

Monday being the anniversary of the ever memorable 14th of August, 1765, when an opposition to the ministerial plan to invade the Americans was first made, it was celebrated by the field officers of the 6th brigade under the command of Col. James Frye, at the house of Jonathan Hastings, Esq; in Cambridge, where the following toasts were drank, viz.

1. The continental congress.
2. Success to our undertakings.
3. The memorable 14th of August 1765.
4. May American valour ever prove invincible to the attempt of ministerial tyranny to oppress them.
5. The Twelve United Colonies.
6. All our friends in Great-Britain.
7. Liberty without licentiousness.
8. A speedy and happy conclusion to the present unhappy disputes.
9. The 19th of April, 1775.
10. A speedy entrance, possession, and opening of the town of Boston.
11. The president of the continental congress.
12. General Washington and the other general officers of the American army.
13. A speedy export to all the enemies of America without any drawback.
14. Immortal honour to that patriot and hero Dr. Joseph Warren, and the brave American troops, who fought the battle at Charlestown, on the 17th of June, 1775.

Yesterday sevennight arrived at the camp in Cambridge, Swafhan the chief, with four other Indians, of the St. Francois tribe, conducted thither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honourably recompensed for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their service in the cause of American liberty, have been kindly received and are now entered the service. Swafhan says he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged four or five other tribes, if they should be wanted. He says the Indians of Canada in general, and also the French, are greatly in our favour, and determined not to act against us.

A letter from Taunton of last Thursday says, "Tuesday last arrived at Taunton, Capt. Abraham Stephen Remsen, who informs, that on the 26th of last month, in lat. 25, 15, long. 65, 30, he spoke with the ship Juno, John M. Henderion, master, who had been then only 17 days out from Dublin. Capt. Remsen went on board the Juno, and tarried about three hours, where he read a paragraph in the Dublin paper, "That lord North and governor Hutchinson were both gone to France; that the parliament house was pulled down, and that it was judged that lords Chatham and Camden with John Wilkes, headed the populace."—The above account I had from Capt. Remsen's own mouth, and I believe him to be a man of truth, and if you think proper to convey it to the public through your paper, you may do it. Without doubt it will be thought to be a most interesting piece of intelligence if it should turn out true, and I believe it will. [I wish admit news from London as late as the 3d of July, which is later, by eight days, than any we have from Europe.]

## NEW-YORK, August 28.

Tuesday night on the Dock, near Beekman's-Slip, was taken into custody, by the populace, one Tweed, or Tweedy, a shoemaker, who had been heard, in public company, to utter many disrespectful and abusive words, of the American congresses, committees, and proceedings, in their opposition to the tyrannical measures of the British ministry; which, from the example of his superiors in villainy, he had the assurance to style treason, rebellion, &c. expressing his desire, that general Gage, with his forces, would arrive here, to punish the rebels; in which service he was willing and desirous to lend his assistance, and distinguish himself.

When he found himself in the power of the people, he begged very heartily, made the most abject submissions, and lavish promises of reformation and amendment; notwithstanding which, the people were disposed to treat him with severity. but being persuaded by two or three gentlemen who accidentally came by, they contented themselves with causing him to strip, and receive an ample coating of tar, plentifully decorated with feathers; when after asking pardon on his knees, praying for success to general Washington, and the American arms, and destruction to general Gage and his crew of traitors, he very thankfully received his dismissal.

We hear that general Gage's lady and family, with a number of other people, are sailed from Boston for England.

Wednesday the second division of the New-York battalion, commanded by major Zedwitz, sailed for Albany, to join the former division, under general Schuyler's command, at Ticonderoga.

We hear a number of officers ladies have lately arrived at Boston, from England, Ireland, &c. and on their landing they were to a woman, widows.

Capt. Coupas carried with him the account of the taking possession of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point.

Arrived at Bristol. The Elizabeth, Shroudy; Dickenson, Johnson; Anne, Fortin; Sally, Ruffel; and the Morning Star, Price, from Philadelphia. The Shirley, Wade; Jenny, Jones; Dove, Parker; and Hope, Stanton, from New-York. The Oxford, Stewart; William, Ferguson; and Molly Carroll, Simmonds, from Maryland.

