

ty, pretended they were converts to foryism: on which they were permitted to embark on board a vessel, and to sail from Boston, in company with two real Tories. When they had got off to a convenient distance from that seat of despotism, our friends above mentioned obliged their two tory companions to accompany them into Salem, where they arrived last Tuesday.

W A T E R T O W N, October 9.

Gen. Howe, since he took the command of the butchering army, in order to shew his skill in the art militaire on Friday last began a smart cannonade, when 99 shot were fired from the several batteries at Boston on the army at Roxbury, without doing any other damage than wounding one man in the arm and killing two cows.

N E W P O R T, October 9.

By the motions of some of the men of war and transports in this harbour, last Monday, it was suspected they intended to take off live stock from the farms on the south part of this island, called Brenton's Neck, the ensuing night; whereupon a number of persons went down in the evening and brought off 1000 sheep and between forty and fifty head of horned cattle from several farms; but there still remained a considerable number of cattle, sheep and hogs, on two farms belonging to Jabez and Benjamin Brenton, great part of which, it is supposed, were by them to be collected for and sold to the men of war, to be sent to Boston, for the express purpose of supplying our inveterate enemies. The next day the ships took off from said Brenton's farms, about 20 head of cattle and 150 sheep; on Wednesday they took off 6 more cattle. There being still left on the farms of James, Abiel and Benjamin Brentons between 60 and 70 head of cattle. On Wednesday and Thursday morning, about 300 minute-men arrived from the county of Providence, Liverton, and little Compton, under the command of Colonels Peck Hopkins and William Richmond Esqrs, and as soon as they had refreshed themselves they marched into the Neck, and brought off 66 horned cattle, some sheep, hogs, and poultry, the ships the same time lying within gun shot, and discharged several cannon at them, but without any effect.

This town having been threatened to be fired on from the men of war, on account of the armed force which in their appearance here a great many of the inhabitants moved part of all their effects out; and many left the town. The carts, chaises, riding chairs, and trucks, were so numerous, that the streets and roads were almost block'd up with them. Thursday and Friday being rainy and windy, the poor women and children were much exposed in looking out for some place of safety; the people continued moving out very fast all Saturday and yesterday with their effects.

It is almost impossible to conceive what infamous rascally tricks have been made use of to distress this town, by the abandoned set of ministerial tools here.

The ships in this harbour, last week seized several vessels loaded with wood, from Long Island; which vessels, we are well assured, had Capt. Wallace's permission to fetch wood for the supply of this town.

Saturday afternoon the ships stole Glasgow, and Swan a brig with 6 guns, and one or two small bomb-combers three or four tenders, two transports and several wood vessels, &c. making in all 18 sail, weighed anchor and went up the river, entered the harbour of Bristol and demanded 300 sheep, which not being complied with, between 8 and 9 o'clock they began a heavy firing on the town, and continued it upwards of an hour; in which time a number of shot went through the houses of William Bradford Esq; Capt. Ingraham, damaged the church a little, and several shops, stables, &c. The women and children, in great distress (dark and rainy as it was) were obliged to leave their habitations, and seek shelter in the adjacent country. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a committee was appointed to go on board, who settled the matter by giving or selling 30 sheep. In the small defenceless town of Bristol, were near 100 persons very sick, and dead, at the time of this firing, and we are assured, two sick persons actually died of the fright.

We hear the men of war have cut up a quantity of corn at Popoquash or Hog Island.

N E W Y O R K, October 19.

The following are copies of letters which lately passed between his Excellency Governor Tryon and Whitehead Hicks, Esq; mayor of this city.

N E W Y O R K, October 19.

The following are copies of letters which lately passed between his Excellency Governor Tryon and Whitehead Hicks, Esq; mayor of this city.

"SIR,

"FROM undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the continental congress have recommended it to the provincial congress, to seize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myself by name: I am therefore to desire you will inform the corporation and citizens of this city, that I place my security here in their protection; that when that confidence is withdrawn by any seizure of my person, the commander of his Majesty's ships of war in the harbour will demand that the inhabitants deliver me on board the fleet; and on refusal, enforce the demand with their whole power: therefore, anxious to prevent, if possible, to great a calamity to this city, as well as inconvenience to myself, I am ready, should the voice of the citizens be unfavourable to my staying among them, immediately to embark on board the Asia, requesting that the citizens will defeat every attempt that may be made to hinder my removal with my domestics and effects, should that be their wish; since I returned to this province, with every honourable intention to serve them, consistent with my bounden duty to my sovereign.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
WILLIAM TRYON.

"Whitehead Hicks, Esq; mayor
of the city of New-York."

New-York, October 14, 1775.

