UNDS REWARD.

om the lubicriber, on Tueld fant, a dark bay or brown hor alt spring, upwards of 15 habities, and has a few gray hairs

trots and gallops, and when rold spirits, has a hanging main, h. le, and short back this tail who

very lately, was intended for unfailfulness of the person was intended for unfailfulness of the person was limit as short as a long book the were broken on the inside, and shout balf worm, but if he it, it very probable that one was time. Whoever takes up book at the thief be convicted, and as

at the thief be convicted, and the e reward, or so shillings for the horse should be a great diffance

ill be allowed if brought home

George's county, May 24, 2775, y given to all persons indebted a

either by bond, note, or open

ely come and fettle their refper

etermined to give no longer in

nis requisition, will be adverted to

e compulsory methods to enforce

JOSEPH DUVALL

INDS REWARD.

the subscriber, living in Kent and, the 8th of this instant, two

s, each of which has about three

S, about thirty years of age, a fellow, about five feet ten inches

, fhort dark hair; had on and od brown broad clath woat, and

nd breeches, and a pair of black with yellow metal buttons; as

w large sleeves, shirts, shoes and

about a6 years of age, five feet

ell made, fair fkin, ruddy com

hair; had on and took with him

e failor fashion, a purple under

a black filk handkerchief round

hite kersey breeches, and a pair of

one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock,

dall ribbed hole mired black and

f worn shoes, and square sted good hand; and they have both

arts of Pennsylvania. Whoever

id fervants, and fecures them fo

nay have them again, shall rective f taken out of the province, if in

nds, or half the above reward for

Calvert county, October 24, 1775

the subscriber, the 20th instant,

med Leven, about 26 years of age, high, his head has lately been

ad on and took with dury a gray with ofnabrigh, with metal but

ry cloth ditto without buttom, and a pair of tolerable good

I will give one guinea for appring him in any jail.

y, Patapico Neck, April 3, 1775. DOLLARS · REWARD.

orending a Rumaway.
o flave, fometimes known by the

but commonly answers to the

on abrupt leave of his oversem

has not yet returned; he is a

5 feet 9 inches high, strong made,

deceptive in conversation, firm

orts to perpetrate villainy, tho plausible in speech : he has fre-

ough a confiderable part of this e province of Pennsylvania; is possed, in the borough and coin-

posed, in the borougu and philatelphias is accommissed with Philadelphias is accommissed with Philadelphias

fore re-visit those places. His

a home manufactured long cloth s, and breeches, yarn flockings, ood shoes, nailed with hebs; he

s taken with him a blue German

road cloth vek, two pair of cot-

hread flockings, two white shirts a good caftor hat with band and

od pumps, with a pair of doubte s. He has a mark of diffinction, or fome other motive, he is ears

of his ears (but which is forgot)

the other. The above reward

uld be taken up out of the pre-

om Baltimore town in the pro-

ree pounds if 30, and forty hil-

h reasonable travelling expence, charge under the act of assembly, THOMAS JONES.

to be fold at the Printing-Office,

THOMAS JONES.

W. SMITH,

RICHARD GRAVES

y respect to persons.

CAMBRIDGE, February 1.

The following is the form of government lately assumed by the colony of New-Hampshire.

In CONGRESS, at EXETER, Jan. 5, 1776.

E, the members of the congress of the colony of New-Hampshire, chosen and appointed by the free suffrages of the people of said colony, and authorised and empowered by them to meet toether, and use such means, and pursue such measures, s we shall judge best for the public good; and in paricular to establish some form of government, provided hat measure should be recommended by the continental congress: And a recommendation to that purpose havng been transmitted to us from the said congress, have aken into our ferious confideration the unhappy cir-umstances into which this colony is involved, by neans of many grievous and oppressive acts of the Briish parliament; depriving us of our native and confitutional rights and privileges; to enforce obedience to which acts, a powerful fleet and army have been fent nto this country, by the ministry of Great-Britain, who have exercised a wanton and cruel abuse of their power, in destroying the lives and properties of the coonists, in many places, with fire and sword, taking the thips and lading from many of the honest and industrious inhabitants of this colony, employed in commerce, agreeable to the laws and customs a long time

The fudden and abrupt departure of his excellency John Wentworth, Efq; our late governor, and feveral of the council, leaving us destitute of legislation; and no executive courts being open to punish criminal offenders, whereby the lives and properties of the honest people of this colony are liable to the machinations and evil designs of wicked men.