The provincial congress having resolved that the cannon should be removed from the battery, a number of the citizens collected for that purpose last Wednesday evening, and part of the provincial artillery, under the command of capt. John Lamb, were posted on the battery, to prevent the landing of any party from the Asia, man of war, to annoy them while at work. When they marched down, which was about 11 o'clock, they observed one of the above ship's barges lying at some distance from the shore, where she continued upwards of an hour; then she got under sail, and fired a musket at the men that were posted on the battery. This was immediately returned by a smart fire of musketry from the artillery, and a few of the independent light-infantry belonging to col. Lasher's battalion, that were likewise posted there for the above purpose. Soon after this the Asia fired three cannon, when our drums beat to arms, which alarmed the inhabitants; when they had assembled, she began a heavy and smart fire, of nine, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders, and

some grape shot, succeeded by a discharge of musketry from the marines, but without doing any other mischief than damaging the upper part of several houses near the fort, and Whitehall, and wounding three men. Notwithstanding the fire from the Asia, the citizens effected their purpose, and carried off twenty-one pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on earriages.—Since this disturbance the women and children have been continually moving out of town, with their most valuable effects.

In consequence of the above procedure his worship the mayor received the four following letters from capt. Vandeput, which were answered.

ASIA, August 24, 1775.  
 "After the event of last night, I think it necessary to inform you, that having information that it was intended by some people in New-York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as stores belonging to the king, it was my duty to protect; I sent a boat to lie near the shore, to watch their motions; soon after twelve they began to move the guns from the battery, which being observed by the officer in the boat, he left his station to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the shore, he was fired upon by a great many musketry, by which one of the men in the boat was shot dead. My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this sort, as well as to defend the guns, which occasioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this that the people of the town may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wish as much as possible to avoid; but if they will persist in behaving in such a manner as to make their safety and my duty incompatible, the mischiefs that may arise must lie at their doors, and not mine.  
 An answer is desired. I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT.  
 To the mayor and magistrates of New-York.

ASIA, Aug. 24, 1775.  
 "Whereas a boat belonging to his Majesty's ship Asia, (under my command) was between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, fired upon by a number of people, from the walls of the city; by which firing one man in the said boat was shot dead. And whereas his Majesty's cannon mounted upon the walls, were about that time, and afterwards taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expressed in the statutes for such offences; this is to require at the hands of the magistrates, due satisfaction for these high misdemeanors; as I must otherwise look upon these acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning, to which I have not received any answer; I must therefore inform you, that if you do not think proper to send some answer to this, as soon as may reasonably be expected, I shall look upon your silence as a negative to my requisition, and shall take such measures as may seem necessary to me accordingly.  
 I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT.  
 To the mayor and principle magistrates.

ASIA, N. River, Aug. 24, 1775.  
 SIR,  
 "I received a letter from you last night, in which you said that you would this morning send me an explicit answer to my former letters. As you have certainly had sufficient time to make every necessary enquiry, I am to desire you will send me your answer upon the receipt of this.  
 I am, Sir, your very humble servant,  
 G. VANDEPUT."

To W. Hicks, Esq;

ASIA, N. River, Aug. 25, 1775.

SIR,  
 "I have just now received yours; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the musket fired from our boat, was fired as a signal towards the ship, and not at the battery, as the people in the boat will likewise make their affidavits of. You say you are at a loss to account how my duty could oblige me to fire upon the city, in defence of those guns in the seat of civil government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, half an hour after the return of the boats and the removal of the cannon, for firing a broadside at the city at large. You surely cannot doubt its being my duty to defend every part of the king's stores, wherever they may be. For this purpose I fired upon the battery; as the only means to prevent the intentions of the people employed in removing the guns. For a considerable time I thought they had desisted from their purpose, till their huzzaing and their firing from the walls upon the ship convinced me of the contrary; this occasioned the broadside to be fired, not at the city at large, but as the most effectual method to prevent their persisting in their pursuit, which it were impossible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I shall persist in doing what I know to be my duty: In the doing which I shall, if possible, avoid doing hurt to any one.  
 I am, Sir, your humble servant,  
 G. VANDEPUT."

To W. Hicks, Esq;

Aug. 31. The following promotions have been lately made in the army of the thirteen united colonies, by his excellency General Washington.

Major Thomas Miffin, of Philadelphia, to be quarter-master general of the American army.  
 John Park, Esq; of Philadelphia, assistant quarter-master general.

John Trumbull, Esq; of Connecticut, major of brigade.  
 Richard Cary, Esq; of Maryland, major of brigade.  
 Mr. Edmund Randolph and Captain George Baylor, both of Virginia, to be his aids de camp, vice Majors Miffin and Trumbull, promoted.

And Stephen Moylan, Esq; to be muster-master general.

On Tuesday last our provincial congress appointed Lieutenant-colonel Edward Fleming, of this city, to be deputy adjutant general of the continental army, with the rank of colonel.

By a gentleman from Albany, we are informed, that when he left that place, seven hundred Indians of the Mohawk and Onandaga nations had arrived there, and declared themselves to be in our interest in the present contest: they say they are connected by marriage and otherwise with the Canadian Indians, and do not despair of bringing them over to our side, notwithstanding

ing the unwearied endeavours of Governor Carleton to the contrary.