"SIR,

"INSTANTLY upon the receipt of your Excellency's commands signified by your letter of yesterday I called the magistrates and assistants to a common council, upon its important contents. The members of the corporation unanimously expressed themselves upon this

occasion in terms of the strongest affection and confidence, respecting their governor; and I am persuaded, Sir, that their fellow-citizens (for I consulted as many individuals without doors as the time would permit) are utterly disinclined to your removal from the capital of your province.

"The city committee, which is a very numerous body of reputable inhabitants, elected at a convention of the whole town, before your last arrival, were immediately convened upon my acquainting the chairman with your Excellency's letter, and in a very little time I had their sentiments in writing, under the signature of their chairman, which I now communicate, as a confirmation of what it gives me the greatest pleasure to declare, that the citizens confiding in your friendship to a colony, which you have governed with so much reputation, earnestly desire you will continue your residence among us; and from the declarations and temper of the people at large, I have not the least doubt of your enjoying the most ample protection. I have the honour to be, with the highest esteem and respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
WHITEHEAD HICKS."

"His Excellency William Tryon, Esq;
New-York, Oct. 14, 1775.

"SIR,

"I HAVE received your letter in answer to my application to the corporation and citizens of yesterday, to obtain their assurances either of protection while among them, or security to remove on board the king's ship; but as they have not authorized you to pledge to me their assurances of security in either case, my duty in this hour of alarm, will not justify me to my sovereign, in staying longer on shore, without positive declarations of their full protection under every circumstance.

"I beg you will present my best thanks to the corporation and citizens, for their affectionate and friendly wishes towards me.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM TRYON.

Whitehead Hicks, Esq; mayor
of the city of New-York."

New-York, Oct. 14, 1775.

"SIR,

"WHEN your Excellency's letter of Saturday came to hand, the day was so far spent, that I had no prospect of an opportunity to take the sense of the citizens upon it till Monday, and then unfortunately the chairman and deputy chairman of the committee, I mentioned in my last letter, and many of the members were out of town.

"On Tuesday morning they met and deliberated upon it, and had a second convention for that purpose in the evening, and the result of their councils appear in the written answer they sent me, and which I now have the honour to transmit to your Excellency.

"Permit me to add, Sir, that the friendly and respectful terms in which people of all ranks express themselves, concerning your Excellency, on this occasion, and their anxiety at the thought of your retiring from the capital, are very satisfactory to the corporation, and in particular to your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,
WHITEHEAD HICKS.
To his Excellency William Tryon, Esq;."

Committee-chamber, Oct. 18, 1775.

"SIR,

"HIS Excellency Governor Tryon's second letter to your worship of the 14th inst. has been laid before the committee. We flattered ourselves that the sentiments of respect expressed in answer to his Excellency's first letter to your worship, and the assurances that his information from Philadelphia was ill-grounded, would have removed every suspicion of injury intended to his person or property.

"We can with great truth assure his Excellency, that we are not apprehensive of the least danger to his person or property; and that he may rest assured, of all that protection from us, and our fellow-citizens, which will be consistent with the great principle of our safety and preservation: Declaring, at the same time, that we have the utmost confidence in his Excellency's disposition to serve the true interest of this colony: and that he will, by his wife and prudent mediation, use his best offices to restore that harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, so ardently wished for by us. The committee, therefore, cannot but again express their most earnest desire, that his Excellency would continue his residence among a people, who have the most grateful sense of his upright and disinterested administration.

"We have the pleasure to acquaint your Worship, that the above letter was unanimously approved of in a full committee,
And are, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
(By order of the committee)
JAAC LOW, chairman.

The Worshipful Whitehead Hicks, Esq;."

By accounts, dated the fourth of October, we are informed, that Gen. Montgomery was carrying on his approaches towards Fort St. John's with the utmost vigour; and that the officers and men bear the severities of that climate with great firmness and fortitude.

Yesterday morning died at his lodgings in this city, Michael Creslop, Esq; of the colony of Virginia, and first captain of the corps of riflemen, a gentleman of great reputation as a soldier, and highly esteemed as a citizen. His remains will be interred to-morrow evening with the honours of war, attended by all the military of this city.

Oct. 16 Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, from undoubted authority; dated October 5th, 1775.

"Gentlemen,

"By an intelligent person from Boston, the 3d inst. I am informed, that a fleet consisting of one 64. and one 20-gun ships, two sloops of 18 guns two transports with 600 men, were to sail from Boston as yesterday; their destination a prof. und. secret. That they took on board 4 mortars and 4 howitzers, with other artillery calculated for the bombardment of a town. I have thought it proper to apprise every considerable town on the coast

of this armament, that they may be on their guard: should I receive any further account of their destination, it shall be forwarded.

