the first battalion of Marylead by col. Smallwood, marched it

an officer in the 2d battalion of this Amboy, July 22, 1776.

e Saturday morning from Wood. lion, except capt. Wilcox's com. ned at Smith's farm, on Wood, e now in full view of the enemy, Sound, which is about as vide as are in high fpirits, and longing have a kirmish with them. tlee's battalion came in and march-

hey made a good appearance, and nemy not a little. We could difof the offi ers observing with glass; ip in a line appeared greatly fur. ere col. Miles, col. Atiee, the ad lder's company and a Jersey comall about 1500 men. It is supve about 1000 men opposite us. are a little more augmented it is fomething. To-day our encamp. out, and to-morrow I expect they

provincial convention appointed emen to represent this province as , viz. Dr. Franklin, George Rois, bert Morris, James Wilson, John Rush, James Smith, and George

ispection and observation for the iiladelphia, July 20, 1776.

My, That this committee most eartains of the militia of this county, abilities to compleat their compam under the orders of their com-Trenton; and that the affociators ing alertness, join their respective value the reputation of freemen, se foremost place in the esteem of

order of the committee, JOHN BULL, chairman,

ispection and observation for Cum. county, June 28, 1776.

plaints were made to this committee, d fentiments of John Clark, of Alis county, miller, have been, and to the liberties of the United Colo. , in pursuance of notices, the said I twice before this committee, when ere examined upon oath; by whole ges exhibited against him are fully reas, the faid john, Clark declined wledgment to his injured country, ntempt of this committee, thought own habitation, while the commitler their consideration.

he faid John Clark is an enemy to ties of the United Colonies; and it all the friends of liberty, that they nor connections with the faid John they regard the interest of their in-

he above extract be published in the

order of the committee, OHN MON I GOMERY, chairman.

of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

llowing translation of a letter written r now in the service of the States of nch nobleman in Paris, you will obige Your's,

Philadelphia, July 5, 1776. permission you were pleased to grant s country, I am at last arrived; not ngers and great expence. I found le, averfe to oppression, without any active and laborious, with all the nens required to the foundation of a able to support itself without the af-

This immense country possesses all true riches confift in the produce as yet in its infancy; but still it is a at in reality has no more need of its ghbours, provided it never intermednce of Europe. Perhaps, my lord, ler these things in the light I do; but t be the greatest market for our mawe once give those people a taste for have in great abundance, and with ain used to furnish them, to the amount I found the people generally inclined pendency, and willing to support it and fortunes. I was furprized to fee lie and manœuvre as well as they do; t animated by the love of liberty, they aralleled prouigy; out when that takes censes. I wifited many of their forti-have been raised with an amazing center. knew to many and fuch good werks thort a time. I was accompanied in tal general officers, particularly by manam and Gates, and a member of the them my opinion of those works, and red to raise some necessary ones here

equired. ent, its form, its liberty, are so similar incient and once happy people of Bretry of my nativity) that I am delighted I can be useful to the United States, I days in them. I shall regard my orid its subjects as my family, and if I can m, and any thing advantageous to the and equally agreeable to France could re, I would undertake to offer it with fure, without requiring from the king r honours, pecuniary rewards, or any gratitude. All my fatisfaction would ward feelings of my foul, if I could once rs let on foot a commercial correspondeneficial to my former country and that opt. You will imagine, my lord, that

I am too hafty, but permit me to assure you, that after mature-deliberation, and positive information of the strength of America, I am convinced they are able to refift against all their enemies. If the Americans have not the greatest knowledge in the art of war, they have not the greatest knowledge in the art of war, they have are advantages from the situation of their country, undaunted courage, determined resolution, and the best and most glorious cause. Nothing will be able to divide them. Every precaution is taken against their interior enemies, whose number is insignificant. Such a solution and well supported resolution gives me the high-est opinion of these privileged souls, who defend their eights without oftentation or faction, and who desire rights without oftentation or faction, and who defire only liberty and independency. They already feel that such a state is not a chimera, as is too generally thought

in Europe, Switzerland excepted.

I have the honour, my lord, to inclose you the declaration of ind-pendency, published yesterday by the ho-nourable the congress of the United American States, and, to prevent the danger of my letter miscarrying,

thall fend it by duplicate.

