further sacrifice. The reasons of leaving this place I take to be these: Bergen is a narrow neck, accessible on three sides by water, and exposed to a variety of attacks in different places at one and the same time. A large body of the enemy might infallibly take possession of the place whenever they pleased, unless we kept a stronger force than our numbers will allow. The spot itself is not an object of their arms, and if they attacked it would be to cut off those who defended it, and secure the grain and military stores. These have been removed, and when we are gone a naked spot is all they will find. No other damage will follow, except a depression of some people's spirits, who, unacquainted with places, circumstances, and the secret reasons of such relinquishments, are apt to despond, as if every thing was lost. We go to Fort Mifflin as soon as we have seen the troops marched off. We shall leave a guard of observation behind us; this may prevent the enemy's discovering our removal for a day or two.”

EXPLANATION of Lord and General Howe's DECLARATION of the 19th of September last.

By RICHARD Viscount HOWE of the kingdom of Ireland, and WILLIAM HOWE, Esq; General of his Majesty's forces in America, the King's Commissioners for deluding the good people of America by insidious offers of peace, or speding their blood without mercy.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the Congress, whom the much injured Americans suffer to direct their opposition to the establishment of tyranny, and an unconstitutional government over these provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation, not consonant with that liberty to which they have the most clear and undeniable right; the King's Commissioners aforesaid think fit to declare, that they are equally desirous to confer with his Majesty's subjects (if any so weak and abandoned are to be found) upon the means of establishing a permanent tyranny over every colony, and fix them the everlasting slaves of the British empire.

The King being most graciously pleased to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions as may seem not to lay a sufficient restraint upon the freedom of legislation in any of the colonies, and to concur in the revival of all acts by which his subjects there may think themselves aggrieved,

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for the better strengthening and confirming the same, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large, to reflect seriously upon their present condition and expectations, and to judge for themselves, whether it be more consistent with their honour and happiness to risque their lives in defence of a glorious independency, or return to the galling yoke of tyrannic usurpation, and be deprived of every security in the enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of a wicked and destructive policy.

H. O W E.  
W. H O W E.

To his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq; Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same.

The humble address of the Council of the said State.

May it please your Excellency,

**W**E, the Council of the State of New Jersey, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to the government, and to return you our most cordial thanks for your truly patriotic speech.

The impartial and disinterested part of the world will agree with your Excellency, that the separation of America from Great Britain is fully justifiable before God and man: A separation at once expedient, inevitable, and essentially necessary to our very existence as freemen. America, indeed, was compelled to break off all union with a nation which, contaminated with luxury, and insatiate with plunder, had concerted a system of despotism for her ruin. All America regrets the necessity, at the same time that all America applauds the rectitude and spirit of the measure. The British nation too, if not totally immersed in venality and corruption, must applaud an action which accords so eminently with the true spirit of their own constitution. An action, that owes its birth to the same principle, which was so signally displayed in the memorable revolution. What, however, is peculiarly worthy of remark in the progress of the present contest, is, that wonderful preparation of circumstances, and singular combination of causes, which gradually brought on the separation, and disposed the minds of men for an event so truly important.

The constitution framed by the late Convention, although not entirely perfect, has, however, equitably and justly decided on most of the principal points whereon the happiness of this society depends; and therefore hath met with general approbation. Upon so respectable and honourable a bottom the present legislature is founded; which, in the most unbiassed manner, hath chosen your Excellency to preside over the State, and, by that choice, hath, at this perilous period, clearly shewn how much they admire your virtues, and what confidence they repose in your abilities.

The several important matters, recommended by your Excellency, merit our serious and deliberate consideration; and, in conjunction with the General Assembly, we shall take such steps, and pass such laws as may appear most conducive to the public weal.

We join your Excellency in sentiment as to the disinterestedness and integrity so indispensable requisite in all our proceedings: Certainly, as public men, we are to know neither friend nor favourite, fear, nor resentment. Sensible that, especially in the infancy of our civil institution, much depends upon the selection of proper persons to occupy the various departments in the State, your Excellency may be assured that we shall be particularly cautious in our choice. Stationed as we are, the guardians and protectors of the State, the general good should be the sole object of attention, and of course, in the appointment of officers, intrinsic merit should be the sole rule of promotion. These, Sir, were the considerations which influenced us in the appointment of such officers as have been already elected; and we trust will continue to be the rule of our conduct.

