

Last Lord's day se'night, capt. Rowe, with a party of men, landed at a place called the Old Man's, near Brookhaven, on Long-Island, in order to remove his family from Corummain, where he met one Richard Miller, a native of East-Hampton, who had taken a commission under general Mowe, and was enlisting men for the regular army, and as he was riding by capt Rowe's door, where a centry was placed, Miller was bailed and ordered to stop, which he refused to do, and rode the faster, and after being repeatedly called upon to stop, and he not regarding, the guard fired at him, when a ball entered his body, and he died the next morning.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER, AS the public have, no doubt, received many contradictory accounts relative of the unfortunate attempt against Quebec, on the 31st of December last, and having great reason to think no just one has yet been published, I have (in justice to the characters of many whose names, perhaps, have not been mentioned, or if mentioned, not with the respect they deserve) sent you for publication the following sketch of that morning's transaction; assuring you at the same time that I am entirely divested of prejudice—that I was but transiently acquainted with any of the officers of the detachment previous to the attack, and consequently can have no interest in suppressing or exaggerating any circumstances to the injury of any one of them: On the contrary, there is not a circumstance related, respecting the assault, but what I was either an eye-witness to, by being in the front, or had from those whose characters as gentlemen, and conduct as brave soldiers, entitles them to the greatest credibility. Those officers and gentlemen, whose names are mentioned, eminently distinguished themselves—their enemies do them the justice to acknowledge it—and I hope their country will amply reward them.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
A SOLDIER.

About four o'clock in the morning, the detachment being assembled in St. Rose (together with captain Lamb, and part of his company of artillery, with a field-piece mounted on a particular carriage for the convenience of carrying it through the snow, though its inefficacy was soon experienced) capt. Eleazar Oswald, with a party of 25 men was detached to attack the enemy's advanced works at the Soude de Mantelee, on the entrance into the lower town, on St. Charles's side, the main body being then in motion to follow; but by the time they came opposite Palace-gate the garrison had taken the alarm, and being apprized of the design, began a heavy firing from the walls, by which they had to pass a full quarter of a mile ere they came to the first place of action; which, with the obstruction occasioned by the field-piece, threw the divisions commanded by majors Bigelow and Meigs into such confusion that they lost the right path: However, the advanced party soon reached the barrier, and began the attack, in which they were joined by col. Arnold himself, and supported by capt. Daniel Morgan, with his company of riflemen, who were in front of the main body. In this onset, unfortunately—unfortunately indeed—col. Arnold received his wound and was carried off; but, notwithstanding, capt. Morgan and the first party obtained possession of the battery of 4 guns, took great part of the guard, and a number of the inhabitants who surrendered prisoners. In this situation they were obliged to remain (not being supported by the main body who had not recovered from their confusion so as to come up) till joined by lieut. Steel, with part of capt. Smith's company, capt. Lamb with his artillery company (who were obliged to quit the field-piece, it being impossible to bring it forward) capt. Hendricks, with part of his company, and several of the musketeers from the different companies (after regaining the proper road) in all about 200, when they again formed, and were again led on by capt. Morgan (upon whom the body then called as their commanding officer) to force the second barrier, which had they effected, would have given full possession of the Lower-town; but the enemy having defeated the division which the immortal hero general Montgomery led to force their works in the Lower-town on St. Laurence side, had now turned all their force upon this detachment; yet the dispute remained obstinate for some time (in which an attempt to scale it was twice made by the intrepid capt. Morgan, whose uncommon presence of mind, and gallant behaviour in this critical situation were truly conspicuous) and success till now, seemed inclined to crown their brave endeavours, when they found themselves surrounded on all quarters—a party of near 200 men having sallied out at Palace-gate, attacked and took prisoners all the rear, who had not got within the first barrier, and having brought their cannon which commanded the river St. Charles, to rake the street, were a second time thrown into disorder, and obliged to take possession of the houses, in which they made a resolute stand of full three hours; but finding the enemies fire continue, both from their cannon and musketry, and not more than one in ten of their own firelocks serviceable, the others rendered useless by a snow storm which began in the night, and continued the whole day; and not having the least possibility of making a retreat, were at length obliged to surrender themselves prisoners; which in all human probability would not have been their fate, had those brave officers and soldiers, who distinguished themselves in the front, been properly sustained by those who were in the rear; but on the contrary, from the conduct of the garrison, there was the greatest prospect of carrying the town.

