

W^hen it is reported, from the governor of England, that he has taken her passage capt. Deane, who is to sail on Friday, there are many other ladies, who are presumed to be the province; likewise some men, who are presumed to be the province, should they come into the province. It is currently reported here, that Mr. Livingston and Jerry Dugan, had raised 150 Canadians, the former with the title of lieut. colonel, the latter with that of major, who were near taking lord Pitt and general Carleton on the river Chamblie. Government reports that on general Carleton's publishing a pardon for those, that should come in at a certain time, that a greater part of them had abandoned their offices.

We are assured that several gentlemen in Ulster county have lately received letters (one of which is from an officer of note, dated the 4th instant) from our camp near St. John's, all which letters agree that capt. Prescott, the commanding officer at St. John's, had sent out a flag to general Montgomery, offering to surrender the fort, on being allowed to march out with the honours of war, and artillery; but that the general had returned for answer, that the possession of the ground was not his principal object, and that he could not capitulate on any terms but their surrendering as prisoners of war.

The letters also mention, that four or five hundred Canadians had joined our army, that great numbers of others were employed in providing necessaries for it, and that the people in general appeared very friendly, and ready to promote our design.

We have heard from several credible persons, that there was no truth in the report which was current last week, that colonel Allen and his party; or any of them, had been taken prisoners in Canada.

We hear from Rhode-Island, that col. Esck Hopkins, a brave and experienced officer, is arrived there at the town of Bristol, with 700 men, sent by general Washington, in order to protect the inhabitants from the piratical incursions of a captain Wallace, and other freebooters, acting under the pretended authority of a set of traitors, aiming to establish a tyrannical government on the ruins of the English constitution.

This pirate, Wallace, having presumed, in a cowardly dependence on his lawless force, to demand the property of the inhabitants, and, like other robbers, threatening them with destruction in case of refusal, which threat he enforced, by murderously and treasonably firing a number of shot against the town of Bristol, the inhabitants of which sent on board the said pirate a committee to expostulate with him on the baseness and villainy of his conduct.—In his vindication, he shewed them the orders of the more atrocious and bloody traitors under whose authority he acted, by which he was directed to fire upon, murder and destroy, every town or city where there should be the least appearance of men in arms, in order to defend their rights and liberties; and he told them that, in case there should be the least appearance of men in arms, in opposition to his illegal demands, he should certainly fire upon them. After he had, by threats, extorted from and robbed the inhabitants of as much of their property as they were, on such a sudden demand, able to produce, col. Hopkins and his forces arrived, and on being told Wallace's menace of firing on the town, in case of the appearance of men in arms, he let the people know his orders from the general, which were, at all events, to prevent the pirates from landing or receiving supplies from the shore; and that, instead of being intimidated from defending their property, by fear of the town being fired upon, they might be assured he would destroy the town rather than the pirates should land in or draw supplies or advantage from it.

It is probable this measure will be adopted with respect to all the sea-port towns in America, so that no more of them will experience the fate of Boston, where many thousands, relying on the faith of an inhuman villain, have long been starving to death by inches, under every circumstance of distress, and many more thousands have been cozened or plundered of their property.—But vengeance will soon overtake the wretches who have been actors in this horrid tragedy!

WILLIAMSBURG, October 7.

The following address was presented to Lord Dunmore by the corporation of Norfolk, in consequence of Mr. Holt, printer of that borough, being robbed of his printing materials, and his servants carried off by order of his lordship.

Oct. 14, 1775.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, his Majesty's lieutenant and governor-general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, &c.

WE his Majesty's faithful subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Norfolk, in common hall assembled, beg leave to represent to your lordship, that on this day a party of men under the command of Capt. Squire, of the Otter sloop of war, lying in the harbour, landed in the most public part of this borough, in the most daring manner, and in open violation of the peace and good order, seized on the printing utensils belonging to an inhabitant of this town, as well as the persons of two of his family.

We beg leave also to represent to your lordship, that this act is both illegal and riotous, and that, together with a musket ball fired into the town yesterday, from on board the King-Fisher, has greatly alarmed and incensed the inhabitants, and has occasioned a great number of the women and children to abandon this borough, and that, if these arbitrary proceedings pass unnoticed by your lordship, as chief magistrate of this colony, that none of the inhabitants are safe from insult and abuse. We therefore as our duty, represent this matter to your lordship, for your interposition.

We my lord, as men, and as a common hall, have ever preserved the peace of this town, and have never prevented the ships of war and others from being supplied with provisions, or any other necessaries, and have carefully avoided any other insults to any of his Majesty's servants. We had therefore hoped, that the inhabitants would never have been molested in their lawful business. We are sorry, however, to have it in our power to state this fact to your lordship; which we must, and do think a gross violation of all that men and freemen can hold dear.