"The same person also informs, that an express is on arrived 4 days before from England, at Boston, which he left the 8th of August. Gen. Gage and most of the officers who were at Lexington are recalled, and sail this day. Gen. Howe succeeds to the command. Six ships of the line and two cutters, under Sir Peter Dennis, are coming out: Five regiments and 1000 marines may be expected at Boston in three or four weeks. The prospect of accommodation; but on the other hand, every appearance of the war being pushed with the utmost vigour."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge.

Dr. Church, (surgeon-general of the army and chairman of the committee of safety at Watertown) having been found guilty of traitorous practices, in corresponding with the enemy, is put under an arrest."

We are informed that Dr. Church is confined in a house opposite to the head quarters in Cambridge; his correspondence, it is said, was carried on in cypars with a field-officer in Gen. Gage's army in Boston.

We hear that Dr. Franklin, Thomas Lynch, and Benjamin Harrison, Esquires, three of the delegates, a few days ago, passed through this province, on their way to Cambridge.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South Carolina, dated September 12.

"We are not altogether without our fears from the Indian enemy, but our negroes are quite quiet since the execution of one of the most sensible and most daring of them, named Jemmy, a free negro, who was found guilty of having endeavoured to cause an insurrection. It is a general received opinion that we shall have troops here in the winter, and all preparations are making to oppose them; many people have all their valuable goods and furniture packed, and stores are building in the country to lodge them in."

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, October 5.

"Our last accounts from St. John's inform us, that Col. Allen, with about 30 of our men and 40 Canadians, made an attempt to take possession of Montreal, but that governor Carleton (at a half Johannes each man) had prevailed on a number of the inhabitants, to assist some few regulars; who beat off our party, took Col. Allen prisoner, with some others; and as many killed and wounded. The party that came out of Montreal were more worsted than our men, had many killed; amongst which it is supposed were several principal inhabitants of the city.

"The expedition was a thing of Col. Allen's own head, without orders from the generals; and from whom (as we'll as others) he receives much censure. If they had been apprized of it, they could have put him in a situation to have succeeded without much danger; but Allen is a high-flying genius, pursues every scheme on its first impression, without consideration, and much less judgment. It was with the utmost difficulty and through the greatest entreaty, that Gen. Schuyler permitted him to go with the army, knowing his natural disposition; and indeed his fears have proved not groundless; and though trifling our loss, and the detachment, yet it gives a check to our progress.

"General Montgomery writes, they have got a battery of two twelve pounders and two mortars open on our enemy; our shells are thrown into the fort; they, on their part, do little damage to us. I think but two men have been killed, one by a cannon ball, and the other by a shell."

"When the Turks were beaten by the Spaniards in the sea fight of Lepanto, the latter boasted that they would soon destroy the Turkish empire. A shrewd seneschal roved them for their vaunting, and told them, that the loss of a single battle to the Turks, who had innumerable resources, was but little a man clipping his beard, which would soon grow again; but if the Spaniards were to suffer a great defeat, it would be like clipping off an arm. So it will be in the contest with Great Britain and America; was worth or his tools to send 50,000 men to subdue the Americans to slavery, it would be all in vain. What the regulars lose they cannot recruit; but should the Americans lose 100,000 men their places would immediately be supplied by those, who would rather die than give up their liberty."

"Thursday evening, 7 o'clock. By a gentleman just arrived from the jetties, we are favoured with the following intelligence, which he received yesterday about noon from Mr. ———, a young gentleman of character, who lives about twenty-five miles from the seaside, viz. that a transport vessel, from whence, or where bound, not certainly known, was on shore at Brigantine beach, (about sixty miles from this city) on Tuesday afternoon last, that a captain, lieutenant and serjeant of the regulars had come to shore on the beach, and offered a large sum in half Johanneses to a man there, to put them on board a man of war, which they apprehended not to be far distant, which was refused.

"At the same time several sailors came on shore, who said they had been pressed on board, and informed, that some barrels of gun-powder, with the small arms, were hoisted overboard, with some soldiers cloathing; the vessel was left on the careen with the sand nearly up to her quarter-deck. The sailors left the beach, and came over to the main, when, it is said, they took to the woods.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, October 14.

The captain of the Kingfisher (a second mad Montague) it is said, lately seized upon, and forced on board his ship, an inhabitant of Norfolk or Portsmouth, for some trivial offence; who, after calling a court-martial, and giving him a fair trial (as they were pleased to term it) passed sentence upon him to receive thirty-nine lashes, which would have been executed, had not his Excellency the governor, on being acquainted with this base and unmanly conduct, interposed, who severely reprimanded the tyrant Montague, sent the man ashore, and desired he would take out a peace warrant against him.

Capt. Macartney of the Mercury man of war, has had his trial at Boston and was honourably acquitted; but he absolutely refuses to serve his majesty any longer, unless appointed to the command of a ship of greater force.