

detended by gear 200 cannon... N D O N, April 19... middle, in one of the continental... from Boston, April 22...

gentlemen were... An express, which arrived Thursday morning... By letters from the camp before Quebec... From the same camp we learn that a fellow who had been sent to the provisions for our people had found means to get to know when and where he might take it...

There have, within these two or three weeks, been taken and brought into Norfolk, by the tenders, the following vessels, viz. The sloop Congress... A schooner, with a very large cargo of medicines, particularly joints bark... An unarmed brig was detached, about a month ago, to Lisbon, for a cargo of fruit and wines...

ignorant of, it must be supposed that he can form a better judgment than I can... Your most affectionate friend, RALPH WORMELEY, jun. To JOHN GRAYES, Esq; In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, at Williamsburg, April 22, 1776.

Extra of a letter from North-Carolina, dated Halifax, April 22, 1776.

A few days past a ten gun sloop commanded by capt. Wright (the same man who met with so warm a reception at Hampton in Virginia) and a sloop of ten guns commanded by that infamous old piratical scoundrel John Goodrich, one of the parties of Lord Dunmore and company, came over Ocracoke bar, in this province, and took four vessels outward bound...

In CONGRESS, April 30, 1776.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the committee of inspection and observation, for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, praying the advice of congress, whether they ought to continue the exercise of the power of regulating the price of goods in other instances than that of green-tees, brought in their report, which being taken into consideration was agreed to; whereupon

Resolved, That the ninth article of the association, which enjoined the inhabitants of the United Colonies to sell goods and merchandizes at the rules they had respectively been accustomed to do for twelve months then last past, was in its nature a temporary regulation respecting the goods then on hand; but as these goods are nearly consumed, and a further supply must be obtained at an extraordinary risk and expence, and it is reasonable that adventurers should be encouraged by a prospect of gain adequate to the danger which may be incurred in the importation, and a free trade being now opened from the United Colonies to all parts of the world, except the dominions belonging to the king of Great-Britain;

Resolved, That the power of committees of inspection and observation, to regulate the price of goods (in other instances than the article of green-tees) ought to cease.

Extract from the minutes. CHARLES THOMSON, sec. New-Brunswick, April 23, 1776. In COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

WHEREAS many dangerous consequences will attend the suffering an unrestrained commerce between the inhabitants of this colony and the continental troops stationed in or passing through this province, therefore Resolved, That no inhabitant of this colony shall be permitted to purchase or receive, from any non-commissioned officer, or soldier in the continental service, any goods, clothing, or any other effects whatsoever, unless such non-commissioned officer or soldier shall first produce a certificate, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or company to which such non-commissioned officer or soldier belongs, specifying the particular goods permitted to be sold, with the name of the vender, and every person presuming to purchase any goods, clothing or effects, contrary to this resolution, after being notified thereof, shall be deemed unfriendly to the liberties of America, and treated accordingly; and the committees of the several counties and townships in this colony are enjoined to enforce compliance with this resolution.

By order of the committee, SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

PEOPLE OF AMERICA! BROTHERS, COUNTRYMEN, and FELLOW FREEMEN;

REMEMBER the words of your illustrious and distinguished advocate, that great citizen of the world, the bishop of St. Asaph: "The endeavours to separate the interest of the colonies from that of Great-Britain should be received with the indignation that is due to the artifices of factious men; who wish to grow eminent by the misfortunes of their country. Even in that future state of independency, which some among them ignorantly wish for, but which for their interest can never be too long delayed, the old attachment will often look back on their present happiness with regret, and consider the peace and security, the state of visible improvement, and brotherly equality, which they enjoyed under their mother country, as the true golden age of America."

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, at Williamsburg, April 24, 1776.

Ordered, That the letter from Ralph Wormeley, jun. Esq; to John Grymes, Esq; lately intercepted, together with the resolution of this board thereupon, be published in the Virginia Gazette.

(A copy.) JOHN BECKLEY, assistant clerk.

