

perform or persons to the civil magistrate; and likewise for aiding and assisting the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring them to a trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall willfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

Art. 3. No officer shall protect any person from his creditors, on the pretence of his being a soldier, nor any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who does not actually do all duties as such, and no farther than is allowed by a resolution of congress, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1775: Any officer offending herein, being convicted thereof before a court martial, shall be cashiered.

SECTION XI.

Art. 1. If any officer shall think himself to be wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the general, commanding in chief the forces of the United States, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and either by himself or the board of war, to make report to congress thereupon, in order to receive further directions.

Art. 2. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his captain, or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial: But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person to appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the said general court martial.

SECTION XII.

Art. 1. Whatsoever commissioned officer, store-keeper or commissary, shall be convicted at a general court-martial of having sold, (without a proper order for that purpose) embezzled, misapplied; or wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the United States, to be spoiled or damaged, the said officer, store-keeper or commissary so offending, shall, at his own charge, make good the loss or damage, shall moreover forfeit all his pay and be dismissed from the service.

Art. 2. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be convicted at a regimental court-martial of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him to be employed in the service of the United States, shall, if a non-commissioned officer, be reduced to a private sentinel, and shall besides suffer corporal punishment, in the same manner as a private sentinel so offending, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

[To be continued.]

H A G U E, July 11.

Letters from Canton, in China, mention the great barbarity which the French have exercised upon the island of Bernco, in November last, it seems that in December, 1772, Mons. Le Veyer de Buzidon, commander of the flotilla, with some of the crew, had been killed by the inhabitants of the above isles; and to be revenged for this, Mons. Trobatant went thither with two frigates, L'Indiscret and Labadine, attacked the isle, murdered about three hundred, without distinction of age or sex; some hundreds were thrown into the sea, besides hundreds killed and wounded in the engagement; they have carried off about thirty vessels of the inhabitants to a considerable amount, destroyed their fisheries, and burned all the effects, which they could not bring on board their vessels.

L O N D O N, July 11.

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, July 9. "Since my last arrived at this port the John and Elizabeth, Scott, from Gallipoly, and the Anne, Shapter, from ditto, who inform us, that on their passage, the thirtieth of June, they saw a fleet of French ships, consisting of fifteen, viz. ten frigates, two two deckers, a snow, a brigantine, and a large cutter, off Lisbon, all under French colours; and on the second of July saw another fleet, consisting of ten frigates, under the same colours.

They write from Minorca, that not only fort St. Philip's, but all the fortresses on that island have been lately repaired, and put in a proper state of defence, pursuant to orders from England.

July 12. Yesterday his majesty signed instructions, which were immediately sealed and sent off express to Portsmouth, for general Howe in America.

Letters from Berlin advise, that a messenger was just arrived from Petersburg, that there was a report that a very dangerous conspiracy had been discovered; the aim of it was against the life of the empress, and to place the grand duke on the throne, but it had been discovered by an intercepted paper. There were only three persons supposed to be privy to it, and they were all fled.

The following letter was received yesterday from Mr. Charles Barns, commander of the snow Blake, in the service of government, dated Cadiz bay, June 20. "Yesterday morning I chased an American ship, of about two hundred and fifty tons, into this bay, but cannot take her, it being a foreign port. I never was more surprized in my life, when I found there were three American privateers riding here at single anchor, and a number of their merchant vessels loading and unloading at the quays. A large Spanish fleet of men of war were failed from this place, but to what part I cannot learn, all manner of business being conducted here with the greatest mystery."

A letter from Gibraltar says, that a ship from Alicante was put in there, the master of which reports, that soon after he sailed, he met three American vessels under Spanish colours, sailing for the above port, under convoy of two Spanish men of war, who had met them on their passage, in order to protect them from being seized by the English cruisers.

A letter from Cadiz, dated June 12, says that the fleet which failed from thence about a fortnight ago, were bound to the coast of New England, where they

are to have orders, from the congress, to act in conjunction with a French fleet, which were to join them there.

July 16. In the examination which Mr. Burke has lately made, with the greatest attention, into the state of the manufactures of this country, he has found that the loss of the North-American trade is principally made up by a prodigious increase of exports to Russia, particularly in the hard ware branch and in coarse woollens. There is a great commerce lately opened from that empire to the Black sea, by which route, it is supposed, our fabrics have found their way in great quantities into Persia.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 31, says, it is now no longer a secret that the Spanish Squadron, commanded by admiral Gascon, is to act against the Moors; he is to be joined by a French Squadron: they are to act in conjunction, with a view of giving the Infidels a fatal blow.