In this glorious, though unsuccessful attempt, fell (besides those in general Montgomery's division) while in the utmost exertion of their duty, that excellent young officer capt. William Hendricks, of Pennsylvania; the truly brave lieut. John Humphreys, of capt. Morgan's company, and lieut. Cooper, of Connecticut. Capt. Hubbard, of the town of Worcester, in Massachusetts-Bay, died in a few days after, of a wound he received before he reached the first barrier.

The spirited exertions and gallant behaviour of the patriotic capt. John Lamb, the firmness of the indefatigable capt. Samuel Lockwood (by whose vigilance both by night and day, with 40 men and a 24 pounder in a gondola, eleven armed vessels, with gen. Prescott,

and the undaunted resolution shew'd during the whole conflict, by captains Oswald, Thayer and Topham; lieutenants William Meath, Peter O'Brien Bruin (Charles Potterfield and John M'Guire, volunteers) all of capt. Morgan's company, — Steel, of Smith's; Moody, of Lamb's; Tisdale, of Ward's, and several other subalterns, &c. has not only crowned them with honour as soldiers, but entitles them to the applause of their bleeding country.

Adjutant Felciger (a Danish gentleman, who holds a lieutenancy in the king of Denmark's service) behaved with all the resolution, calmness and intrepidity peculiar to an old veteran and an experienced officer; and has given many specimens of his great military abilities.

In justice to Mr. Matthew Duncan, a volunteer from Philadelphia, who was made a prisoner the day after, owing purely to his enterprising spirit, in coming voluntarily to know whether the detachment were in possession of the Lower town, agreeable to a report then prevailing in the camp. I do assure the public, that the enemy gave him the character such a young adventurer deserves; and that many of them appeared surpris'd to young a man could be able to maintain the justness of the cause in which he was engaged, with so much spirit, sensibility and firmness. Indeed it was frequently mention'd, that his zeal carried him so far as to insult in his turn, some of the principal officers as they march'd him to the main guard; meaning (I suppose) his asking col. M'Lane, in a sarcastical manner, if he did not land at New-York, alluding to a belief then entertain'd, that he was there oblig'd to give his parole for his future conduct.

NEWARK (New-Jersey) October 12.

Last Thursday se'night capt. Coffin and Grennell, with a boy, made their escape from Staten-Island in a canoe, and got safe to Bergen-Point, and from thence came to this place last Saturday: The former was taken going from New-York to Nantucket some months since, and the latter on the 28th of August, in lat. 33 30, long. 66. 20, in a brig from the Western-Islands for Nantucket, by a new English 20 gun ship, called the Gatatea, John Jones, Esq; commander, sheathed with copper, and a most extraordinary sailer, being part of a convoy for some ships from London bound to New-York, some of which are arriv'd at Sandy-Hook.

Wednesday morning last the Phoenix, and Roebuck, of 44 guns, with a frigate and two tenders, went up the North-River, and came to an anchor opposite Tappan

PHILADELPHIA. In CONGRESS, October 3, 1776.

Resolved, That five millions of continental dollars be immediately borrow'd for the use of the United States of America, at the annual interest of four per cent.

That the faith of the United States be pledged to the lenders, for the payment of the sums to be borrow'd and the interest arising thereon; and that certificates be given to the lenders in the form following—

"The United States of America acknowledge the receipt of _____ dollars from _____ which they promise to pay to the said or bearer, on the _____ day of _____ with interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, agreeable to a resolution of the United States, pass'd the third day of October, 1776. Witness the hand of the treasurer, this _____ day of _____ A. D. _____ Counter signed,"

by the commissioners of one of the loan-offices hereafter mentioned.

That for the convenience of the lenders, a loan-office be established in each of the United States, and a commissioner to superintend such office be appointed by the said states respectively, who are to be responsible for the faithful discharge of their duty in the said offices.

That the business of the said commissioners shall be, to deliver certificates for all sums of money as shall be brought into their respective offices, agreeable to these resolutions, which certificates shall be indentured, and the checks kept in the said office—to keep books, in which regular entries shall be made of the sums borrow'd, and the time when, and of the names of the persons by whom the said sums were lent—to transmit to the continental treasurer once a month an account of the cash in their respective offices—and to answer all draughts of the treasurer to the amount of the cash which they shall at any time have in their hands as aforesaid.