DEAR SIR, Resolved, April 4, 1776. WHEN you and Mr. Neilson returned from Norfolk, you informed me that Lord Dunmore either wished or expected, or thought it my duty, that I should immediately, in person, repair to his lordship; that some such ostensible marks of my attachment to government, and loyalty to my king, were looked for from me; and that, notwithstanding my unequivocal, steady, and invariable conduct, if I still continue at home, I may be exposed to the indiscriminating ravages of war, without any chance of reparation. Whether this opinion is founded on the late proclamation of the king's, on the late advices from the minister, or from his lordship's conjectures, I do not know. As to the proclamation, and the late advices from the minister, I have an easy answer: 1st. I have never seen the proclamation, never heard it either read or recited; it cannot then be expected of me to pay any attention to any instructions of that sort whose contents I have no cognizance of, before they are submitted to my senses. 2d. As to the advices of the minister, which may lead his lordship to conclude it to be the duty of every man now, when the friends of government are in such a state of impotency, or rather are under such complete dominion, to repair to his lordship, without probability of advancing any practical scheme of utility, of concerting any effectual plan of operations, and without regard to circumstances, I say, Sir, such advices are repugnant to the words and meaning of the king: In the true knowledge of our present situation, his majesty thus expresses himself: "And although many of these unhappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to see the fatal consequences of this usurpation, and wish to resist; yet the torrent of violence has been strong enough to compel their acquiescence, until a sufficient force shall appear to support them." A few observations on the above quoted passage will prove the repugnancy. "Unhappy people!" In what? In being overpowered by their usurpers; so overpowered, that they cannot even resist, they can only wish, to resist it. His being the case, what are these unhappy people to do? What does his majesty expect? Not their fruitless vain endeavours, which prejudice every cause; he knows, that the torrent of violence is strong enough to retain them in their compulsive acquiescence. "till a sufficient force shall appear to support them." He expects, then, they will wait the event. They will have, they have a right to protect themselves. Every effort and endeavour slow, on their part, would only issue in ruin to themselves, and in ruin to the cause. No man bears the accursed tyranny that is exercised with more impatient mortification than I do; and, if there were a corner on the face of the earth that I could suppose myself in, and enjoy that freedom that I am now so justly deprived of, I would, for the gratification of my own happiness, fly to it. I have too much feeling not to be exquisitely sensible of my slavish condition.

A circular letter sent by order of his excellency the general to the commanders of the several battalions.

SIR, YOU'LL please to give orders to the several recruiting officers of your regiment, not to take any natives of Great-Britain or Ireland as recruits, unless they have been some time residents in the country, have wives and children, or unless they can bring a strong and sufficient recommendation. As this, Sir, is a matter of great importance, a colonel will be appointed to examine and pass all the fresh recruits; and whoever does not come under this predicament will be thrown on the officer's hands.

By the general's orders. THOMAS BULLITT, D. A. G.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. PURDIS, YOU may inform the public, for a certainty, that Lord Dunmore has instituted a court of admiralty, for the trial of all vessels, and their cargoes brought in by the men of war, tenders, &c. which is composed chiefly of the mercantile sages on board the fleet, at the head of whom presides James Ingram, Esq; as chief judge; and Mr. John Brown, late of Norfolk, is said to be prior to the court, and vendue-master. Mr. Hector McAlester is Lord Dunmore's right-hand man, acting as principal secretary to his lordship, and is, besides, compiler of the New Virginia Gazette, published, occasionally, for the edification and amusement of his majesty's faithful subjects in this colony, and distributed by them, like pious books, among the weak and ignorant, to lead them into the true faith and understanding of the present unhappy dispute between Great-Britain and the American colonies. And our old friend Gen. Selaw is certainly appointed commissary of provisions, from the ponderous ox, and best corn-fed hog, down to the tender chicken, and delicate roasting pig.

ANNAPOLIS, May 9.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in a public character, dated Annapolis, April 23, 1776.

I have met here a gentleman from Quebec, who left it the 6th instant. Gen. Weller arrived there the 15th. On the 2d a battery was opened at Point Levy, two more were just finished. The snow on that day was