Therefore, for the prefervation of peace and good order, and for the security of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this colony, we conceive ourselves reduced to the necessity of establishing a form of government, to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great-Britain; protesting and declaring that we never fought to throw off our dependence upon Great-Britain, but felt ourselves happy under her protection, while we could enjoy our conftitutional rights and privileges-and that we shall rejoice f fuch a reconciliation between us and our parent tate can be effected as shall be approved by the continental congress, in whose prudence and wisdom we

Accordingly, pursuant to the trust reposed in us, We do resolve that this congress assume the name, power, and authority, of a house of representatives or affembly, for the colony of New-Hampshire. And that the faid house then proceed to choose twelve persons. being reputable freeholders and inhabitants within this colony, in the following manner: viz. Five in the county of Rockingham, two in the county of Stafford, two in the county of Hillsborough, two in the county of Cheshire, and one in the county of Graston, to be a distinct and separate branch of the legislature, by the name of a Council for this colony, to continue as such until the third Wednesday in December next; any seven of whom to be a quorum to do business.

That such council appoint their president; and, in his absence, that the senior counsellor preside.

That a secretary be appointed by both branches, who may be a counsellor, or otherwise as they shall

That no act or resolve be valid, and put into execu-tion, unless agreed to and passed by both branches of

the legislature. That all public officers for the said colony, and each county, for the current year, be appointed by the council and assembly, except the several clerks of the executive courts, who shall be appointed by the justices of the respective courts. of the respective courts.

That all bills, resolves, or votes, for raising, levying, and collecting money, originate in the house of repre-

That at any sessions of the council and assembly, neither branch shall adjourn for any longer time than from Saturday till the next Monday, without confent

And it is further refolved, that if the present unhappy dispute with Great-Britain should continue longer than this present year, and the continental congress give no instructions or directions to the contrary, the council be chosen by the people of each respective council and house of county, in such manner as the council and house of representatives shall order.

That general and field officers of the militia, on any vacancy, be appointed by the two houses, and all inferior officers be chosen by the respective companies.

That all officers of the army be appointed by the two houses, except they should direct otherwise in case of any emergency.

That all civil officers for the colony, and for each county, be appointed, and the time of their continuance in office be determined, by the two houses, except clerks of courts, and county treasurers, and recorders

That a treasurer, and a recorder of deeds, for each county, be annually chosen by the people of each county respectively; the votes for such officers to be returned to the respective courts of general sessions of the peace, in the county, there to be afcertained, as the council and affembly half necessiter direct.

That precepts in the name of the council and affemly, figned by the president of the council, and the speaker of the house of representatives, shall issue an-

nually, at or before the first day of November, for the choice of a council, and house of representatives, to be returned by the third Wednesday in December then next enfuing, in such manner as the council and af-fembly shall hereaster prescribe.

The following are the gentlemen chosen counsellers for the colony of New-Hampshire, viz.—County of Rockingham, hon. Meshech Weare, Matthew Thornton, William Whipple, Nathaniel Folsom, and Josiah Bartlett, Bíqrs.—County of Stafford, hon. Ebenezer Thompson, and John Wentworth, Esqrs.—County of Hillsberough, hon. Wyseman Clagget, and Jonathan Blanchard, Esqrs.—County of Chesaire, hon. Samuel Ashley, and Benjamin Giles, Esqrs.—County of Grafton, hon. John Hurd, Efq.

## NEW-YORK, February 8.

Extrast of a letter from Colonel (now Brigadier-general) Arnold, dated Camp before Quebec, Jan. 6, 1776.

