

which she has taken 5 prizes: one a blinder mentioned in one of our late numbers as arrived, another has got into an eastern port, of the remaining three one is laden with sea-coal, and the others with provisions.

June 10. By a gentleman directly from Rhode Island, we are informed, that last week a large agent ship, laden with provisions, accidentally took fire as she laid in that harbour, and was entirely consumed, together with her cargo. We also learn that there is no vessel of force there, except two galleys and the Renown of 50 guns, which arrived, with a large prize ship, the day he came away.

We have certain advice by several persons from New-York, that the sloop Eagle, late commanded by the brave but unfortunate capt. Conkling, was lately blown up at New-York, by means of a boy's snapping a pistol among some powder, which communicated to the magazine. It is said, that a number of persons were in the vessel at the time, who lost their lives, among them the intamous Murphy, who murdered capt. Conkling.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.

Three deserters from the enemy, who came in on the 6th inst. on examination, declared as follows, viz. That they left the enemy's lines, between twelve and one o'clock that morning, that general Clinton was then at Verbank's Point, together with generals Vaughan and Matthews, lords Rawdon and Cartwright—3000 at the point: That they are building a battery and redoubt at Stony-Point, on the other side of the river: That in the ferry way are two frigates, and about eighteen smaller vessels—one sixty-four gun ship opposite Tarry-town, 17th regiment light dragoons, lord Cathcart's legion, Lamerick's corps, queen's rangers, two regiments of Hessians, 7th, 17th, and 23d British regiments, are with Sir William Erskine, who commands the flying army, at Dobbs-ferry. A lieutenant colonel commands on the other side opposite King's-ferry, who, with the other principal officers, lodge on board their vessel every night. It is reported among the soldiers, that they are to continue at the point about three weeks—44th and 57th British regiments, and one Hessian ditto, are at King's Bridge.

The troops which came from Virginia, not being furnished with proper clothing, &c. for the campaign, are permitted to return to New-York, for fifteen days, then to come up the river again.

FISH-KILL, June 17.

Last week, eleven fellows who had enlisted into the service of the enemy, were apprehended and committed to prison in New-Jersey. Two of their leaders escaped by swimming Newark river.

CHATHAM, June 15.

Twelve grenadiers, lately deserted from the enemy at King's-ferry, arrived at Morris-town on Sunday last, who inform us that desertions are very frequent, and may be constantly expected; as it is reported in the British army that general Clinton designs to attack the fort at West-point, of the strength of which they have very formidable accounts.

General Washington's head-quarters is at Smith's tavern, about 12 or 15 miles from fort Clinton, and 12 miles this side of New-Windfor.

Last week six daring villains in Smith's Clove, had the audacity to fire on two of our light-horse, as they were passing in the rear of the army, one of which they wounded in the body, and broke the thigh-bone of the other: They were immediately pursued by a party from the army, taken, and one hung; the other five were conducted to head quarters, and a court-martial being held on them, they were found guilty and received sentence of death; pursuant to which four were hanged, and it being insinuated to the fifth, that, if he would discover his accomplices, he would be pardoned, which offer of clemency he eagerly embraced, and conducted a party of our people to a cave in the mountain, the depository of all their plunder, where lay concealed five more, whom they secured. Various articles of plunder were found in their den.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, June 11, 1779.

WHI REAS the legislature of this state hath passed "An act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit, heretofore emitted in this state whilst the same was a colony" in and by which it is enacted, that "all bills of credit emitted by law; and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury, to be exchanged, on or before the first day of January next," and, "all those bills which shall not be so brought in, on or before that day, shall be forever after irredeemable."

And whereas many of those bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the time limited, to the great injury of the possessors, to prevent which;

Resolved, That the printers of public news-papers, in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

By order of the house,

J. PHILLIPS, clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Mr. Cullum, a French gentleman, alighted here on Thursday last from Charlestown, in South-Carolina. He set out some days before the attack made, on the 11th of May, upon that place by general Prevost, but carried in the neighbourhood till the 14th, on which day he converted, with an inhabitant of character, a Mr. Davies, who came out of the town after the retreat of the royal army. He states the loss of the enemy at upwards of six hundred men, and says it was expected the rest would be made prisoners. Having fallen into the hands of general Prevost in Georgia, and obtained

his liberty on parole, Mr. Cullum declined staying in a place which the general aimed to reduce.