I have the honour to be, With respect, my lord, your most humble,
And most obedient servant.

From the PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER.

I HAVE lately observed several private letters from Canada replete with reflection on the New-England troops, who have lately ferved in that colony, viz. that they were cowards and poltroons. I have heard this character echoed in feveral public companies in this city; and that the loss of Quebec and Canada was chiefly owing to them. -- To which I answer, that all the acquifition made in that colony have been made by the New-England and New-York troops, who are all confidered in this case as New-England troops, having continued in and held that colony through a most severe winter, and in a manner not paralleled in history fince the world began; blockading the strongest city in America, defended with double their number, when their lines for that purpose were at least fixteen miles in length, within which were three large rivers, including the river north of Isle of Orleans. But still these cowards, on the 6th of May, at the approach of a few ships and a reinforcement of British troops, ran away from before Quebec, together with a number of the Philadelphia and Jersey troops, who had arrived there before that time, and even capt. Warner of the Yorkers come off from the iffe of Orleans, with 100 men, the nextday, which is some miles below Quebec --- great piece of cowardice this --- who but New-Englandmen could have thought of quitting Quebec under this fituation? and even when the retreat was ordered by the general, after having taken the advice of a council of war for that purpole, and there not being more than two or three days provision, at most, in store at that time, and no possibility of getting supplies but by water, which was cut off by the enemies shipping, and our retreat had been as easily cut off had the enemy done their duty; indeed, had they been in actual possession of Quebec, they must have been made prisoners; to a man, in a very thort time, for whoever commands the river commands the country .--- If it had been observed that the New-England troops had not fought the small-pox well, it muit be granted, as they had no arms for that purpole,... except barely meat and bread; it therefore flew them

On the whole, I think these suggestions and innuen. does are calculated for no other purpose but to create ditaffection and division between the troops of one colony and another, which tends much to weaken our arms, and answer the withes and defires of our enemies. 'Tis therefore hoped that all the friends to the fuccess of our arms will discountenance every kind of preference to, or detraction from, the troops of any particular colony, as they are all the troops of the United States of America, and confequently on a footing, and particularly as they must, on the least reflection on the conduct of the New-England troops, fince the prefent war began, per-ceive the injuffice done them in this particular.

NOVANGLIUS.

Confliction of New-Jerfey concluded.

XX. That the legislative department of this colony

may, as much as possible, be preserved from all suspicion of corruption, none of the judges of the supreme or other courts, theriffs, or any other person or persons, possessed of any post of profit under the government, ether than justices of the peace, shall be entitled to a feat in assembly; but that on his being elected and taking his feat, his office or post shall be considered as

XXI: That all the laws of this province, contained in the edition lately published by Mr. Allinson, shall be and remain in full force, until altered by the legislature of this province. ture of this colony (such only excepted as are incompatible with this charter) and shall be, according as heretotore, regarded in all respects by all civil officers,

and others, the good people of this province.

XXII. That the common law of England, as well as so much of the statute law as have been heretofere practiled in this colony, shall still remain in force, until they shall be altered by a future law of the legislature; fuch parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and privileges contained in this charter; and that the inestimable right of trial by jury shall remain confirmed, as a part of the law of this colony, without repeal for

XXIII. That every person, who shall be elected as aforesaid to be a member of the legislative council or four of affembly, shall, previous to his taking his seat in council or assembly, take the following oath or assembly, viz. I.A. B. do followly declare that, as a member of the legislative council (or Assembly as the case may b) of the colony of New-Jersey, I will not assent to any law, wote or proceeding, which shall appear to me injurious to the public westare of faid colony, nor that shall cannot or repeal that part of the third scatton in the chapter of this coony, which establishes that the elections of members of the least since of the council the least since of the least since bers of the legislative council and assembly shal be annual, nor that part of the twenty-second section in said charter, respecting the trial by jury, nor that shall annual, repeal, or alter, any part or parts of the eighteenth or nineteenth stalling of the same. And any person or persons, who shall be elected at aforesaid, is hereby impowered to administer to the said country affirmaminister to the faid members the said oath or affirma-

Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this congress, I hat if a reconciliation between Great-Britain and these colonies should take place, and the

latter be again taken under the protection and govern-ment of the crown of Great Britain, this charter shall? be null and void, otherwise to remain firm and invig-

In provincial congrest, New Jersey,

Surlington, July 2, 1776.

