a few days ago a party of provincials had burnt the Boston light house, having first secured the oil found in it, taken up a number of stakes, placed so as to affect passing vessels, carried off a large stock of cattle, and destroyed a considerable quantity of hay.

Capt. George M'Aroy came passenger in the brig Franklin from St. Eustatia, in 14 days, which vessel he left at Sandy-Hook yesterday morning, relates, That two days before they sailed, a New-England sloop arrived in that road, who was in company with a Bermuda vessel that went to Antigua, where they fell in with a ship bound from London to Jamaica, 18 days out, who informed them that there was a great disturbance in England, that lord North had fled to France ---the parliament-house pulled down by the populace, and that the lord-mayor, Mr. Burke, and governor Johnston, headed the populace, and found out a great deal of bribery and corruption in the last parliament.

July 20. For these few days past a report has circulated in town, respecting the Mohawk Indians, who, it is said, have thrown off their connection with Col. Guy Johnson, and engaged to support the measures of the continental congress.---We must defer inserting a more circumstantial account of that affair, until it be properly confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, *July* 18, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the United English colonies in North-America, that all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about sixty-eight privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomahawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty-three pounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions officered with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, an adjutant, or quarter-master.

That all officers above the rank of a captain be appointed by their respective provincial assemblies or conventions, or in their recess by the committees of safety appointed by said assemblies or conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the provincial assemblies or conventions, or in their recess by the committees of safety appointed by said assemblies or conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military skill; and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder, and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the militia in every colony be selected for minute men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready, on the shortest notice, to march to any place where their assistance may be required, for the defence of their own or a neighbouring colony; and as these minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in military discipline.

That such of the minute men, as desire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforesaid, from the whole body of the militia once in four months.

As there are some people, who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally, in this time of universal calamity, to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the assemblies of conventions in the respective colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient stores of ammunition for their colonies; also that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a committee of safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective colonies, in the recess of their assemblies and conventions.

That each colony, at their own expence, make such provision, by armed vessels or otherwise, as their respective assemblies, conventions, or committees of safety, shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations, for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their sea-coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ships of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the militia, that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making such arms be encoured in these United Colonies.

Where in any colony a militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the convention of such colony, or by such assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such convention or assembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, July 12, 1775.

"The day before yesterday we went to Chelsea, famous for the battle of Noddle Island near to it; while we were on Powder-Horn hill, back of Chelsea, we saw a skirmish between a party of our people, (two in number) who went in whale boats, to an island about 12 miles from Boston, and burnt a large quantity of hay, which was put up into bundles by the regulars, and intended to be sent to Boston for their horses. A great number of marines, in schooners, men of war boats and two ships of war kept up a constant fire on our men, while they remained on the island; but this did not prevent them from destroying the hay. The schooner and boats endeavoured to cut off their retreat, which brought on a very warm engagement, in which we had one killed and one wounded.---The loss of the regulars is not known, but supposed to be considerable as they were drove off several times, and finally obliged to retire, which would not have been the case if they had not lost some men.

"Yesterday we spent in Roxbury,---while there were amused with a heavy fire of cannon and mortars, from the lines of the regulars on the neck, and from one of their floating batteries, against 200 of our men, who were throwing up a breast work in front of the George tavern on the same neck, and within a few rods of the regulars advance guard: our people kept on their work and never returned a shot. Three bombs burst near our men without injuring one of them---most of the cannon shot were taken up and brought to the general. It is diverting to see our people contending for the balls as they roll along.

"One circumstance much to their reputation I must mention.---During a severe cannonade at Roxbury last week, a bomb 13 inches diameter, fell within our line, and burnt furiously, four of our artillery men ran up and one kick'd out the fuse and saved the bomb, probably some lives.---A stroke of heroism, worthy of record.---I heard the man's name yesterday, but now forget it.---The regulars have so hardened our people with their repeated firing, that a cannonading is just as much minded there as a common thunder shower.---All things look well, we are now strongly posted, so are the regulars.---I believe neither side are willing to attack each other in their lines.