June 29. On Saturday last arrived here, after seven-teen days passage from St. Eustatius, the sloop Page.

This vessel sailed with divers others for North-America, which were separated off the coast of Virginia by two frigates, supposed to be the Confederacy and Bolton. When capt. Vaughan left the West-Indies, the latest accounts from Martinico and St. Lucia placed the French and British fleets in port as heretofore. The count d'Estaing had not received any late reinforcement. A small island named Marigolante, near Guadeloupe; belonging to France, had been seized, it is said, by the British.

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.

To the PRINTER S.

"Mind, mind alone (bear witness, earth and heav'n!)"  
"The living fountains in itself contains"  
"Of beautous and sublime; here band in hand,"  
"Sit paramount the graces; here embrom'd,"  
"Celestial Venus, with divinest airs,"  
"Invites the soul to never-fading joy,"  
"Look them abroad through nature, to the range"  
"Of planets, suns, and adamantime spheres,"  
"Wheeling unshaken through the void immense;"  
"And speak, O man! does this capacious scene"  
"With bay that kindling majesty dilate"  
"Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose"  
"Rejucient from the stroke of Cajsars fate,"  
"Amid the croud of patriots; and his arm"  
"Aloft extending, like eternal Jove"  
"When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud"  
"On Tuily's name, and shook his crimson steel,"  
"And bade the jasher of his country bawl"  
"For lo! the tyrant prostrate on the dust,"  
"And Rome again is free!"

AKENSIDE, P. I.

THE most celebrated, ingenious and judicious writers on government have, from time immemorial, unanionously coincided in opinion, that when any thing is proposed for the adoption of the legislature, that may eventually prove either the preservation or destruction of the body politic, that the representatives ought in prudence to consult their constituents and be guided by their sense; or that their plaudit or disapprobation should direct the measures of government: and as in consequence thereof, our delegates are desirous to know our sense of the propriety and eligibility of repealing the act for the suppression of torjism; I beg leave to submit the following queries for the consideration of the public.

1st. Had there not been Tories, or men inimical to the cause of liberty, patriotism, and mankind, would the unnatural war now waged by Great-Britain ever have originated; and if it had, would it have continued so long?

2dly. Is it to be supposed that those, who would now take the oath of fidelity, are conscious of their error, act from conviction, and do not retain the same principles and motives of actions they were guided by at the era of the war?

3dly. Is there a single instance of the Tories not joining the enemy, whenever they have had an opportunity? Have they not acted as spies for them, and exerted their every effort to counteract our measures, frustrate our schemes, by communicating our intentions to them?

4thly. Did they not take the oath of fidelity in Georgia and the two Carolina's? And have they not since co-operated with the enemy to bring about our destruction and extirpation? And do they not deem the oath compulsory, nugatory, and a nullity in itself?

5thly. It thus appearing that they are incorrigibly inimical, will they not be less dangerous and pernicious; or will there not be less to be apprehended from them, when marked and pointed out as open enemies, than by putting it in their power to act the part of treacherous and pretended friends, and stinging to death the bosom that warms them into a political existence?

6thly. Are not the words Tory and nonjuror, as Tory and Jacobite were formerly, exactly synonymous? Can we separate them even in idea? And was a Tory ever known to be religiously influenced by an oath, when what he deemed the good of his cause was in question?

7thly. Whether, when our wives are ravished, our daughters violated, and our nearest and best friends massacred and slaughtered in cold blood, at the instigation of the Tories, it is a time to remit or mitigate any penalties imposed on them?

8thly. Whether the Tories (as it is currently believed by every genuine Whig) did not, in conjunction with our unnatural, blood-thirsty, and implacable enemies, plan the recent invasion of Virginia? And whether they are not in consequence partly the primary and efficient cause of all the rapes, massacres, depredations, and depopulation, that have made Virginia a land of mourning and indeed!