" Before this reaches you, I make no doubt you will have heard of our misfortune of the 31st ult. and will be anxious for my safety. I should have wrote you before, but a continual hurry of business has prevented me: the command of the army, by the death of my truly great and good friend Gen. Montgomery, devolved on me; a talk I find too heavy under my present circumstances. I received a wound by a ball, through my left leg, at a the time I had gained the first battery, at the Lower Town, which by the loss of blood rendered me very weak. As foon as the main body came up, with fome assistance, I returned to the hospital, near a mile, on foot, being obliged to draw one leg after me, and great part of the way under the continual hre of the enemy from the walls, at no greater distance than 50 yards. I providentially escaped, though several were shot down at my side.—I soon learned the death of our general, who attacked the town at the fide opposite to me: he behaved heroically-marched up in the face of their cannon, and when he had nearly gained the pass-received the fatal shot-or the town would have been ours. This occasioned the disaster that afterwards happened to my detachment, which, after the general defeat, had the whole garrison to encounter, under every disadvantage of ground, &c. to return was impossible, as the r. ut was within 50 yards, and exposed to the fire of the whole garriton, who had brought feveral field pieces out of one of the gates, which our people would have been obliged to pais. In this fituation they maintained their ground near three hours, but being overpowered with numbers, were obliged at last to lay down their arms; about 300, including Capt. Lamb of New-York and part of the train, were ta en prisoners, and as near as I can judge about 60 killed and wounded. Captain Oswald is among the prisoners, he was with me in a selected party of about 25, who attacked the first battery: he behaved gallantly and gained much honour. The prisoners are used politely, and supplied with every thing the garrison affords. Governor Carleton sent to let me know, that the soldiers baggage, if I pleased, might be sent to them, which I shall impredictely send. might be fent to them, which I shall immediately fend. Though the enemy now are double our number, they have as yet made no attempt to come out. We are as well prepared to receive them, as we can possibly be in our present situation, divided at a distance of two miles. I expect Gen. Wootter from Montreal in a few days with a reinforcement—I hope we shall be properly supported with troops by the Congres—I have no thoughts of leaving this proud town, until I first enter it in tri-umph. My wound has been exceeding painful, but is now eafy, and the furgeons affire me will be well in now early, and the surgeons assure me will be well in eight weeks. I know you will be anxious for me. That Providence, which has carried me through so many-dangers, is still—my protection; I am in the way of my duty, and know no sear."

Extract of another letter from the same, dated Jan. 14.

"The charge which has devolved upon me, has been a most arduous task; our last disaster so disheartened the troops, that I have had the greatest difficulty to keep them together. Our whole force, fince the attack, amounts to no more than 700 men. We were for fome time in expectation of an attack from the garrison, which confifted of 1500, but they have as yet thought proper to continue in their strong hold and we have effectually blocaded them up. Gen. Wooster whom I for some time expected, acquaints me he cannot leave Montreal, but will send me a reinforcement as foon as possible. Our duty has been extremely hard and fatiguing in this inclement climate, where the snow is now four feet deep on a level; but what cannot foldiers do, who are fighting for liberty and their country? I make no doubt of a large reinforcement heing lent us, as early as possible, and of being in Quebec before the

Sunday last arrived the Mercury sloop of war from Boston, with whom came Gen. Clinton, in his way to the southward, on a friendly visit to his excellency governor Tryon.

The two armies from Connecticut and New-Jersey

are arrived in town.

## PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

Last night arrived here capt. Souder from Grenada. On his passage he spoke a vessel from Corke, the master of which informed him, that 25 transports, with 4000 troops on board, had sailed from Corke for America. Capt. Souder says, before he left Grenada a London paper-arrived-there, of the 30th of November, with a lift of thirty nine commissioners, that were appointed to treat with the congress, among whom were lord Howe and governor Johnson.

A gentleman, who arrived Wednesday night from

Cadiz, fays that the English conful, at that place, told him he had received a letter from lord Weymouth, in which his lordship informed him that lord Howe and captain Barrington were to go to America, in order to treat with the congress.

## WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. g.

By advices from the army under Col. Howe, we learn, that they abandoned Norfolk last Tuesday, after removing the poor inhabitants, with what effects they could carry along with them, and demolishing the in-trenchments which lord Dunmore threw up a little before he fled on board the fleet now lying before that place. What few houses remained after the late bombardment were likewise destroyed, safter being valued, to prevent our enemies taking shelter in them. Thus, in the course of five weeks, has a town, which contained upwards of 6000 inhabitants, many of them in affluent circumstances, a place that carried on an extensive trade and commerce, confequently affording bread to many thousands, been reduced to afties, and become desolate, through the wicked and cruel machinations of lord North and the junto, aided by their faithful fervants, my lord Dunmore with his motley army, and the renowned capt. Bellew, commodore of his Britannic ma-jesty's seet in Virginia, and his generous and valiant crew. Truly may it be now faid,

Never can true reconcilement grow Where wounds of deadly bate have piere'd fo deep.

The troops are now stationed at Kemp's landing, the Great Bridge, and in about Suffolk.

The cannonading heard last Thursday se'nnight, at Norfolk, was occasioned by a detachment of our troops under major Eppes, attacking a number of black and white people from the men of war, who had landed to steal tobacco. Major Eppes drove them back, after killing four negroes and two white men, upon which the ships began to fire. We hear lord Dunmore and his friends are exceedingly uneasy, and a good deal frightened, upon hearing that the continental fleet is defigned against them; and indeed they have very good reason, for, as sure as a rifle (and that they well know is pretty true) commodore Hopkins will pay them a vifit so soon as he is joined by the Maryland squadron.

Feb. 10. Col. Henry received the following letter last night, by express, from Col. Grayson at Hampton: "Yesterday evening the Kingfisher went down towards the Capes, and this morning the returned, in company with a fifty gun ship and some tenders. They are all now at anchor, just below the light-house."

Last Thursday night a great light was seen towards Portsmouth, which was supposed to be that town in

A schooner from Salem, and another from Ipswich,

both in ballast, the latter with 2001. on board, in continental dollars, were taken last Tuesday, by two tenders, and carried into the harbour of Norfolk. They were bound in here for corn. A party from the men of war went on shore at Nor-

folk, under cover of their cannon, and took out of the warehouses five hogsheads of tobacce, notwithstanding the rifle-men kept an incessant fire on them the whole time. At night col. Howe ordered his people to burn the houses, when they received another heavy discharge of cannon from the ships.

The town of Norfolk is now said to be totally con-

fumed; and that our troops have abandoned the place, and are gone to the Great-Bridge. Portsmouth was in flames last Thursday night.

A brig, laden with linens, this week luckily escaped the vigilance of the tenders (with which, it is faid, the bay (warms) and fell into the hands of our people.

One Mr. Ker, a prisoner on his parole in Northampton county, went off last week, and carried with him feven negroes. A few days after, feven negroes broke out of Northampton gaol, and went off in a pettiauger. It is imagined they are all gone on board the men of

The prisoners of the 14th regiment, and others, in all twenty-five, were this week removed to Richmond-

Some of the tenders went up to Nansemond a few days ago, and took a vessel with about 200 barrels of pork on board. Our people at that place had a small skirmish with them, but we cannot learn that any lives were lost on either side. Before their departure, they burnt down a house belonging to Mr. Wills Cowper, in which was destroyed about 100 barrels of corn.

There is a 50 gun ship now lying in Hampton-road; she came in yesterday, and it is said three more vessels have been feen off the coaft.

## LONDON, November 168

As the ministry have, for some time past, deprived us of all information from America, they now flintiont all information at home as much as possible, and kave begun it in locking up the gallery door of the house of commons, on the very day, for the first time this sea-son, when it was expected Mr. Burke would give to the public, and to his country, a plan for the conciliation with the colonies. The ministry were aware this plan would be relished much better by the public, than that decided on by the cabinet, and for this purpose were determined to prevent all comparisons. Surely such a conduct in a free state has but one obvious interpretation 1 which is, that the ministers are conscious to themselves that their actions will not bear the approbation of reason or justification.

The general difficulty of recruiting extends even to the Highlands, infomuch that lord John Murray's battation wants above a third of the number to com-

A N D A N M E R T'S

ear of our Lord 1776:

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