July 20. Sir Thomas Rich, in his majesty's ship Enterprize, met with a French fleet, of two ships of the line and several frigates, commanded by the duke of Chartres. The French bore down upon her, and the admiral hailed the Enterprize, and desired the captain to come on board immediately; to which he replied, that if the admiral had any thing to communicate to him he might come on board the Enterprize, as he should not go out of his ship. The duke insisted that he should or he would sink him; and the French ships accordingly pointed their guns at the Enterprize; but Sir Thomas Rich, regardless of their hostile threats and preparations, declared that he never received orders but from his own admiral, and that they were at liberty to fire whenever they pleased, as he positively would not go on board; upon which the duke of Chartres admired his spirited conduct and begged it as a favour that he would do him the honour of coming on board, as he wished much to be acquainted with him; Sir Thomas immediately went, and was received with the utmost respect by all the officers.

Admiralty-office, June 8. Admiral Shuldham transmits the following account, which he had received from Capt. Iyringham Howe, of his engagement in the Glasgow, with five armed ships and vessels of the rebels, viz.

"On Saturday the 6th of April, 1776, at two A.M. Block-island then bearing N. W. about eight leagues, we discovered a fleet on the weather beam, consisting of seven or eight sail, tacked and stood towards them, and soon perceived them to be two or three large ships, and other square rigged vessels, turned all hands to quarters, hauled up the mainsail, and kept standing on to the N. W. with a light breeze, smooth water, the fleet then coming down before it. At half past two a large brig came within hail, and seemed to hesitate about giving any answer, but still kept standing towards us; and on being asked what other ships were in company with her, they answered, the Columbus and Alfred, a twenty-two gun frigate, and almost immediately a hand grenadoe was thrown out of her top. We exchanged our broadsides; she then shot a-head, and lay on our bow, to make room for a large ship, with a top light, to come on our broadside, and another ship ran under our stern, raked as she passed, and then suit up on our lee-beam, whilst a brig took her station on our larboard quarter; and a sloop kept altering her station occasionally. At four the station of every vessel was altered, as the two ships had dropt on each quarter, and a brig kept a-stern, giving a continual fire. Bore away, and made away to Rhode-island, with the whole fleet within musket shot on our quarters and stern. Got two stern chase guns out in the cabin, and kept giving and receiving a very warm fire. At daylight perceived the rebel fleet to consist of two ships, two brigs, and a sloop, and a large ship and a snow, which kept to windward as soon as the action began. At half past six the fleet hauled their wind, and at seven tacked and stood to the S. S. W. We had one man killed, and three wounded by the musquetry from the enemy."

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

The humble and dutiful petition of the freemen, freeholders, citizens, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants of the city of CORK.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freemen, freeholders, citizens, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants, of the city of Cork, beg leave to approach your majesty with a state of our feelings on the present crisis of our foreign and domestic affairs, conscious that, however dubious the success, and whatever the event, it is the privilege and duty of a loyal, manly, and free people, to conduct truth to the foot of the throne, where her voice may be distinguished from that of corruption, interest, and adulation. We think ourselves particularly called upon at this time to declare our sentiments, lest your majesty should be influenced, by an address now surreptitiously preparing here, purporting to be the act of this corporation, and affecting to convey the real sense of this ancient, loyal, and opulent city.

The present unnatural dispute with America, originally grounded on the most arbitrary claims of former ministers, progressively sustained by the usurpations of succeeding administration, and most impolitically carried on by the present, cannot but fill us with the most gloomy and alarming apprehensions in the pursuit of an inexpedient, unnecessary, and perhaps illegal power of taxation, over a bold, numerous, experienced, free and distant people; we have seen our armies defeated, our fame tarnished, and our revenue exhausted, our American trade totally destroyed, which formed the broadest basis of British wealth and prosperity; our West-India trade, dependent on America for supplies of provisions and lumber, mouldering into ruin, and our African commerce, intimately connected with that of the West-Indies, almost totally annihilated; our national honour lowered to the dust by an introduction of foreign mercenaries to fight our domestic quarrels on the most unequitable and disadvantageous terms, and the glory of the British arms for ever sullied by the newly adopted mode of piratical war, which in the destruction of many unoffending maritime cities of America, displays a spirit of dark revenge and gloomy depredation, unprecedented in the annals of any enlightened age or polished nation. Whatever may be the event of this expensive and dreadful contest, it must be alike fatal to the victor and the vanquished; nothing can remain to either but poverty, ruin and desolation.

As members of your majesty's widely extended dominions, we must share in this general mass of public

calanity; as members of this opulent and commercial city, and natives of this maritime and lately rising kingdom, we find ourselves more particularly interected.

