

By several gentlemen lately arrived from Connecticut, in the province of Nova Scotia, we have undoubted intelligence, that that government had endeavoured to enlist part of the inhabitants to act against their American brethren, which they nobly refused; in consequence whereof the governor had ordered the militia to be called together, and a number to be drafted, when their officers were told by the men, that if they attempted to draft, they would fire upon them; this stopped their proceeding any further, and the men clubbed their muskets and marched home.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

Tuesday afternoon 5 battalions of the continental troops now stationed here, were reviewed by his excellency general Heath, on the green, near the Liberty pole: they made a martial appearance, being well armed, and went through their exercise much to the satisfaction of a great concourse of the inhabitants of this city.

Last Tuesday night a party of about 150 of our troops landed on Bedlow's Island, about two miles from this city, and destroyed some works that had been erected there by the crew of his majesty's ship the Asia, and burnt down a house that was supposed to be possessed by some Tories: the man of war fired two shot at our people, but they came off unhurt, and brought with them some trenching tools, poultry, &c. &c.

The same evening an attempt was made to set fire to the air turnace, near this city, by some people that got there in a boat, and supposed from the map of war; but they were discovered before they could put their design in execution, and made off with precipitation.

Wednesday night last arrived here from the camp at Cambridge, brigadier general Putnam; and the evening before col. Miffin, quarter-master general of the American army, arrived here from the same place.

A sloop of war, supposed to be the Nautilus, is arrived at the narrows.

April 10. Monday night one thousand of the continental troops, stationed here, went over and took possession of Governor's Island, and began to fortify it; the same night a regiment went over to Red-Hook and fortified that place likewise.

On Saturday last the continental fleet fell in with the Glasgow man of war, off Montock point, at the east end of Long Island, when admiral Hopkins, being the foremost ship, attacked the Glasgow, upon which a hot engagement ensued, but before another ship could come up, the Glasgow sheered off with considerable damage. The fleet afterwards took a bomb brig and three tenders, all which they carried safe into New-London on Sunday morning.

This morning arrived in the harbour twenty-three transports, from the eastward, having on board the brigade commanded by general Sullivan.

The following proclamation was published by his excellency general Washington, on his taking possession of the town of Boston.

By his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and commander in chief of the Thirteen United Colonies.

WHEREAS the ministerial army has abandoned the town of Boston, and the forces of the United Colonies under my command, are in possession of the same: I have therefore thought it necessary, for the preservation of peace, good order, and discipline, to publish the following orders, that no person offending therein may plead ignorance as an excuse for their misconduct.

All officers and soldiers are hereby ordered to live in the strictest peace and amity with the inhabitants; and no inhabitant, or other person, employed in his lawful business in the town, is to be molested in his person or property, on any pretence whatever.

If any officer or soldier shall presume to strike, imprison, or otherwise ill treat any of the inhabitants; they may depend on being punished with the utmost severity; and if any officer or soldier shall receive an insult from any of the inhabitants, he is to seek redress in a legal way, and no other.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, or others under my command, who shall be guilty of robbing or plundering in the town, are to be immediately confined, and will be most rigidly punished. All officers are therefore ordered to be very vigilant in the discovery of such offenders, and report their names and crime to the commanding officer in the town as soon as may be.

The inhabitants and others are called upon to make known to the quarter-master-general, or any of his deputies, all stores belonging to the ministerial army, that may remain or be secreted in the town: Any person or persons whatever, that shall be known to conceal any of the said stores, or appropriate them to his or their own use, will be considered as an enemy to America, and treated accordingly.

The select-men and other magistrates of the town, are desired to return to the commander in chief, the names of all or any person or persons they may suspect of being employed as spies upon the continental army, that they may be dealt with accordingly.

All officers of the Continental army, are enjoined to assist the civil magistrates in the execution of their duty, and to promote peace and good order. They are to prevent, as much as possible, the soldiers from frequenting tippling houses, and strolling from their posts. Particular notice will be taken of such officers as are inattentive and remiss in their duty, and on the contrary, such only as are active and vigilant will be entitled to future favour and promotion.

Given under my hand, at head-quarters, in Cambridge, the 21st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, April 6, 1776.

Resolved, That any goods, wares and merchandizes, except staves and empty casks, other than shaken or knock'd down casks for molasses, may be exported from the thirteen united colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all such countries as are not subject to the king of Great-Britain, to any parts of the world, which are not under the dominion of the said king; provided that no vessel be permitted to export any greater number of shaken or knock'd down mel-

laced casks than the same vessel is capable of carrying when they shall be filled with molasses.

Resolved, That any goods, wares and merchandize, except such as are of the growth, production or manufacture of, or brought from any country under the dominion of the king of Great-Britain, and except East-India tea, may be imported from any other parts of the world, to the thirteen united colonies, by the inhabitants thereof; and by the people of all such countries as are not subjects to the said king, liable however to all such duties and impositions as now are, or may hereafter be laid by any of the said colonies.

Resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be understood to prevent such future commercial regulations as shall be thought just and necessary by these united colonies or their respective legislatures.

Resolved, That no slaves be imported into any of the thirteen united colonies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies and conventions in the several colonies to appoint proper officers at convenient places in their respective colonies to take bonds in adequate penalties, for observing the regulations made by the congress or assemblies or conventions, concerning trade, and for securing the observation of such parts of the association as are not inconsistent therewith; and that the obligor shall within eighteen months after the departure of the vessel, produce to such officer a certificate under the hands and seals of three or more reputable merchants residing at the port or place where the cargo shall be delivered, that the same was there unladen, and take manifests upon oath of the cargoes exported and imported, and keep fair accounts and entries thereof, give bills of health when desired, grant registers showing the property of the vessels cleared out, and sign certificates that the requisites for qualifying vessels to trade have been complied with, and that the fees of the said officers be stated by the respective assemblies or conventions—Provided always that no prosecution upon any of the said bonds shall be commenced but within three years after the date thereof.

Resolved, That all goods, wares and merchandize, except such as are made prize of, which shall be imported directly or indirectly from Great-Britain or Ireland, into any of these united colonies, contrary to the regulations established by congress, shall be forfeited and disposed of agreeable to such rules as shall be made by the several assemblies or conventions, and shall be liable to prosecution and condemnation in any court erected or to be erected for the determination of maritime affairs in the colony where the seizure shall be made.

By order of congress, JOHN HANCOCK, president.

April 13. General Putnam, commander in chief at New-York, has given positive orders that the ministerial fleet there shall no longer be supplied with provisions, and that all communication between them and the shore be entirely stopped.

"In fight of the capes of Virginia, April 7, 1776.

GENTLEMEN, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that at one P. M. this day, I fell in with the sloop Edward, belonging to the Liverpool frigate. She engaged us near two glasses. They killed two of our men, and wounded two more. We battered her in a terrible manner as you will see. We killed and wounded several of her crew. I shall give you a particular account of the powder and arms taken out of her, as well as my proceedings in general. I have the happiness to acquaint you, that all our people behaved with much courage. I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, JOHN BARRY.

To the honourable John Hancock, Esq; or any of the marine committee.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, per express. This instant an express arrived from governor Cooke, with an account that a man of war was just arrived in the harbour of New-Port, and that 27 sail of vessels supposed to be part of the fleet from Boston, are within Seconet-Point. General Sullivan's brigade, which left Cambridge the 29th of March, was ordered to file off immediately for Providence, and general Green's, which was to march the 1st of April, was ordered to repair immediately to the same place.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Dec. 23.

On Thursday afternoon was brought into Port-Royal harbour the sloop Dove, capt. Bull, belonging to Rhode-Island! This vessel had loaded at Cape Nicholas Mole, with French produce, and on her passage homeward was met by his majesty's ship Maidstone, Allan Gardner, Esq; commander, who seized her. We are informed the Maidstone was then in chase of a brigantine and sloop, the latter laden with gunpowder, and came out of Cape Francois, which was yesterday sent in.

On Thursday forenoon arrived here from Port au Prince, l'Amphitrión, a French frigate commanded by le Count de Gras, with the congratulations of the new governor of Hispaniola, to his excellency Sir Basil Keith.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) Feb. 3.

Yesterday the following vessels were condemned at a court of vice-admiralty, held at the court-house in the town of St. John, viz.—Ship Two Brothers, loaded with flour, bread, spermaceti candles, staves, bees-wax, &c. taken by his majesty's ship Experiment, Robert Keeler, Esq;—Brigantine Greyhound, with flour, pork, herrings, staves, heading, bricks, bar-iron, a negro woman, &c. taken by the Argo, William Garnier, Esq;—Sloop Two Brothers, with live stock, cheese, onions, beef, pork, bread, bullion, &c. taken by the Viper, Samuel Graves, Esq.

SAVANNAH (in Georgia) Feb. 14.

His excellency the governor, with his family, left this place last Sunday night, and went on board his majesty's ship Scarborough, lying at Tybee.

Last Thursday capt. Wright arrived at Tybee, in a schooner from Grenada. And next day, a large transport ship arrived with soldiers, from Boston. Lord William Campbell is on board his majesty's ship Syren.

Feb. 21. A transport ship arrived at Cochs-pur, on the 12th instant, from Boston, with more soldiers. His majesty's ship Raven sailed from Tybee on Saturday morning, on a cruise! His majesty's ship Cherokee, that was transport ships which lately arrived from Boston, a sloop, and three small vessels, are now lying at anchor within three miles of this town.

The following is a copy of his excellency the governor's letter, which was read on Friday last, at a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and district of Savannah.