9thly. If possible, instead of repealing the Tory bill, is it not as necessary to amputate a gangrened limb of the body politic, or to expel its malignant humours, as it is to sever a limb from the body natural; to expel its peccant humours? And whether mortification or dissolution is not to be apprehended in the one case as much as the other?

10thly. Whether those people, as they pretend to act from principle, do not think it their duty to prejudice Us, and assist the king of England as much as possible?

\* If it be true therefore, that those, who delegate powers do always retain to themselves more than they give; they who send representatives do not give them an absolute power of doing whatever they please; but retain to themselves more than they confer on their deputies.—Many in all ages, and sometimes the whole body of the common, have refused to give their opinion in some cases, till they have consulted with those that sent them; the houses have been adjourned to give them time to do it. And if this were done more frequently, or if the towns, cities, and counties had on some occasions given instructions to their deputies, matters would probably have gone better in parliament than they have often done. Sidney on Government, § 37.

11thly. Whether in a civil war (as this was at first) we ought not to suppose that all those who are not for us are against us? And whether every good man will not take a determinate part, quod de republica non dispartes?

Solon makes all those intonations who stand neuter in a civil war. He thought no man should be intensible with regard to his country, nor value himself upon providing for his own security, and refusing to share the distresses of the public; but on the contrary should remain an inactive spectator, waiting the issue of the contest, without any other concern than for his own safety. Such were condemned, by his laws, to perpetual banishment, and their effects confiscated, after the rebellion of the public peace.—Hence it became necessary for every citizen to take his party, because it was highly probable the majority would be so wise as to choose that cause which was most agreeable to the public weal; and by that means hinder oppression from making a successful progress. At least, as every prudent and honest man, who might otherwise favour indolence in his own temper, was hereby engaged to be active; such an one would be sure to join himself to that side which had the good of their country most at heart. For this reason the Athenian lawgiver condemned the persons who sat idle in divisions so dangerous to the government, as aliens to community; and therefore to be cut off from it as unprofitable members.

This wise legislator judged it proper to force the well affected, by the fear of greater inconveniences to themselves, to declare for the just party, at the very beginning of disturbances; and to animate the spirit and courage of the best citizens, by engaging with them in the common danger. By this method of accustoming the minds of the people to look upon that man almost as an enemy and a traitor, that should appear indifferently, and unconcerned at the misfortunes of the public; he provided the state with a quick and sure recourse against the sudden enterprises of wicked and profligate citizens. Plutarch, Vol. I. p. 226. Freestholder, No. 3. and Rolin's Ancient History, Vol. II. p. 352.

PHILO LIBERTAS.

ANNAPOLIS, July 1, 1779.

THE creditors of JAMES MAWE, late of this city, carpenter, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally proved, in order to be settled; and those indebted to the said estate are hereby informed, that unless they make immediate payment, compulsory means will be made use of by the subscriber to enforce a compliance.

10/7 Dollars  
H. DOYLE, administratrix.

ANNAPOLIS, June 25, 1779.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform all persons indebted to the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unless they speedily settle and pay off their respective accounts, compulsory measures will be taken in every instance; and in a particular manner he requests those sheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the several sums with which they stand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in suit.—All persons having claims on said estate are desired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.

June 12, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition the next General Assembly to pass a law, empowering the justices of the said county to lay off a lot of land in some convenient situation, at or near the Head of Elk, for a goal and court-house, and to contract with some proper person or persons to build a good and sufficient goal thereon, and to assess at their next levy court, upon the real and personal property in said county, a sufficient sum of money, by ensuing yearly assessments, to build a goal and court-house thereon; and that in the mean time the county and orphans courts and county elections shall be held at some convenient house at the Head of Elk.

June 14, 1779.

WANTED, in All-Hallows parish, a CLEERGYMAN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, recommended for his sobriety, to whom a genteel salary will be given, and the use of a small glebe, on which is a neat and convenient house.

Signed per order,  
JOHN JACOBS, register.

Worcester county, Maryland, May 28, 1779.

NOW in the goal of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN PURNELL, sheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10, 1779.  
L O S T by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 693 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date. Any person, on delivering the above-mentioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stop at the Loan-Office.

JAMES DICK.

(XXXIV)  
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