By order of congress,

SAMUEL TUCKER, president. Extrast from the minutes, WILLIAM PATTERSON, fecretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 19.

From Hampton we learn, that advice was brought there from the eastern store of a tender, mounting two carriage and twelve swivel guns, being drove ashore in a squall of wind, five or six days ago, with 18 pirates on board, among them Mr. James Parker, late of Norfolk, merchant, who immediately jurrendered themselves to a party of our troops, and hegged for quarters. A boat from another tender, her consort, attempted to cut her out from the creek where she was secured; but our people, perceiving their defign, lay in amouth for them, and, when nigh enough, rushed into the water and fired upon them, killing five of the crew, it was supposed, as three were seen to fall overboard, and two to drop down in the boat, upon which the pirates tacked about, and rowed, faster than they came, to their tender.

Benjamin Woodward, against whom an information was lodged for attempting to counterfeit the paper currency of the American states, was brought to town last Wednesday, with four other persons, suspected to be accomplices, and lodged in the public gaol. They were taken in Pittfylvania county, with types and other implements, to carry on their wicked and destructive schemes.

Of the yast number of shells which were thrown out against Fort Sullivan, near Charlestown, but two fell into it, and only one of them did any execution. - The express that brought general Lee's letter, and who may be depended upon, assures us, that the following is an exact list of the loss we sustained by that shell, viz. three ducks, one goofe, and a turkey, killed ; and one goofe fo wounded that the cook despaired of its life, and therefore cut off its head.

Lord Dunmore's pestilential fleet was seen last Sunday morning at the mouth of Patowmack.

The following is a particular account of the attack and roul of lord Dunmore, with his piratical crew, from Guyn's

We got to the illand on Monday the \$th, and next morning, at 8 o'clock, began a furious attack upon the enemy's shipping, camp, and fortifications, from two batteries, one of five 6 and 9 pounders, the other mounting two 18 pounders. What forces the enemy had were encamped on a point of the island, nearly opposite to our five gun battery, covered by a battery of four embrasures, and a breast-work of considerable extent. Besides this, they had two other batteries, and a flockade fort, higher up the haven, where troops were flationed to prevent our landing. In the haven were three tenders, one a floop (the lady Charlotte) mounting fix carriage guns, a schooner of two carriage guns, fix swivels, and a cohorn, and a pilot boat, badly armed; who had orders from capt. Hammond, of the Roebuck, to prevent our boats passing over to the island, and to annoy the rebels by every means in their power.

General Lewis announced his orders for attacking the enemy, by putting a match to the first gun, an 18 pounder; himself; and the Dunmore being then nearest to us; at the distance of only 4 or 500 yards, the shot passed through her hull, and did considerable damage. Our five gun battery likewise began playing on the fleet, the enemy's camp, and works; and the fire soon became so hot that the Dunmore was obliged to cut her cables and haul off, after receiving ten flot, fome of which raked her fore and aft. The Otter lay next to her, and it was expected would have taken her birth; but the first fhot we gave her took place, supposed between wind and water, as she immediately slipped her cable likewise, and hauled out on a careen, without firing a gun. By this time all the fleet, any way near thore, began to slip their cabes, in the utmost confusion; and had the wind fet in with a flood tide, we must have taken great numbers of them. Our 18 pounders did great execution newed again at 12, with double vigour, from both bat-teries; and nothing prevented our pushing to the island,

during the cannonade, but the want of veffels The general being determined to cross next day, gave orders for all the imail craft to be collected together from the neighbouring creeks that night, and two brafs field pieces, fix-pounders, to be carried to a place called Lower Windmill Point, to attack the tender that lay there, and facilitate our croffing. Accordingly, in the morning, capt. Harrison, who had the direction of those field-pieces, began playing upon the tenders, which he galled so much, that the schooner ran up a fmall creek which made into the island, where the crew abandoned her, and the floop got aground in reach of our cannon; upon which the general ordered capt. Smith, of the 7th regiment, with his company, to man the canoes and board her, which was done with alacrity. However, before our men came up with her, the crew got into their boat and pushed for the island; but capt. emith, very prudently passing the tender, purfued them so close, that, before they could reach the thore, he exchanged a few thot with them, and took part of them prisoners. The enemy's lookouts, per-ceiving our men close upon the lower part of the island, cried out, The shirtmen are coming, and scampered off. The pilot boat made no refillance.