No time ever required more economy, industry, patriotism, purity of manners, and true devotion, than the present; and the experience of all ages, with the recent example of Great Britain, hath effectually taught us, how essentially necessary it is to the weal of the State to inculcate these excellent qualifications, both by precept and example.

By order of the House.

JOHN STEVENS, V. P.

PRINCETON, Sept. 28, 1776.

Which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to make the following  
REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

**I** AM greatly obliged to you for your kind congratulations on my appointment to the government; and for the favourable sentiments you are pleased to express concerning me. As every office is only honourable in proportion to the public good it enables the person sustaining it to do,

and the officer himself in proportion to the good he actually does, I can assure you that the reflection of having promoted the true interest of this State to the extent of my wishes and of your expectation, will afford me more solid satisfaction than can result from any external splendor, or the most illustrious titles.

BALTIMORE, October 16.

**A**N extract of a letter from Philadelphia, says, "There is a vessel arrived at Providence (Rhode Island) with 450 bales of cloths, 480 pair of blankets, and a parcel of linens, from France, for the use of the continental army."

WILLIAMSBURG, October 25.

**W**E learn from Fort Pitt, that eleven settlers at the mouth of Whaling were killed on the 9th instant, by the Wyandots, Mingoes, and Taawahs.

Thomas Walker, Nathaniel Harrison, and Meriwether Smith, Esquires, are chosen of the Hon. Privy Council for this State; and Robert Rutherford, Esq; a Senator for the district of Frederick, Berkeley, and Hampshire.

NEWCASTLE, October 20, 1776.

**STRAYED**, or stolen, from the Subscriber, the 15th Instant, a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, she has been much hurt by a Saddle, and her Shoulders are remarkably broad. I have Reason to believe she was stolen, as my Stable was broke open, and a Chair Bridle, with which she was tied, missing. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward to any Person who will deliver her to me at this Place, or FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief. 2|| JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 14, 1776.

**THE** Subscriber being legally empowered by David Delky, Administrator of Joseph Delk, deceased, to settle the Estate of the said Deceased, this is to give Notice to all Persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate Payment, as no Indulgence can be given after the Courts are opened. All those who have any Demand against the said Estate are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted. (2||) JACOB BARNES, Trustee.

NORTHUMBERLAND, October 25, 1776.

**AS** I intend soon to leave the Colony, for a few Months, those indebted to Somerville and Co. and Robert Gilmour and Company, for Dealings in Northumberland and Lancaster, are desired to settle their respective balances with Mr. Voy. Those who have any Demands against the said Firms are to apply to him for Settlement and Payment until my Return. 2|| ROBERT GILMOUR.

**I** INTEND to leave the Colony in about six Weeks from this Date, to reside in PHILADELPHIA until the next Summer. [OCTOBER 19, 1776.] SAMUEL INGLIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 23, 1776.

**THIS** is to inform all whom it may concern, that I am sufficiently supplied with all Kinds of Provisions for the present, and that I shall not continue to give the Prices mentioned in a former Advertisement. (2||) HENRY FIELD.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Mr. WILLIAM BROWNE, deceased, will be sold to the highest Bidder, at FOX'S Ordinary, on Tuesday the 5th of November,

**A**TRACT of LAND in James City County, near the said Ordinary, whereon the Deceased lived, containing 318 Acres, on which is a very good Dwelling-House, and most other necessary Houses, almost new, and a young Apple and Peach Orchard. It is an agreeable, healthy Situation, and the Land equal, if not superior, to any in that Neighbourhood. The Purchaser will have Possession given at Christmas, and be allowed to sow Wheat at any Time before, if desired. Credit will be allowed till the 31st Day of December 1777, on giving Bond and good Security, to carry Interest from the Time the Land is delivered if not punctually paid.

2||

THE EXECUTORS.

The overtures offered by the Court of Versailles, for an exclusive bargain with the Switzers for 50,000 of their troops to be constantly employed in their service, is said to have been rejected by the Cantons. It is further added, that the people of that country, in general, are too jealous of the designs which they have long supposed the French to entertain against their liberties, to admit of such a measure being taken—a consideration which alone must be sufficient to render such a treaty abortive.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES,

SATURDAY, October 12, 1776.

Ordered, THAT the several County Court Clerks do immediately transmit to this House Copies of the List of Tithables in their Counties, and also the public Accounts, to enable the Committee of Claims to lay the public Levy.

