

Extra of a letter from the Hague, August 11.

"The day before yesterday his excellency Sir Joseph York presented a memorial to the states general, entreating them to prolong the term of the prohibition laid upon the Dutch against carrying arms or ammunition to the Americans; to which their high mightinesses consented, and issued orders accordingly.

"It is reported, that notwithstanding the bad success the Spaniards have met with, they are determined to bombard Algiers."

On Wednesday gen. Haldimand, just arrived from America, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's by Sir Jeffery Amherst, and most graciously received. The above gentleman has been in America upwards of eighteen years, and was sent for by order of government, in order to lay the present state of America before his Majesty.

In some of the French ports in the channel, there are at this time several ships laden with arms bound to America.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, August 8.

"In consequence of a gracious rescript, which the regency of this electorate has received from the king of Great-Britain, our august sovereign, orders have been sent to the regiment of prince Ernst of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of Goldacker, of Haredberg, of Rhoden, and of Mothe, to be ready to march to sea, to embark the first of September next, and proceed with the first favourable wind for their destination, which is to replace the English regiments in garrison at Gibraltar and Port Mahon. As no general is appointed to accompany them, it is thought that Mr Goldacker, the oldest colonel, will have the command of these five regiments. It is not yet known whether these troops will go immediately to their destination, or touch at any port in England, which it is very likely they may. This order at first caused some surprize, but as it is for the service of our monarch, both officers and soldiers seem to surpass each other in making the most speedy preparations to execute his Majesty's pleasure."

From the Quebec Gazette of June 19.

By his Excellency GUY CARLETON, captain general and governor in chief in and over the province of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon in America, vice-admiral of the same, and major-general of his Majesty's forces commanding the northern district, &c. &c.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS a rebellion prevails in many of his Majesty's colonies in America, and particularly in some of the neighbouring ones; and whereas many of the said rebels have, with an armed force, made incursions of late into this province, attacking and carrying away from thence a party of his Majesty's troops, together with a parcel of stores and a vessel belonging to his Majesty and are at present actually invading this province with arms in a traitorous and hostile manner, to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects, and in open defiance of his laws and government, and maliciously giving out, by themselves and their abettors, that the motives for so doing, are to prevent the inhabitants of this province from being taxed and oppressed by government together with divers other false and seditious reports, tending to inflame the minds of the people and alienate them from his Majesty: To the end, therefore, that so treasonable an invasion may be soon defeated, that all such traitors with their said abettors, may be speedily brought to justice, and the public peace and tranquillity of this province again restored, which the ordinary course of the civil law is at present unable to effect, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforesaid good purpose be attained, I shall in virtue of the powers and authority to me given by his Majesty, execute martial law, and cause the same to be exercised throughout this province, and to that end I shall order the militia within the same to be forthwith raised; but as a sufficient number of commissions to the several officers thereof cannot be immediately made out, I shall in the mean time direct all those having any militia commissions from the hon. Thomas Gage, the hon. James Murray, Ralph Burton, and Frederick Haldiman, Esqrs. heretofore his Majesty's governors in this province, or either of them, to obey the same and execute the powers therein mentioned, until they shall receive orders from me to the contrary; and I do accordingly, in his Majesty's name, hereby require and command all his subjects in this province, and others whom it may concern, on pain of disobedience, to be aiding and assisting to such commissioned officers, and others who are or may be commissioned by me, in the execution of their said commissions for his Majesty's service.

Given under my hand and seal of arms at Montreal, this 9th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, in the 15th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and so forth.

GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command, H. I. CRAMAHE.

By the above proclamation it appears, that the province of Canada is not a little behind the other colonies in a spirited contention against the lawless views and principles of the present despotic ministry.

C A M B R I D G E, October 5.

The following letters were lately intercepted in the brig Dolphin, capt. Wallace, from Quebec to Boston, and are now published by authority, to shew that the brave and enlightened Canadians are as fully sensible of the blessings of a free government as their Southern brethren, and will doubtless soon join the great union now formed for the defence and preservation of American liberty.

