

found there, but one for his Excellency, and another for Mrs. Harrison, of this Place, from a Relation at London.

NEW-PORT, (R. ISLAND,) June 30.

Last Thursday was observed here, agreeable to his Honour the Governor's Proclamation, as a Public Thanksgiving, "in order to render unto Almighty GOD our most sincere and humble Thanks, for his great Goodness and Mercy, in delivering us from the Calamities with which we were threatened, by inclining the Hearts of the British Legislature to repeal the Act of Parliament for levying Stamp-Duties in America," &c. &c.—The Gentlemen the Clergy, suitably adapted their Discourses to the great Occasion, by inculcating Principles of Loyalty, Affection and Gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign; a due Veneration, Respect and Esteem for the British Parliament; and, in particular, by endeavouring to impress on the Minds of the People, the strongest Sentiments of Gratitude and Thankfulness to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, by whose merciful Interposition the Inhabitants of British America have been reduced from impending Ruin.

A general Thanksgiving was observed in Connecticut on the same Day.

A great Disturbance has lately happened in Connecticut, occasioned by the Refusal of a Number of Debtors at Wallingford to attend the County Court. It is said, in a Letter from thence, that the Sheriff, with 100 Men could not execute the Court's Orders.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Extracts of Letters from Claverack, (near Albany) June 27.

"For some Months past, a Mob has frequently assembled and ranged the Eastern Parts of the Manor of Renselaer—Last Week they appeared at Mr. Livingston's, with some Proposals to him, but he being from home, they return'd to Mr. Renselaer's Sons, about two Miles from Claverack, where not finding him at home they used some insulting Words, and left a Message for Mr. Renselaer, that if he did not meet them next Day at their Rendezvous, they would come to him. On the 26th, the Sheriff of Albany, with 150 Men under his Command, went to disperse the Rioters, who were assembled, it is supposed, to the Number of 60, in a House on the Manor. On the Sheriff's advancing to the House, they fired upon him, and shot off his Hat and Wig, but he escaped unhurt—Many Hats were exchanged on both Sides—Of the Militia one Man, Mr. Cornelius Tenbrook, of Claverack, was killed, and seven wounded;—of the Rioters, three were killed, (two of whom were of the Ringleaders) and many wounded, among whom was Capt. Noble (one of the Chief Instigators) in the Back. The Rioters retreated to Capt. Noble's House, where they form'd a Breast-Work, and did not quit the House till the Sheriff's Party left the Place. Col. Renselaer's Horse was killed under him. He afterwards went to Poughkeepsie to get Assistance from the Regulars to disperse the whole; but the Regulars were gone to Pendergast's House, on Philips's Patent."

"We hear from Fredericksburg, in Duches County, that on Saturday last, as a Party of the Regulars stationed there, under the Command of Major Brown, were crossing a Bridge, they were met by about 30 of the Rioters, who were going to join Pendergast, their Chief's Party—a Skirmish ensued, wherein two of the Regulars were wounded, and it is supposed a much greater Number of the Rioters, who generally dismounted, and fled to the Corn Fields and Bushes leaving some of their Horses and Guns, which were taken, and one Prisoner; several more were taken that Night—The next Evening they sent a Flag of Truce with 50 Followers, who were all lodged in the Meeting House, and the next Day several more Parties came in. Pendergast's Wife was gone to persuade her Husband to accept of the Governor's Mercy, as were many more Wives of the Rioters. We hear of no Lives lost. It was reported that 300 of the Rioters, lodged at Quaker-Hill, intended to attack the Regulars on the 30th ult. but the Report is uncertain.

BURLINGTON, in New-Jersey, July 3, 1766.

A horrid Murder was last Week committed near Moore's Town, in the County of Burlington, on the Bodies of two well known Indian Women of that Neighbourhood, supposed from strong Circumstances, to have been perpetrated by two Men travelling to New-York. One of the Persons is apprehended, and confesses he was present at the Murder, and gives the following Description of his Companion, That he is a Scotchman about Eighteen or Twenty Years of Age, wears his own

Hair, light coloured, has no Beard, but a white Down on his Chin, one Leg Sore, and thereby is lame, a Pair of whitish Stockings, one of which was stained with the Blood of the Indians, a whitish short Coat or Jacket, old Leather Breeches, old Shoes too large for him, of Calf Skin, with the Grain out, and remarkable high Quarters. He says that his Name is James M'Kinsey, and that he was a Servant to a Scotch Officer killed at Pittsburgh, and that he was travelling to New-York to his Master's Widow. And as some of the Inhabitants have seen the Person now confined, in Company with such a Man, and they travelled very slow, it is to be hoped that the Person above described may be apprehended, and for the doing of which, the Government will make suitable Satisfaction. The Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces are requested to use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend a Person suspected of having committed a Murder, attended with so many Marks of Cruelty and Barbarity.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

By late Letters from Fort Pitt, we have the very agreeable Intelligence, that Col. CROGHAN last Month, held a Treaty there with the Shawanese, Delawares, &c. and happily renewed and confirmed the Chain of Friendship with them.