(2) (A Copy) JOHN TAZEVELL, C. H. D.

For SALE, and to be entered on immediately.

A TRACT of LAND in Brunswick County, on the Three Creeks, near the Grassy Pond Church, containing 350 Acres, in good Order for Cropping, with all convenient Houses; the Soil good for Tobacco, or any Kind of Grain. It is thought no Person will choose to purchase the same without viewing it, therefore a farther Description is unnecessary. Long Credit will be allowed. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, in Prince George County. The Land may be seen by applying to the Overseer, on the Plantation.

(2) NATHANIEL RAINES.

BREMO, Henrico County, October 7, 1776.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 22d of August last, a likely DARK BAY MARE 3 Years old last Spring, about 4 Feet 10 Inches high; she has a long Tail and hanging Mane on the right Side, a Star in her Forehead, both hind Feet white, small Feet and Legs, a long and beautiful Neck, trots and gallops well, but is not branded. I doubt the Villain's Intent who stole the said Mare was to dispose of her as soon as he could convey her to the back Parts, where I have the greatest Reason to believe he has carried her. If so, it is probable he has disfigured her, by docking and branding; however, if any Person will be particular, I think they may easily know her from the Description given. I will give 40s. to the first Person that will inform me where the said Mare is, if within 100 Miles of this Place, 3l. if at a greater Distance, and if out of this Colony 5l.

BOWLER COCKE.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, on the 6th of October, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE, a natural Pacer, goes pleasantly, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock T C, though not very plain. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me in King William County shall have 10s. Reward.

JOSEPH HILLYARD.

FALMOUTH, OCTOBER 15, 1776.

I intend to take a Passage for Hispaniola in a short Time.

(1) GEORGE HAMILTON.

To be SOLD, at NOVEMBER HANOVER Court,

A TRACT of LAND lying in King William County, containing about 626 Acres, on which are Waller's Warehouses and Ferry. The Land will be shewn to any Person inclined to purchase by Mr. Aaron Sparks, who lives on the Premises. The Time of Payment will be made known at the Day of Sale by the Executors of John Waller, deceased, of Spotsylvania County.

(1)

FREDERICKSBURG, October 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the COLONY

(1) JAMES BUCHANAN.

BRUNSWICK, October 2, 1776.

BROKE Gaol, the 22d of last Month, a Virginia born Negro Fellow named WILL, about 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, has, I think, a Scar on the Side of his Nose, occasioned by a Blow, is well set, and had on, when committed to Prison, a white Cotton Virginia made Shirt, an old brown Waistcoat without Sleeves, and old Breeches. He is very sensible, and a great Rogue, is well acquainted with Nansemond, Norfolk, and Elizabeth City Counties. I have some Reason to apprehend he is making for the Frontiers, as he was seen lately going upwards, had an Axe with him, and declared he would leave the Country. Any Person who will deliver him to me, if taken in this County, shall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides the Allowance of the Law; and if taken out of the County, and secured in any Gaol, so that I get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and all reasonable travelling Charges, on Application to

GEORGE WALKER.

N. B. As he expects to be hanged, I would advise any Person who should take him to iron him well, as he is dexterous at breaking Doors, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 2, 1776.

TWO Journeymen CHAIR-MAKERS, and a WHEELWRIGHT, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

JOHN SHIPHARD.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION at the upper End of York County, containing 350 Acres, 6 miles from Williamsburg. There is a very good Dwelling-House on the said Plantation, a Kitchen, and all other convenient Out-houses, in good Repair. Any Person that wants to purchase may be shewn the Land by applying to Mr. Benjamin Bates, who lives adjoining, and know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, in James City County.

JOSEPH HORNSBY.

\*\* The Purchaser may have immediate Possession.

FOR SALE,

THE Houses and Lots where Thomas Langston and the Subscriber now lives. The Terms may be known by applying to William Dixon on the Premises.

\*\* Want to purchase, six likely Virginia born NEGROES.

SUFFOLK, October 2, 1776.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, at the Green Mountains, a RED COW, a BLACK HEIFER, and a red and white BULL YEARLING; the Cow and Heifer marked with a Swallowfork and Undersheel in the right Ear, and in the Left with a Nick above and below. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

(1)

JOHN COLES.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, near the Mouth of Balingers Creek, on James River, a young BRIGHT BAY MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be about 2 Years old, neither docked nor branded. Posted, and appraised to 9l.