"Sir, Quebec, Sep. 6th, 1775. "I have the honour to inform your excellency, that by gen. Carleton's orders I have taken up a vessel to transport a quantity of cattle, sheep, &c. a present from the province of Quebec to the sick and wounded soldiers of his Majesty's forces at Boston; bills of lading for which, together with the charter party, I have enclosed to major Sheriff. "I still continue to send (by order of gen. Carleton) as many bullocks and sheep as the deck of each trans-

port will contain, which I hope meets with your excellency's approbation. I could wish the cattle were better, but in general they are very poor and small in this country. Gen. Carleton has given me directions to contract for some forage, in order to be in readiness to load the transports he expects you will send to Quebec this fall; and I am in hopes I shall be able to procure a quantity of oats and hay time enough to dispatch the transports you may think proper to send.

"I hope you will pardon me for reminding you of my situation; my length of service and pretensions as an officer, I took the liberty to set forth in a memorial I transmitted to your excellency by the last transport that failed; and I shall only add, that when a proper opportunity offers, I hope you will take the prayer of it into consideration, and grant me either the purchase of a company, or one in a new corps, which ever your excellency shall think most proper.

"No prospect yet of the militia being embodied here; nor do I think they will. Gen. Carleton, I am apt to think, is afraid to give the order: let them refuse to obey; and I believe this year will pass over without the Canadians doing any thing in favour of government. This day's post has brought an account that the rebels have taken post at Point St. Charles, with a body of troops; if so, they may have thoughts of advancing into this province. I would wish of course were I had had a letter from you yesterday. We are told here that Mr. Schuyler is holding court at Ticonderoga. In short, sir, you must look for a diversion in favour of the army immediately under your excellency's command, this year, from Canada; the language here being only to defend the province; and it is generally thought here, that in the rebels were to push forward a body of four or five thousand men, the Canadians would lay down their arms, and not fire a shot. I hope you will pardon my thus writing so freely, and not impute it to presumption, as it is merely intended to let your excellency into a true state of facts, for from many other quarters you may have interested accounts.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect, Your excellency's most obedient humble servant, THO. GAMBLE."

To his excellency gen. Gage. THO. GAMBLE. Quebec, Sep. 6, 1775.

"Dear sir, I enclose you a charter-party for a vessel taken up by order of maj. gen. Carleton, to transport some live stock purchased by a contribution in this province, for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers of his Majesty's forces at Boston, also bills of lading.

"The vessel belongs to John Dunn, your old friend, though chartered by Mr. Grant; and I am to beg you will do every good office in your power to the master, either by employing the vessel, or should he return this fall to Quebec, by assisting him to get out of the port of Boston with a little pitch and tar, with wine, candies, and some other articles that are much wanted here. The freight Mr. Dunn begs you will pay at Boston, as per agreement with Mr. Grant, to enable the master to purchase a cargo at your part, as it was the hopes of making something by the profits of her cargo back, that induced Dunn and Grant to let me have her; and it makes no difference to the crown whether it is paid at Boston or by me here. In short, Dunn writes to you on the subject, and to his letter I refer you.

"The rebels have taken post at Point O'Fare, and an invasion of the province is expected. Should that take place, I am apt to think the Canadians will lay down their arms, and not fire a shot. Their minds are all poisoned by emissaries from New-England, and the damned rascals of merchants here and at Montreal. General Carleton is, I believe, afraid to order out the militia, lest they should refuse to obey. In short, the Quebec bill is of no use; on the contrary, the Canadians talk of that damned abused word Liberty.

Remember me to all with you, and be lieve me yours, very sincerely, THO. GAMBLE."

To Major Sheriff, D. Q. M. G.

N E W - Y O R K, October 9.

Extract of a letter from Schenectady, September 26.