Allow us to assure your lordship, that if the inhabitants had been disposed to rebel, that they were sufficiently able either to have cut off or taken prisoners the small party that came on shore; and this, we hope, is another proof of their peaceable intentions.

We the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Norfolk, do most earnestly entreat your lordship that the captains of the men of war may not reduce the inhabitants to the dreadful alternative of defending their persons, or tamely suffering themselves to be abused, and request, that your lordship will interpose your authority to put a final stop to such violent infringements of our rights, and to order the persons seized on by Capt. Squire, to be immediately put on shore, and the property to be replaced from whence it was taken.

To the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the Borough of NORFOLK.

Gentlemen,
I was an eye-witness to a party belonging to the Otter sloop of war landing at the hour and place you mention, and did see them bring off two of the servants belonging to the printer, together with his printing utensils; and I do really think they could not have rendered the borough of Norfolk or the county adjacent to it, a more essential service than depriving them of the means of poisoning the minds of the people, and exciting in them the spirit of rebellion and sedition and by that means drawing inevitable ruin and destruction on themselves and country. As to the illegality of the act, I am afraid some of you in this very common-hall assembled, ought to blush when you use the expression; as I know you cannot but be conscious that you have, by every means in your power, totally subverted the laws and constitution, and have been the advisers and abettors in throwing off all allegiance to that majesty's crown and government to whom you profess yourselves faithful subjects. As to the musket-ball being fired on the town I do believe there is not a man in it that is not satisfied it was an accident; and such a one as, I hope, will not happen again. But with regard to your having ever preferred the peace in your town, there is a recent proof to the contrary. As to your not repelling the insult, as you call it, or taking prisoners the small party that was on shore, I impute it to some other reasons (from your drums beating to arms during the greatest part of the time that the party was on shore) than to your peaceable intentions.

As to your last requisition, I do assure you, that every means in my power shall be employed, both with the navy and army, to preserve the peace, good order, and happiness of the inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, so long as they behave themselves as faithful subjects to his majesty. I expect, at the same time, that if any individual shall behave himself as your printer has done, by aspersing the characters of his majesty's servants, and others, in the most scurrilous, false, and scandalous manner, and by being the instigator of treason and rebellion against his Majesty's crown and government, and you do not take such steps as the law directs to restrain such offenders.

I do then expect, you will not be surprised if the military power interposes to prevent the total dissolution of all decency, order, and good government. But I promise the printer, on my honour, if he will put himself and servants under my protection, that they shall not meet with the least insult, and they shall be permitted to print every occurrence that happens during these unhappy disputes betwixt the mother country and her colonies, he only confining himself to truth, and representing matters in a fair, candid, impartial manner on both sides.

This, I hope, will convince you that I had nothing more in view, when I requested Capt. Squires to seize the types, than that the unhappy deluded public might no longer remain in the dark concerning the present contest, but that they should be furnished with a fair representation of facts, which I know never can happen whilst the press remains under the controul of its present dictators.

DUNMORE.

NEW BERN, North Carolina, Sept. 22.

This week will ever be remembered as the most remarkable epocha in the annals of this country, for the discovery of the grand repository and dark depotum of governor Martin's infernal magazine, which, with cool deliberation, he intended to deal out in missive weapons of death to the good people of this province. In the palace garden, and under a fine bed of cabbages, was discovered and dug up, a barrel containing about three bushels of gunpowder; in the palace cellar was also dug up, two quarter casks of the same commodity, the casks quite new, and marked R. B. In the palace garden was also dug up, about 1000 weight of musket-balls, lately cast, about 500 weight of iron swivel balls, a large quantity of small shot, lead, iron worms for the cannon, with stabs, rammers, artillery boxes, matches, and the whole apparatus for his park of artillery, which he would have certainly mounted at the palace, had not the appearance of the people of the town of Newbern, on his attempting to move the palace guns, driven him from the trenches before he had made them quite tenable. 'Tis said his excellency, the night before he took his precipitate flight from the palace, buried these engines of death, as they might remain in places of safety till he, or his creatures, might have an opportunity to use them. The palace cannon, 'tis said were spiked up after his excellency left the palace, by a person who no doubt will be obliged to answer for his conduct. As 'tis improbable the governor could procure these deadly weapons without assistance; the committee of this town and county are using their utmost diligence to discover the authors of so black a treachery.

Committee-chamber, Newbern, Aug. 2, 1775.

The following letter was wrote by his excellency governor Martin, to the hon. Lewis Henry De Rossett, Esq; in answer to an information giving him of his being charged with giving encouragement to the slaves to revolt from their masters. As the substance of this letter is truly alarming, his excellency therein publicly avowing the measure of arming the slaves against their masters, when every other means to preserve the king's government, should prove ineffectual, the committee have ordered the said letter to be published, as an alarm to the people of this province, against the horrid and barbarous designs of the enemies, not only to their internal peace and safety, but

to their lives, liberties, properties, and every other human blessing.