On his majesty's service.

To the hon. James Mackay, Esq; and the rest of the members of his majesty's council at Savannah. On board his majesty's ship Scarborough, at Cochs-pur, February the 13th, 1776.

Honourable gentlemen,

AFTER using my best endeavours, for upwards of three weeks, to prevail on those, in whose hands the present ruling powers are, that the commanders of his majesty's ships here might obtain assurances that they might come to town, and have a free intercourse with me, without receiving any insult from the people assembled in and about town, also that the king's ships might be supplied with provisions, on paying the full price or value of it; and finding that the last message relative to these matters, which I desired the representatives of the town of Savannah to deliver to the persons exercising those powers, was so lightly treated; and so little regarded; as that, although delivered on Tuesday morning the 6th instant, yet I received no kind of answer to it for five days, nor did I understand whether it was meant to give me any answer or not; and well knowing that it was essential to his majesty's service, and the welfare of this province, that I should have an interview with the king's officers here; for these reasons, and many others, which you were made acquainted with, and approved of, I determined, at all events, to attempt coming down here, where I arrived safe at three o'clock yesterday morning. And after having examined, and duly weighed and considered, my several letters from England, and general Howe at Boston, and after having had a full conversation with his majesty's officers here, I have the greatest satisfaction to be able to affirm, from the best authority, that the forces now here will not commit any hostilities against this province, although full sufficient to reduce and overcome every opposition that could be attempted to be made; and that nothing is meant, or wanted, but a friendly intercourse, and a supply of fresh provisions. This may be entirely relied upon; this his majesty's officers have an undoubted right to expect, and what they insist upon; and this I not only now solemnly require in his majesty's name, but also as (probably) the best friend the people in Georgia have, advise them, without the least hesitation, to comply with, or it may not be in my power to ensure them the continuance of the peace and quietude they now have, if it may be called so.

His majesty has been graciously pleased to grant leave to return to England, and (whatever may be thought) my regard for the people and province is such that I cannot avoid (and possibly for the last time) exhorting the people to save themselves and posterity from that total ruin and destruction which (although they may not yet) I most clearly see is at the threshold of their doors; and I cannot leave them without again warning them, in the most earnest and friendly manner, to desist from their present plans and resolutions. It is still in their power; and if they will enable me to do it, I will (as far as I can) engage to give, and endeavour to obtain for them, full pardon and forgiveness for all past crimes and offences; and this I conjure them to consider well, and most seriously of, before it is too late. But, let things happen as they may, be it remembered, that I this day, in the king's name, offer the people of Georgia the olive branch, that most desirable object, and inestimable blessing, the return of peace and happiness to them and their posterity.

Capt. Barclay has desired me to notify, that he is willing and ready to give every assistance in his power to the captains of all such merchant ships as may be legally cleared out to enable them to proceed on their respective voyages. I am also to acquaint you, that the detention of the schooner on Friday or Saturday last, proceeded entirely from a mistake by the officer who commanded the armed sloop, and that if the owner will send down, the schooner will not only be delivered up, but any reasonable price paid for the damaged rice that was on board, part of which has been used to feed hogs and poultry; or they may take it away again. I am also to mention, that the same armed sloop will be sent up to-morrow to Four Mile Point, in order to get fresh water, and for no other purpose. This letter, which I consider of the utmost consequence and importance to the whole people of Georgia, I must desire you will be pleased to communicate to the congress, if sitting, and if not, to those who are called the council of safety, and especially to the inhabitants of the town and province in general, and acquaint them that I shall expect their full and clear answer to every part of it in a reasonable time.

I am, with perfect esteem,

Gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant, JAMES WRIGHT.

CHARLESTOWN (S. C.) March 8.

We hear from Savannah that two armed schooners and a sloop had got above the town, through Back-river, and had taken a brigantine and schooner lying there; that the Syren was arrived in the river; that some more large vessels were in the offing; that the troops, said to be about 5 or 600, were in transports near the town; that it was expected they would attempt to land, to prevent which upwards of 1000 Georgia and Carolina militia-men were in Savannah; and that there is too great reason to fear there will be much bloodshed.

The troops are said to be the 40th regiment, and a detachment of marines. Majors Grant and Maitland are among them; also capt. Pitcairn, son of the major of that name, who was in the Lexington and Bunker-hill engagements, and killed in the latter. It is reported they have received a reinforcement from St. Augustine, and have sent for more.

Copy of a letter just received by express from the council of safety Georgia.

By the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Gentlemen, Savannah, March 4, 1776. THE intimate connection between this and your province in a particular manner renders it necessary to acquaint you with the occurrences in the former, since the date of our last; to which, and the dispatch preceding, we refer you.

Our dispositions in the evening of the 2d were such as appeared to our officers the most likely to prevent the

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