(1)

CHASLES SIMS.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock I D, with a Star in his Forehead, and his Gaits are very awkward. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

(1)

ROBERT HARRISS.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland, two large GRIZZLED BARROWS, appear to be about 4 Years old, with white Lists, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear, and have Bob Tails. Posted, and appraised to 40s.

(1)

EDMUND VAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in Lunenburg, a dark bay HORSE, 9 or 10 Years old, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, appears to have been lately worked, branded on the off Shoukler and near Buttock I A, and on the near Shoulder the same, only that the A is inverted. Posted, and appraised to 22l.

(1)

CHRISTOPHER BILLUPS.

LONDON, July 2.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following accurate list of the times of sailing and stations of the different regiments in the British service.

Sailed for America. — In 1765, the 52d; in 1766, the 14th; in 1767, the 10th, 16th, 26th; in 1768, the 8th, 64th; in 1772, the 6th; in 1773, the 7th, 23d, 47th; in 1774, the 4th, 5th, 38th, 43d; in 1775, 35th, 45th, 63d, 22d, 40th, 44th, 45th, 17th, 27th, 18th, 46th, 55th; in 1776, the 15th, 33d, 37th, 54th, 57th, 9th, 20th, 24th, 34th, 53d, 62d, 21st, 19th, 31st, 42d, 71st, two battalions.

The present station of all the British troops,

44 regiments in America, viz. the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, 63d, 64th, 71st, two battalions. 2 battalions in Jamaica, viz. the 1st and 4th battalion of the 60th. 1 battalion in Antigua, viz. the 2d battalion of the 60th. 1 battalion in Grenades, viz. the 3d battalion of the 60th. 2 regiments in Minorca, viz. the 51st and 61st. 4 regiments in Gibraltar, viz. the 10th, 39th, 56th, and 58th. 9 regiments in Ireland, viz. the 3d, 20th, 19th, 30th, 32d, 56th, 66th, 67th, and 68th. 13 regiments in Britain, viz. the 1st of 1st, the 2d of 1st, 3d, 13th, 18th, 25th, 48th, 50th, 59th, 65th, 69th, 70th, 71st, or invalids. In all 76.

Last Saturday's gazette gives an account, that the Parliament of Ireland met on the 18th of June, when the Lord Lieutenant sent for the Commons, and directed them to choose a Speaker; and they having elected the Right Honourable Edmund Sexton Pery, Esq; into that office, he was by them presented, and approved by his Excellency, who then made a speech to both Houses of Parliament. In which he acquainted them, that his Majesty has been pleased to call them thus early together, to give them an opportunity of despatching such parliamentary matter as they shall judge to be immediately necessary for the public service. On the 20th of June the Lord Lieutenant went again to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments to qualify themselves, and then prorogued the Parliament to the 20th of August next.

Extract of a letter from BRADEN-DE-ZOOM, to a Gentleman in EDINBURGH, June 30, 1776.

" Sir, I am an officer in one of the Scots regiments in the service of the States-General, and it is with regret we see our brigade remain in a foreign service while our King and country want troops. The Scots brigade have been in this service since the year 1750, and always behaved themselves with the bravery of British troops. At the last siege of this garrison, our regiment marched in 900 strong, and only came out 173; this is well known to all Europe. Since the States have refused to give the brigade, but upon conditions, which his Britannic Majesty most justly insisted, we hope the officers will be called to the service of their country. Were we to get liberty to go to Hanover, or any place in Germany, our brigade would be complete in six months, fit for American service: And as all our officers speak the German language, and know their discipline, we should be ready to go to any place before the month of February. We can furnish a corps of officers as good as any in Europe, either in discipline or courage. If we cannot be employed in the service of our country, we may reckon ourselves exiled from it, and meet with nothing but mortification. Our brigade consists of three regiments, each regiment two battalions; each battalion six companies musketeers, and one company grenadiers; each regiment has one Colonel Commandant, a Colonel, and two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, ten Captains, twenty eight Subalterns, and two Surgeons, all of whom are born British Subjects except three."