S I R,

Fort Johnston, June 24, 1775.

I BEG leave to make you my acknowledgements for your communication of the false, malicious and scandalous report, that has been propagated of me in this part of the province, of my having given encouragement to the negroes to revolt against their masters; and as I persuade myself you kindly intended thereby to give me an opportunity to refute so infamous a charge, I eagerly embrace this occasion, most solemnly to assure you, that I never conceived a thought of that nature. And I will further add my opinion, that nothing could ever justify the design falsely imputed to me, of giving encouragement to the negroes, "but the actual and declared rebellion of the king's subjects, and the failure of all other means to maintain the king's government."

Permit me therefore, sir, to request the favour of you to take the most effectual means to prevent the circulation of this most cruel slander, and to assure every body with whom you shall communicate on this subject, that so far from entertaining so horrid a design, I shall be ever ready and heartily disposed to concur in any measures "that may be consistent with prudence," to keep the negroes in order and subjection, and for the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the province.

I am,
With great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JO. MARTIN.

The hon. Lewis H. De Rossett, Esq;

Resolved unanimously, That his excellency governor Martin, by the whole tenor of his conduct since the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and her colonies, has manifested himself an enemy to American liberty and the rights and blessings of a free people; and that by his many wanton exertions of power as governor of this province, his hostile and dangerous letters to the ministry and general Gage, replete with falsehoods and misrepresentations of the true state of the province, he has proved himself to hold principles abhorrent to the rights of humanity, and justly forfeited all confidence with the people of this government.

Resolved unanimously, That notwithstanding the very great pains that have been taken by those who call themselves friends to government, and their favourable explanations of the emphatical words between turned commas in the body of the above letter, to make them speak a language different from their true import, they contain, in plain English, and in every construction of language, a justification of the design of encouraging the slaves to revolt, when every other means should fail, to preserve the king's government from open and declared rebellion. And the public avowal of a crime of so horrid and truly black a complexion could only originate in a soul lost to every sense of the feelings of humanity, and long hackneyed in the detestable and wicked purpose of subjugating these colonies to the most abject slavery.

By order,
R. COGDELL, chairman-
Committee-Chamber, Newbern, August 10.

The following letters have fallen into the hands of this committee. Their alarming tendency sufficiently apologizes for their publication. As governor Martin stands singly, as a provincial governor, in his unremitting ardor to commence hostilities against this province, are ministerial orders to him dissent, or his officious zeal to injure the people of his government prompted by any malevolent principle?

North-Carolina, Cape-Fear, June 23, 1775.

My dear Sir,

I TAKE the liberty to inclose herewith a letter to Mrs. Martin, whose safe arrival I am most anxious to hear, the wind having been easterly almost ever since her departure.

I shall be extremely obliged to you if you can send me, with the royal standard I mentioned to you some time ago, or without it if that is not to be had, a good tent and marquis, of the size of the colonel's tent in the army, with a tent bed to fit the boot of it, and furniture, viz. matras, bolsters and pillows, to be sent by any vessel bound to Cape-Fear river, or in default thereof, to Newbern, directed to the care of Mr. Cornell.

I should rejoice to see a prospect of a happy termination of the deplorable times, that more or less threaten the happiness of every man throughout the British dominions.

My compliments and warmest good wishes attend you and Mrs. White, and all your family, and I am, dear Sir, ever yours,

JO. MARTIN.

The hon. Henry White, Esq.

I forbear to give you your due additions on the outside of my letter to obviate prying curiosity.

Cruizer sloop of war, Cape-Fear river, July 21, 1775.

S I R,

I HAVE received your letter of the 15th inst. by Mr. Cunningham, and highly approve your proper and spirited conduct; while I cannot sufficiently express my indignation and contempt of the proceedings of Capt. General Spencer and his unworthy confederates. You and the other friends of government, have only to stand your ground firmly, and unite against the seditions, as they do against you, in firm assurance that you will be soon and effectually supported. I wait here to forward the purposes of the friends of government, or I would have been among you: At a proper season you may depend I shall render myself among you, and in the mean time let nothing discourage you.

The spirit of rebellion has lately received a most severe check in New-England, and I have not the least doubt that all that country is by this time entirely reduced by his Majesty's army, which, by my late advices, was carrying on its operations with the utmost vigour.

Major Sneed may be assured of my attention to all his wishes at a proper time.

I beg my compliments may be presented to Colonel M'Donald, and am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
JO. MARTIN.

Licut. Col. James Cotto, Anson County.

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