"We have just got overland from Cape Cod, a large fleet of whale boats, in a day or two we shall man them in Cambridge and Mystic rivers, and try to keep our enemies boats from insulting us.

"The regulars do not seem willing to come out, but our people are perpetually provoking them.

"A gentleman who got out of Boston, Monday, July 16, says, that the inhabitants were numbered and amounted to 6573. The soldiers numbered, women and children, to 13,600---300 tories are chosen to patrole the streets, 49 of a night.---Very sickly, from 10 to 30 die in a day, and no bells allowed to toll; master Lovell taken up and put in gaol, which is in consequence of some letters found in Dr. Warren's pocket, and master Leech also.---Released out of gaol 4.---Mr. Hunt saying, that he wished the Americans might kill them all, was consigned in gaol.---11 dead of the wounded prisoners at Charlestown---col. Parker dead, he having declared at his last hour, if he got well, he would do the same.

The officers say, damn the rebels, that they would not flinch.---A great number of floating batteries are building, and five transports and three sloops are sailed for hay and wood to the eastward.

"This gentleman also says, the officers and soldiers triumph very much at the death of Dr. Warren, saying, it is better to them than 500 men."

ANNAPOLIS *August* 3.

At a meeting of the committee of Charles county, on Monday the 17th of July, 1775, in Port-Tobacco-town,

Capt. GEORGE DENT, chairman,
J. GWINN, clerk.

RESOLVED, that this committee will admit no certificates respecting any goods which may hereafter be imported into any part of this county, unless the same are attested under the hands, at least, of five of the committee of the neighbourhood or place from whence they are immediately exported, and that this resolve be immediately published in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed by order,
J. GWINN, clerk.

Prince-George's county, July 19, 1775.

THE committee of inspection for Piscataway and Bladensburgh, having had information that goods had been sold and landed by some persons belonging to ships lying in the eastern branch of Patowmack river, met this day at Kerby's-Landing, and chose colonel *Joshua Beall*, chairman; When Robert Miller, master of the ship Diana, was called before the committee, and being asked if he had not sold or delivered to Mr. Henry Bradford a barrel of porter, who after some evasive answers, acknowledged he had made Mr. Bradford a present of a barrel of porter, in consideration of sundry services he had done him last voyage, and others he expected this present voyage.

Mr. Bradford being then examined, acknowledged, that at the repeated and pressing request of capt. Miller, he had accepted of a barrel which he believed was porter, though he had not tasted it since he received it from him: that at that time he did not think he was doing wrong, as he did not purchase it, and was sorry to find he had erred in accepting it, and was ready and willing to deliver it up to the committee in the order he had received it.

Capt. Benjamin King being examined by said committee, declared he heard capt. Miller say, on the exchange of London, before he came out this voyage, that he would bring to America any goods he pleased.

The committee then examined James M'Kinsey, carpenter, and Samuel Poole, boatswain of the ship Eolus, capt. Rankins. They acknowledged they had sold seven pair of shoes to different persons, and also part of a piece of linen to the skipper of a schooner down the river, his name unknown to them: they declared they did not know they were breaking the rules of the continental congress, and agreed to give up the money they had sold the shoes for, to the Bladensburgh committee, to be disposed of by them as they should think proper.

Luke Jefferson, Robert St. Clair, and Baptist Kirby, being examined, acknowledged they had bought shoes of the above named men, viz. Luke Jefferson three pair, Robert St. Clair three pair, and Baptist Kirby two pair, which they agreed to give up to the Bladensburgh committee.

Capt. Rankins being examined, declared he did not know that his people brought any thing or sell, and that he had, before they sailed, told them that, as he had received orders from his owners not to suffer any goods to come on the ship, that, as soon as he had information his people had been selling shoes, he made a search in the ship, and could not find any thing his people had, but what was necessary for the voyage.