By a Gentleman who came Passenger in Capt. Allison, we have Advice, that Admiral Pye was arrived there to relieve Admiral Tyrrel, who had sailed for England, in Company with his Majesty's Ship Leostaff, and the Tamar Sloop. That Capt. Miller, belonging here, arrived at Antigua about the 8th of June, from Cork, and had sailed for St. Christophers; and that a Sloop for Virginia, a Schooner for Maryland, and a Brig, Capt. Dow, from Cape-Fear, were arrived at Antigua.

Since our last we have had very great Falls of Rain, by which we hear, great Quantities of Hay are destroyed; and that all the Bridges and Mill Dams, on the Amboy Road, and all the Mill Dams on Reckless's Stream, and many others in different Parts, are carried away; but we have not heard of much Damage done to the Grain.

ANNAPOLIS, July 17.

Monday last arrived in Severn, after a long Passage from London, the Ship *Anne*, Capt. Christopher Reed, with upwards of a Hundred of his Majesty's SEVEN YEAR PASSENGERS.

Tuesday arrived here from London, the Ship *Pearl*, Capt. Jeremiah Banning, having had a good Passage, but brings no later News than we had before. He comes in a Ship belonging to Messieurs Capel and Osgood Hanbury, whose indefatigable Endeavours to obtain the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, merit the Thanks of every Colony in America.

We have daily an Importation of COPPERS, or English HALF-PENCE, from those Places where they pass FIFTEEN for a Shilling, (which is nearly about their Worth) to circulate here Twelve only for a Shilling: This gainful Trade has long been carried on by some ----- but must at length prove very prejudicial to the Public. To make this plain and clear to the meanest Capacity, who are most liable to be imposed on; let him Change a Dollar, which is Four Shillings and Six-pence (or Fifty-four Pence) Sterling, into English Half-pences, and he will receive 108 of them; but let him Change it at the Current Price 7/6, at the present Rate of Twelve for a Shilling, and he will receive only 90 Coppers, which is 18 Coppers, or 9th Sterling, Short of the Value of each Dollar. It is a Fact, that Guineas have been Exchang'd with Persons going out of the Country, for 42 Dozen Coppers each, which were pass'd here, each Dozen, for One Shilling. The Imposition on the Public is so obvious, that it may be seen with Half an Eye, and it is to be hoped will no longer be suffer'd; but that every Person will, from this Time, to prevent the growing Evil, refuse to take less than 15 for a Shilling Currency, or 24 for a Shilling Sterling.

A very unhappy Affair has lately happen'd in Virginia, which has been differently related here: The following Accounts are taken from Two late VIRGINIA GAZETTES, one of the 20th of June, and the other of the 4th of July, the first being a Letter to the Publisher.

UPON an Inquisition taken before the Coroner in Cumberland County, Robert Routledge was found to be Murdered (June 3d) by a Sword in the Hand of John Chiswell Esq; whereupon he was committed to the County

Prison, and the Examining Court, upon full Evidence (refusing to Bail him on a Motion for that Purpose) ordered him to the Public Prison, as the Law directs, to be tried for Murder. But before he was delivered to the Keeper of the Public Prison, the Judges of the General Court, out of Sessions, took him from the Sheriff who conveyed him from Cumberland, and admitted him to Bail, without seeing the Record of his Examination in the County, or examining any of the Witnesses against him. I ask, Whether this Act of the Three Judges of the General Court be legal? If it is legal, I have nothing more to say. If it is not legal, then I ask Whether the Act of these Judges has not a Tendency to overturn the Laws and Constitution of the Country, by their exercising an extrajudicial Power and controuling the Course of Law in a Case of the highest Consequence to the safety of the Subject? Whether the Bail taken by these Judges in an extrajudicial Manner can be liable on their Recognizances, if Mr. Chiswell should appear to take his Trial? If they are not liable, Whether it is not in Fact a Rescue, under Pretence of Law, of a Person charged with an atrocious Crime? And further, if it is a Rescue, Whether the Sheriff, Mr. Jesse Thomas, is not still liable to a Prosecution, for not taking those Measures to recover his Prisoner as are proper to be taken when a Prisoner is rescued?

Williamsburg, July 3, 1766.