This afternoon an express arrived at Albany from our army, which mentions they had met with great success, had taken a schooner well manned and armed, killed all the people on board, and possessed themselves of a twelve pounder. The companies of New-England men landed at St. John's, and engaged a party of regulars going to the fort with carts, cattle, and provisions, which they took; and defeated the regulars. Capt. Yates, commander of a company of Germans, and one lieutenant Van Slyk, of this town, have greatly distinguished themselves; which has recommended them to the notice of gen. Montgomery. Five hundred Canadians have voluntarily joined our army.

Extra of a letter from general Schuyler, to the Provincial Congress at New-York, dated at Ticonderoga, September 29, 1775.

"I am still confined with the remains of an inveterate disorder. I have this moment received a line from general Montgomery; he holds St. John's besieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great numbers. We have taken fifteen prisoners, seven of which are soldiers, and the rest unfriendly Canadians and Scotchmen in the service of the ministry."

By capt. Little, in eleven days from Charlestown, South-Carolina, we are informed, that on the 15th of September, the commander of his Majesty's ship Tamer, and another armed vessel, pressed two of capt. Little's men, and two passengers, likewise hands out of all the vessels they could come at, on purpose to assist them in taking the cannon from Fort Johnston, but could not effect their design; the Tamer's barge with a number of armed men went on shore, spiked up some of the cannon, and threw the carriages over the walls; next morning before day, about 500 of the militia took possession of the fort, and in a few hours had several of the guns mounted again; the fort is in good repair; the Tamer and the armed vessel very prudently withdrew from the reach of the cannon, and fell further down the harbour, where they lie. The governor is on board of one of them.

"We are informed, from undoubted authority, that lord William Campbell, governor of South-Carolina, has fled with the utmost precipitation on board the man of war in the harbour. The committee of Charlestown having very fortunately discovered, that his excellency had employed one Cameron, an Indian commissary in the interior parts of that province, to engage the la-

dians in the ministerial service, who had actually enlisted 600 of them, and furnished them with every necessary in order to butcher the back inhabitants. This plan was discovered by a gentleman who seized the express on his way from said Cameron to the governor, whom he knew to be disaffected to the American cause, and conveyed the dispatches to the provincial committee. The above gentleman disguised himself in a drover's habit, and attended the express to the governor's house, and heard the conversation between them, and then discovered the whole plot to the committee.

His Majesty's sloop of war, the Viper, arrived here last Saturday, in thirty hours, from Rhode Island. She left England after the news arrived there of the battle of Munker's-Hill, is but 14 days from Boston, and has brought dispatches for all his Majesty's governments on the continent; we hear she is to last in a few days for the Southern governments.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in the city, dated Jul. 26, 1775.