John's Monday the 8th inst. was fixed for a battle at Chinkford Batch, between William Wood, a horse hair weaver, and a noted Irish bruiser. Long before the day on the issue of the battle, which indeed was more fatal than could have been apprehended. The combatants took the ring at two o'clock, and fought with the utmost fury for about three minutes, when Wood gave his antagonist a violent blow, which brought him to the ground, and appeared as if it would have decided the contest; but at this instant about one hundred and fifty Irishmen, armed with sticks and bludgeons, which they had secreted under their coats, broke into the ring, laid about them at a horrid rate, drove off the Englishmen, put an end to the battle, and revived the history of Half and M'Quirk at Brentford. One James Parrot, a distinguished bruiser, was beaten so dreadfully, that he was laid on a dunghill as dead; but afterwards recovered so as to be carried to London in a cart. Happy would it have been if the

matter had ended here; but the battle was afterwards renewed on the spot, and on the road to London, till in the end ten persons were killed, seven Irish and three English, whose bodies were conveyed to Stratford, to be owned. More than seven hundred pounds, it is thought, depended on this battle, which is to be fought again on a future day.

A letter from Gibraltar says, that a ship from Alicant was put in there, the master of which reports, that soon after he sailed, he met three American vessels under Spanish colours, sailing for the above port, under convoy of two Spanish men of war, who had met them on their passage, in order to protect them from being seized by the English cruisers.

A letter from Cadiz, dated June 12, says, that the fleet, which sailed from thence about a fortnight ago, were bound to the coast of New England; where they are to have orders, from the Congress, to act in conjunction with a French fleet, which were to join them there.

July 16. In the examination which Mr. Burke has lately made, with the greatest attention, into the state of the manufactures of this country, he has found that the loss of the North American trade is principally made up by a prodigious increase of exports to Russia, particularly in the hard ware branch and in coarse woollens. There is a great commerce lately opened from that empire to the Black sea, by which route, it is supposed, our fabrics have found their way in great quantities into Persia.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 31, says, it is now no longer a secret that the Spanish Squadron, commanded by Admiral Galton, is to act against the Moors; he is to be joined by a French Squadron; they are to act in conjunction, with a view of giving the Infidels a fatal blow.

A list of the French and Spanish fleets which, it is now given out, are to act on some interesting expedition in conjunction. The French fleet, under the command of the Duke de Chartres, consists of the following ships:

	Guns		Guns
La Province (the Duke's ship)	77	Le Ferme,	50
La Solitaire,	64	Le Froster,	64
Le Bourdelois,	64	L'Artesien,	64
	50	L'Hazard,	64

One bomb, four frigates, and several transports.

The Spanish fleet is composed of the following ships:

	Guns		Guns
La Europa (flag ship)	60	El Monarcho,	68
El Aquillon,	68	El Dicho,	68
Ferdinando,	60	El Roldanago fire ship	
El Brillans,	68	El Piamonte bomb,	16

Three frigates, and a number of transports.

The Gentleman, who sent us the above intelligence, says, his correspondent at Cadiz informs him, two reports are current there, one, that the above fleets are to act in the Mediterranean; and the other is, that they are to meet off the western islands, and proceed to the West Indies.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Sound, dated July 7, to a Gentleman in Bristol.

" We have been nine days from Portsmouth, and put in here yesterday. Our fleet consists of sixty six sail of ships, under the command of the Diamond, Captain Fielding, and two other frigates. We have on board the fleet four thousand five hundred Hessians, a thousand Waldeckers, some hundred English recruits, and two thousand baggage horses; the troops are all strong, healthy young men, in great spirits, and seem fond of the expedition; and we have some companies of riflemen with us, very dextrous fellows."

July 30. Sir Thomas Rich, in his Majesty's ship Enterprise, met with a French fleet, of two ships of the line and several frigates, commanded by the Duke of Chartres. The French bore down upon her, and the Admiral hailed the Enterprise, and desired the Captain to come on board immediately; to which he replied, that if the Admiral had any thing to communicate to him he might come on board the Enterprise, as he should not go out of his ship. The Duke insisted that he should, or he would sink him; and the French ships accordingly pointed their guns at the Enterprise; but Sir Thomas Rich, regardless of their hostile threats and preparations, declared that he never received orders but from his own Admiral, and that they were at liberty to fire whenever they pleased, as he positively would not go on board, upon which the Duke of Chartres admired his spirited conduct, and begged it as a favour that he would do him the honour of coming on board, as he wished much to be acquainted with him; Sir Thomas immediately went, and was received with the utmost respect by all the officers.

Captain Charles Douglas, of the Isis, who arrived so critically at Quebec, after passing through a most dangerous navigation, is appointed a Commodore.