WHEREAS the admitting Col. Chiswell to Bail is much censured by many People, I hear, and an anonymous Publication in the Gazette before last shows the warm Zeal of the Author against it; for public Information, and to remove the bad Impression it may make on some, for want of a true Knowledge of the Motives that prevailed on the Judges of the General Court to take that unusual Step, I do hereby Certify, that it was not done without first having it under the Hands of Three eminent Lawyers of the Court that it was lawful for us to do it; nor, as to the Expediency, was it done until Two Depositions were taken before us, by which it appeared that though it was a most unhappy drunken Affair, and very culpable, yet there was no Malice present, but a long intimate Friendship between them; that the first Assault was from the deceased, who threw a Glass of Wine in Col. Chiswell's Face, both much in Liquor, which was returned with the Bowl of Punch, and so Assaults on both Sides were reiterated until Routledge took up a Chair to knock Chiswell down, on which he sent his Man for his Sword; but when brought to him naked, he got his Back to the Wall, and stood on his Defence, pointing it out, and calling several Times to take Routledge out of the Room; that accordingly one was carrying him out of the Room, and at the same Time Two Men seized Chiswell's Sword Arm, and held it so strongly that it was impossible for him to push forward; that Routledge broke from the Man that was carrying him out, and rushed suddenly back, the Candles being then out, and to all Appearance rushed upon the Sword that was pointed out. How this unhappy Affair may appear upon the Trial, I cannot say; but, upon the whole, we were induced to think, from the Opinions and Facts laid before us, that his Case was Bailable; and having that Satisfaction as to the Legality and Propriety of it, we did, on Four worthy Gentlemen entering into a Recognizance with him before us, he in 2000 l. and they in 1000 l. each, admit him to Bail.

Waiving the Dignity of our Stations, which to some perhaps might seem to forbid this popular Address, it can, I think, ill become no Man to remove public Misapprehensions; and so leave it.

JOHN BLAIR.

July 16, 1766.

Mr. GREEN,

AS the Public may be in Expectation of having my Answer in your Paper, in Vindication of Myself from the foul Aspersions of Messieurs Walter Dulany, M. Macnamara, Gen. Steuart, John Brice, and Upton Scott, in the Conclusion of their last Controversial Paper with the Grand Jury of this City, be pleased to inform your Readers, that I waited upon you with my Defence, and that you refused to give it a Place in your Gazette, tho' I offered to indemnify you, for the following Reasons, which you assigned to me for such your Refusal, viz. "That there were so many Personal Reflections in it, as you were sure would subject you to Prosecutions, and the Dislike of many of your Friends."

Let the Public know that I expect to have my Defence shortly in Hand Bills, and that it is now ready for the Perusal of any Gentleman who is the least Doubtful as to the Falsity of the Charges against me.

SAMUEL CHASE.

ANNAPOLIS, July 15, 1766.

WHEREAS my Wife has lately absconded from her Home and Family, without any just Reason of Complaint; but chiefly owing (as I have just Reason to believe) thro' the Persuasion and Encouragement of ill designing Persons, who take Delight in the Distraction and Ruin of Families. Her Behaviour and Misconduct on the above Occasion, obliges me to take the following Resolution, viz.—To sell off all my Household Furniture, as likewise a valuable Negro Woman; also, to Let my House and Lot for a Term of Years. Any Person inclinable to purchase the above, at private Sale, may be treated with on the Premises.

If not thus sold, a public Sale will be further advertised in this Paper.

(5th)

JOHN EVITTS.

On Thursday the 31st of the exposed to Public Sale

A PARCEL of CH NEGROES, for (2nd)

COMMITTED to Ann the 4th Inst. on Suspicion Negro Jem. has on an Iron belongs to Mr. Wm. Sincle His Master is requested to pay Charges. W.

COMMITTED to Print as a Runaway, Geo who says he belongs to Mr His Master is desired to pay Charges. W.

To be SOLD very cheap Sterling, Bills of Exchange by the Subscriber, living

FOUR HUNDRED AC in Frederick County Road that leads from Frederick to about Ten Miles to a very good Stage for a Public one now kept; there is Acres clear'd, and chiefly about 7 Acres new Meadow as much more to clear; there is a square Log Dwelling-House with 5 Rooms and 2 Fire Places a good Stone wall'd Cellar Dwelling-House 24 Feet Chimney, and a Stove-Room wherein a Smith now lives Shop 24 Feet by 16, with 24 Feet by 8, both under a Farm House 18 by 12 suitable for a Cordwainer, carried on; a good Kitchen adjoining, the Mouth in the Conveniencies thereto; a by 20, Shingle Roof, with Floor, and two good Stables; one other good Shop built separate from the Barn the Summer 41 Feet by 12 for keeping Oats, Sacks, small useful Houses; a large Land suits extremely well Water and Meadow Ground Soil very good, and the Mill now erecting. Also Land, containing 222 Acres of Land, whereon is a House, about 5 or 6 Acres and the Land well Watered and indisputable. (5th)

THE Subscriber has who served a regular England, and work'd many man, he has near Seven Years come here hath given his a Workman as any in the (2nd)

SOMERSET

To be SOLD, or C

A S be Lau Fitted hereof. to Pur view th Terms applying to HENRY LOV (4th)

THERE is at the Plant in Prince-George's Stray, a Black Mare about high, appears to be Brandus X, she is a natural Bay Filly. The Owner may have his Property, and paying