"I have seen the ministry, and conferred with the first personages near our sovereign, and with confidence can assure you that I have not heard one word from the lips of those people, that had the least tendency to inflame the colonists. I find the language of humanity breathes forth their bosoms, and seems to have a compulsion, for a people under an unhappy situation, to serve I use the common phrase here, Lord of the motion as explained to me, and generally understood in England, was certainly the ground-work of the necessary superstructure, if not an ample compensation for the demands of America. Its limitation is contained within the compass of a few words, viz. that we are to receive from external and internal taxation, on each colony giving by way of requital, money towards defraying that expence necessary for the defence of the empire; believe me the quantum as I am informed, is not the object; but an acknowledgment of that superintending power, always exercised by Great Britain over its external dominions, a superintending power absolutely necessary for promoting the happiness of colonies, so widely differing in commercial interests. It is true Great Britain reserves a power to lay duties on such articles of commerce, as interfere with its own manufactures, but the revenue arising from such duties, to be carried to account of the colony where they are laid. It likewise reserves a power to compel any refractory colony to fulfil its engagement. In our testimony, good Sir, some colonies have refused to contribute their quotas when the service of America required its united force; ever some of the assemblies and continental conventions complained of it, and declared that parliament should interfere to compel the delinquent colonies to do what was necessary. I am informed here, that parliament has by its constitution certain inherent rights, which it cannot divest itself of; that of a supreme legislative power over the extended dominions is one, unity and in this case I am well informed, certainly will give the colonies such securities, that it will not exercise it except in the cases above-mentioned. The inexperience of exercising this power over the colonies in all cases is manifest, that is after the controverted points are settled. Viewing the dispute, in the light I have here pointed it out, why will not America meet England on a friendly and equitable ground, and settle the dispute by negotiation, rather than let the horrors of civil war ensue devaluation thro' your once happy peaceful land--painful reflection---I his dispute must have an end. If it is settled by the longest sword, the cause of the quarrel will be forgot, and the terms of peace adequate to the success of the victorious. Why will the demands of America be left in so precarious a situation? the events of war are uncertain, the battle is not always in favour of the strong; every thing that I see round me indicates vigorous measures on the part of England. It is in peace with its neighbouring states, trade flourishing at home and tranquillity in every county. The parliament in all events determined to support its authority, and I believe as willing to give generous terms to the colonies. I have but too great reason to believe America has had many false friends on this side the Atlantic; I mean those who conveyed from hence wrong accounts of the situation of affairs here, which made the Americans view them thro' a false medium: Local politics influenced some, others oppose government on any principles, and care not if America was deluged in blood, if their private purposes were answered. Why will not the friends of peace now stand forth, and endeavour to heal the wound before it becomes incurable? The spirit of England beats high. The most vigorous measures you may depend on will be pursued, if success attends the king's troops, you can easily foresee the consequences. A flourishing and once happy country reduced to the greatest distress, commerce, that source of wealth, banished the coast, civil discord diffused through all ranks of people. The bands of civil society dissolved, and anarchy, with all its baneful attendants, substituted in the place of good order. On the other hand, if the provincials succeed, it must be in the course of many hard fought battles. And pray will success on their side be an equivalent for the loss they must sustain in the pursuit of it? it will not. The American trade must suffer, the farmer, the merchant, and the wealthy inhabitants, who by many years industry, have purchased a peaceful retirement from the busy world, must be reduced to the lowest ebb of distress. And for what? In pursuit of an object which could be obtained on easy and honourable terms. Exert yourself, my dear friend, in your country's cause! Promote as far as you can, a reconciliation between the parent and her children. I wish not to see America lose a particle of its rights, but I wish to see that right obtained in a manner consistent with the dignity of Britons and of Christians. It has been said American petitions have not been received. Let not this opinion prevent another application in this mode. If it is done in time and constitutionally, believe me success will attend it. I love America. I have chosen it voluntary for my residence, and I hope to spend the evening of my life in your western world. This is the impulsive cause of my writing so freely to you. I am convinced the language I wd. would not be acceptable to many on your continent. It is the language of a real friend to America. Be not any longer duped by a discontented, disappointed faction on this side the Atlantic; nor the local politics of false friends in America. May kind providence dissipate the impending clouds which threaten your ruin and may the olive once more extend its branches over your western world, in my sincere and constant wish I salute with great truth for me, the partner of your happiness, and

those tend and parent "You did, nor n P H I Capt. R arrived in 16th, the August: l 28 guns, C Torbay... had under informed small arm of gunpow failer, the coming do Robinsou. had failed by strong had gone W I Captain and Quee to relieve gulars, the Markham from Frin captain Nich Extra of rained there is July 1 "I he among a of admin think we the real some int The kir heart, a all his p mented su ed, v cient to only wi you: war will Ireland. low a fr moved, Americer on e ve not oth "Ye and ma they to them-o pose, of out me drinks about few pa not o vindica only pa to d got nei a print binder times: not get whole of Mr. C return answer weeks, of the familie dition: We ton, in he exp We Gazett Carroll tuxeat tember and ac He profess in he d ner, an in priv nection widow Few we, wi from t vices, them p the gr nitely tues, at this w At a the 12 Dent, Hanfor Harri when for a of the gentle Hawke T. H