Resolved, by the committee aforesaid that the porter and shoes be destroyed in a public manner, and the money, for which the shoes were sold, to be applied to the relief of the poor of Boston. And it is the opinion of this committee, that the several persons concerned in importing, vending, purchasing and receiving the said goods, have been guilty of violating the association of the continental congress.

Bladensburgh, July 22, 1775.---Then Mr. Henry Bradford produced the cask of porter to the committee of this town, the head of which was staved in, and the liquor thrown out on the ground, the staves and heading burnt, with six pair of the shoes, two pair of them purchased by Robert St. Clair not being produced to the committee according to promise.---Eight dollars, for which the shoes were sold, were this day paid into the hands of the chairman.

CUSTOM-HOUSE

ENTERED.

Schooner Fanny, Parnell Johnson, Nevis.
Sloop Polly, John White, Virginia.

CLEARED.

Sloop Lively, Timothy Wodham, New-Providence.
Schooner Peggy, Thomas Meaton, Jamaica.

IT has been discovered since February last, that some evil minded person, or persons, have destroyed a second boundary of a tract of land belonging to me, called Smith's Purchase, lying and being between Upper-Marlborough and Queen-Anne, in Prince George's county. I do hereby promise a reward of 16 dollars, to any person or persons, that will discover the author of such a piece of villany, up in their being convicted of the same. Witness my hand, this 25th day of July, 1775. BENJAMIN BELT.

THE subscriber living in Frederick town, Maryland, gives hereby public notice, that the misbehaviour of his wife Elizabeth Martin, has gone so far, that he has thought proper to separate bed and board with her; so that no person shall be qualified to trust or pay her any thing on my account, after the date hereof. August 1, 1775. w3 FRANCIS MARTIN.

To be sold at public vendue, at Ninian Beall's, on Monday the 28th day of August next,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on great Seneca creek, near the mouth, in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is four plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually discharged at or upon the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchasers. Any person that has a desire to view the land, may apply to Ninian Beall. w3 CHARLES BEALL

To be sold on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, to the highest bidder on the premises,

THREE hundred and ten acres of valuable land, situated in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George town, and 2 miles from Charles Hungaford's tavern, the land is well adapted for farming, finely watered, about 60 acres cleared, whereon is a fine young apple orchard, and sundry valuable buildings. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land, by applying to Mr. Simon Nicholls, near the premises. w4 DAVID CRAUFORD, WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Prince George's county, July 31, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Thursday the 17th day of August next, on the premises,

FIVE hundred acres of extraordinary good planting and farming land, well watered and timbered, within 7 miles of Bladensburgh, 12 of Upper-Marlborough, and 10 of Queen-Anne, at each of which places there is a market for any sort of produce that can be made on said land. At the same time and place will be sold, several very likely young negroes, men, women, and boys. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and the land may be viewed any day between this and the day of sale, by applying to JEREMIAH BELT.

Prince George's county, July the 25, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 19th day of August, at the house of Mr. Church, in Bladensburgh, pursuant to the last will and testament of Benjamin Belt, Jen. late of said county, deceased,

THE two following tracts of land, viz. Belt's Chance, containing 102 acres, whereon is a dwelling-house, a good tobacco-house, and rents for 1000 lb. of tobacco per annum. Belt's Choice, containing 85 acres, whereon is an excellent mill seat; both tracts lying and being within 5 miles of Bladensburgh, and 7 of George-town. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers; the title is indisputable; good London bills of exchange, or current money, will be taken for payment. Time will be given, if required, by giving bond and sufficient security.

BENJAMIN BELT, } executors
MIDDLETON BELT, }

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 20th instant, from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, an indented servant man, named Job Hain, about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a master by trade, born near Bristol, in Somerset county, England, from which place he arrived in this county the 28th of May last, in the ship Fleetwood, capt. Charles Slezer; had with him, two check shirts, osnaburg trousers, stockings, old hat and shoes, with [illegible] other cloaths they are not known; he [illegible] and fair in his talk. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if paid by w6 ISAAC PARKINS.