Captain Jenkins, who left Quebec the 21st of July, informs us, that the Canadians seem to be well pleased with the proceedings of the colonies, and he likewise understood they had received letters from the congress which were very agreeable to them. Ship bread was five dollars per cwt. wheat six shillings sterling per bushel. Six or seven transports were loading with provisions for Boston; the inhabitants were very uneasy, being apprehensive of a scarcity. Wheat bread three pence sterling per pound. The garrison in a poor state of defence, as there were not more than twenty-five regulars in it. Governor Carleton has taken the greater part of the cannon from the forts to mount on the floating batteries at St. John's. By the best information that he had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to join, refusing to take up arms against the colonies: the only vessel of war there was the Galpee brig: A transport sailed with him loaded with provisions for General Gage, about 500 tons burthen. He saw a letter from a sergeant of the regulars at St. John's, to his wife in Quebec, wherein he informed her, that he had not been cloaths off this fortnight past, being so busy in building floating batteries to go and retake the forts from the Yankees.

We hear from York-Town in Pennsylvania, that the inhabitants of that town had formed a battalion of minute men consisting of 500, to be ready to march on any emergency. They have 300 able bodied men associated in the county. Public arms, &c. are preparing as fast as possible.

On Tuesday last the following was published in a hand-bill through this city:

SIR,  
 Oyster Ponds, 27th Aug. 1775.  
 Your favour of the 11th instant came duly to hand, and I should have failed for Haerlem, without loss of time, had I not received the following important intelligence from Gen. Washington, viz.

"Aug. 23, 1775.—Yesterday I received advice from Boston, that a number of transports had sailed on a secret expedition, for fresh provisions: as they may pursue the same course, only advancing further, we think Montausi point, on Long-island, a very probable place of their landing; I have therefore thought best to give you the earliest intelligence; but I do not mean to confine your attention or vigilance to that place; you will please to extend your views as far as the mischief may be probably extended." Thus far the intelligence. I will further inform you, that the King's ship, last Wednesday, went up the Sound, with several small cutters, reconnoitring the north side of the island; and Thursday there followed past this place two top-sail vessels, which I apprehend to be transports, as they fired two signal guns when they went through the Race. I would therefore recommend it to the provincial congress, to keep a good guard upon Queen's county, and imagine their design is to get stock from Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Flushing; and as we hope to secure all the stock upon this part of the island, we may expect the Boston fleet will proceed further up Sound.  
 I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
 DAVID WOOSTER.

To P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq;  
 President, &c.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Extra of a letter from Providence, dated August 22.

"I am sorry to inform you, that the communication between Philadelphia and Newport is cut off—occasioned by the captain of a man of war taking our post rider, &c.—At this place we are all in confusion:—there are three men of war now in sight, and the people much alarmed:—they are beating to arms.—I apprehend the men of war will not be able to butt us, as they cannot come near enough for that purpose, and the water-side is well fortified."

Extra of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated August 20, 1775.

"Every thing here is suspended but warlike preparations.—It is said that there are scarce 200 men in town not enrolled.—The country is unanimous.—Our two regiments of foot are every day training, and almost complete.—About a week ago a small sloop from this town boarded a snow from England, in Augustine Bay, and carried off between two and fourteen thousand pounds of powder, mostly belonging to the king. She had been sent privately with thirty resolute men, well armed, by our committee, in order to intercept the vessel on the coast, but was disappointed, being rather too late, for there were forty thousand pounds landed, with four brass field pieces, the day before our sloop boarded her. There were twelve soldiers sent from Augustine to assist and defend the snow, to whom our people gave ten guineas for helping them out with the powder, and being so modest as not to resist. A man of war was in sight, but fortunately aground the few hours our people stayed. We spiked up the snow's guns, and then went off triumphantly, although attacked by three boats full of armed men. One got within a hundred and fifty yards, it being quite calm, but that moment a fresh gale sprang up. Our people brought their booty safe to Beaufort, a town on the coast, about 70 miles S. W. of this place. It was reported they were pursued by the armed vessels from Augustine; to which place, on hearing of this, our council of safety dispatched fifteen artillery men and fifteen grenadiers, by water, and a company of our provincials, to Beaufort, to assist the country people in defence of the acquisition. We are putting the town in a posture of defence, and are all determined to oppose whatever troops may come here. Yesterday a negro was hanged and burnt, for intended sedition, &c."

Extra of a letter from New-York, August 24, 1775.

"About 12 last night, being asleep at Mr. William Sherrers, close by the battery, I was awaked by the report of a number of small arms, fired in very quick order. Speedily hereupon succeeded the discharge of a cannon, which seemed to me to have been charged with grape-shot; of the contents of a second I am uncertain, but from the third I plainly heard a large ball, which passed very near my chamber. Having had some previous intimation of the order for removing the ordnance