General Lewis then ordered 200 men, under col. M'Clanahan, to land in the island, which was performed as expeditiously as our small vessels would admit of. On our arrival, we found the enemy had evacuated the place with the greatest precipitation, and were struck with horror at the number of dead bodies, in a state of putrefaction, strewed all the way from their battery to Cherry-point, about two miles in length, without a hovel-full of earth upon them; others gasping for life; and some had crawled to the water's edge, who could only make known their distress by beckoning to us. By the small-pox, and other malignant disorders which have raged on board the fleet for many months past, it is clear they have loft, fince their arrival at Gwyn's

island, near 300 fouls. I raylelf counted 330 graves (or ra-ther holes, loosely covered over with earth) close together, many of them large enough to hold a corporal's guard.

One, in the middle, was neatly done up with surf, and is supposed to contain the remains of the late lord of Gosport. Many were burnt alive in brush huts, which, in their confusion, had got on fire. In short, such a icene of milery diffress, and cruelty, my eyes never beheld; for which the authors, one may realonably conclude, never can make atonement in this world.

The enemy left behind them, in their battery, a double fortified nine-pounder, great part of their baggage, with feveral tents and marquees, besides the three tenders, with their cannon, small arms, &c. also the anchors and cables of the Dunmore, Otter, and many others, to the amount, it is supposed, of 12 or 1500l. On their leaving the island, they burnt some valuable vessels which had got aground. Mr. John Grymes's effects on the island, have fallen into our liands, con-

filting of 35 negroes, horses, cattle, and furniture...
Major Byrd, on the approach of our cances to the island, was huddled into a cart, in a very fick and low condition, it is taid, and carried down to Cherry-Point, where he embarked. The second shot the Dunmore received cut her boatswain in two, and wounded two or three others; and the had scarcely recovered from the shock when a nine pounder from the lower battery entered her quarter and beat, in a large timber, from the splinters of which lord Dunmore got wounded in the legs, and liad all his valuable china smashed about his ears. It is faid his-lordship was exceedingly alarmed, and roared out, Good God, that ever I bould come to this! We had our information from one of his people that came ashore after the engagement, who was taken by our scouts; he likewise said, that many were killed in the fleet, which had sustained some thousand pounds worth of damage. The Fowey and Roebuck were the lowermost ships, besides which there were 100 and odd large fail of veffels, who took their departure on I hursday afternoon, and are supposed to have gone into Pa-

In this affair we lost not a man but poor capt. Arundel, who was killed by the burfting of a mortar of his own invention; although the general, and all the officers, were against his firing it. His zeal for the service lost him his life.

> GENERAL ORDERS. CAMP near Gwyn's island, July 12, 1776.

GENERAL LEWIS cannot leave camp without expressing his approbation of the conduct of the officers and foldiers at this station. The satigues they have gone through with cheerfulness, and the great services. they have rendered their country, justly entitle them to his hearty thanks, which he would have expressed at the head of each company, by the captaint.

IN consequence of an order from the hon, brigadiergeneral, Lewis, for the trial of lieut. Henry Williams of the Virginia forces, by a general court-martial, at Williamsburg, July 16, 1776, he the said lieutenant Williams was found guilty of behaving in a scandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer or foldier, was cashiered, drummed along the line at Springsield camp, through Williamsburg, and College camp; and, as a part of his sentence, is now held up with infanty to the public, as a person not worthy of enjoying the common bleffings of fociety,

JAMES HENDRICKS, president.

ANNAPOLIS.

In CONVENTION. July 6, 1776. RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, common money, he paid by the council of fafety, for every bushel of falt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to sell the same at any price, not exceeding 7s. 6d. common money,

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776. RESOLVED, That a public falt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the fea-board of this province; and that the faid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of first hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of safety, be expended inserecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL; clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776. A L L persons who are willing to undertake the erect. ing and carrying on falt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in them proposals, which will be By order, G. DUVALL, clk. duly attended to.

\$ ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

HE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnessly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, fassafras, senera and black fnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose. R. TOOTELL, S. M.

HE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by
JUSTUS SIEBERT,
Hair-dreffer at Annapolis.