Our linen trade, the great support of the nation, is in imminent danger, it feels the want of its usual markets, and the extreme dearness of flax-seed, now no longer supplied from the colonies, but with great difficulty and at a prodigious expence, scantily imported from the northern parts of Europe. The lumber trade, which enabled us to carry on the export of provisions from our southern provinces, is almost entirely ruined. Commerce is a mighty chain, in which the weakness of a single link destroys the union and strength of the whole. I thus have all the other parts of our commerce sensibly declined by their connection with those already enumerated. We cannot pass in silence the state of this now defenceless kingdom, deprived of almost all its stipulated force, and left an easy prey to the first invader. When we throw our eyes on the continent, and behold the prodigious power and warlike preparations of our dangerous neighbours and usual enemies, we cannot but shudder at the humiliating comparison. We thus, sire, have presumed to submit to your royal and benignant consideration, a small part of the manifold grievances under which we labour; one of the great axioms of our law places an easy remedy in your majesty's hands, to be employed in the national interest without any injury to the prerogative, or any diminution to your majesty's personal honour; "The king can do no wrong," is that great rule we allude to, which preserving the sovereign dignity from insult consults the rights of freedom without the danger of anarchy, and by transferring faults from the supreme executive power to those officially employed in administration, determines a mode of responsibility, which has ever proved the surest safeguard of this often threatened constitution: under new ministers new measures may best be adopted without inconsistency, and with the utmost attention to every just and lawful prerogative, the state may thus be, as it often hath been, saved by the intelligent, the incorrupt, and the intrepid, from destruction, into which it is plunged by the dastardly, the venal, and the ignorant.

In your majesty's paternal attention to your people's welfare, in your wisdom, justice and clemency, we place the utmost confidence, and now most humbly supplicate your majesty to remove those evils of which we complain, to direct that the sword may be sheathed, that our commerce may be restored, and that economy, union, peace and liberty, may be permanently re-established through all parts of the empire.

B O S T O N, September 26.

Last Tuesday the Washington privateer sent into Newbury port a prize bark, one of the enemy's transports, bound from the British fleet at New-York to St. Vincents. Her cargo consists of provisions and some other stores.

Last Sunday was sent into Providence, by capt. Munroe, the prize ship Blaze Castle, from Barbados, bound for London, having on board 100 pipes Madeira wine, 120 hogheads sugar, 18000 weight whale-bone, 110 barrels of oil, &c.

W A T E R T O W N, September 16.

By the post from Ticonderoga, we learn, that they are in daily expectation of an attack from general Burgoyne.

The firing heard last Saturday morning, was occasioned by the safe arrival of a fine prize ship of 300 tons at Cape-Anne. The contents of her cargo at present unknown to us.

Thursday last the general assembly of this state passed a resolve for raising every fifth man in the same, a few sea port towns excepted, to march for New-York, for the immediate assistance of our brethren there.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

The following papers were a few days since brought from Long-Island, and are given to us for publication.

SIR, Jamaica, Sept. 21, 1776. I AM ordered by his excellency the hon. William Howe, Esq; general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, from Nova-Scotia to the Floridas, on the application of the county of Suffolk, by Nathaniel Woodhull and Samuel Phillips, who have signified to him that the inhabitants of said county are desirous of laying down their arms and again becoming loyal and obedient subjects, that for the peace and ease and security of the inhabitants, he is willing to accept of their submission, and promise them protection, on the king's colonels and other inferiors of the militia respectively, making and causing the men through the county to lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and sign the said roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the orders of congress and committees, and totally refusing obedience to them, and to obey the legal authority of government, and in all places of worship in future, pray for the king and royal family, as was usual before the present unprovoked rebellion.

OLIVER DE LANCEY, Major-general of the militia in the southern district of the colony of New-York.

Col. CONCKLIN. Directed also to col. Phineas Fanning, or next commanding officer, Southold.

SIR, Huntington, Sept. 2. YOU are hereby ordered and directed to give orders to all the king's captains, or next commanding officers of the militia, in the third battalion in Suffolk county, to call their several companies together, at the usual places, immediately, and to order them all, that have taken up arms against the king, to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance to the king, and to sign a roll of submission; disclaiming and rejecting the orders of congress or committees, and to obey the legal authority of government.

This by order of gen. Howe. O. DE LANCEY.

I have enclosed a true copy of the writing last sent me by gen. Howe. To col. PHINEAS FANNING.

Jamaica, Queen's-county, Sept. 21. HIS excellency the hon. William Howe, general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia to West-Florida inclusive, &c. &c. &c. having authorized me to raise a brigade of Provincials, solely for the