That the treasurer of the United States shall send to the respective loan-offices such a number of certificates, and such denominations as shall be order'd by the commissioners of the treasury.

That no certificate be issued for a less sum than three hundred dollars.

That the several sums of money to be borrow'd, shall be repaid at the office where the same was lent, at the expiration of three years; and that the annual interest shall be likewise paid at the said office.

That the said commissioners of the respective loan-offices be entitl'd to receive of the United States, one eighth per cent. on all monies which shall be brought into their respective loan-offices, in lieu of all claims and demands that they may have for transacting the business of their said offices.

October 7th.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of the United States respectively, to annex such penalties by law to the crime of counterfeiting the bills or notes of the continental loan-office as are, or shall be annex'd to the crime of counterfeiting the continental currency.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be published, and copies thereof sent to each of the United States; and that the respective States be desir'd to send to the committee of the continental treasury the names of the commissioners by them appointed in consequence of the said resolutions.

By order of congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Extra of a letter from Harlem, October 8.

"I have just had half an hour's conversation with lord Stirling, who returned from his captivity yesterday, who says he believes, from his best intelligence, that the enemy does not exceed 15,000 sick and well,

and the remainder consist only of the last division of the Hessians, about 3000. This he knows from the information of one who saw the fleet at sea, which consisted of about 70 sail, among which were 300 heavy hoises for carriages, 3 or 400 light horse are arriv'd, but no more expected."

Extra of a letter from Boston, October 9.

"The prize taken by captain Greely and sent into Marblehead is come round here, the has brought papers to the middle of August, which give particular accounts of the Spaniards invading the kingdom of Portugal and taking possession of several towns. The inference is plain—war is or must be declared."

"The mate of a London ship brought up this evening by capt. Atkins, informs, that the ministry are so suspicious of plots and conspiracies being laid, that four persons dare not be seen conversing together in London,—they are immediately dispersed. A privateer is just arriv'd at Salem, after taking three prizes, one of which is loaded with dry goods to the amount of 37,000. sterling. This fine prize is not yet arriv'd. A day seldom passes without provision vessels, Jamaica-men or something being taken."

Oct. 19. By express from general Lee, at Amboy, dispatched on Saturday last, we learn, that the enemy had evacuated Staten-Island, and that our people had taken possession of it.

Saturday last arriv'd here the ship Thetis, capt. May, taken by the brig General Montgomery, with 310 hogheads of sugar, 90 puncheons of rum, &c. from Montego-Bay for London, and belong'd to a fleet of near 200 sail, who left Jamaica in August last, under convoy of two men of war. The above ship, in coming up, touch'd upon the chevaux de frize, where she would have in all probability sunk, had it not been for the timely assistance she received from the row-galley men.

Extra of a letter from Harlem, October 13.

"Yesterday morning about 4000 of the enemy landed at Faggs or Fogg's point, in the found, about six miles above us; a detachment was immediately sent to oppose them: The enemy got possession of the point, but as I was inform'd last night, had made no further progress; our people, I am told, had taken up a bridge which was there, and fell trees across the road to obstruct them, till a reinforcement could arrive. In the afternoon forty-two sail pass'd the mouth of Hserlen river, in their way to the point, they consist'd of 5000, schooners, brigs, and nine ships: I expect there will be bloody work to day. From the number of men landed, and the ships which went up, I think this can be no feint, but the main body of Howe's army must be there, and that there he means to make his coup de main. This week will probably finish the campaign. Upon the arrival of the enemy's ships at Dobb's ferry, they landed some men and plundered a store-house. I suppose the enemy who landed yesterday are to cross the country and form a line from Faggs Point to Tarry-Town (four miles above Dobb's ferry) where the ships now lay, but in this I expect they will be mistaken."

Tuesday arriv'd from a cruise the continental schooner Wasp, capt. Baldwin, and brought in a large Guinea ship, bound from Jamaica for Liverpool, 105 hogheads of sugar, 55 puncheons of rum, &c. part of the Jamaica August fleet.—This is the third of that fleet sent in here.

REMARKS on the CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

I OBSERVE, in a late Evening Post, several arguments in favour of a single legislature, as established by the late convention of this state. The author of those arguments, in my opinion, agrees with his antagonist in allowing the danger of a single legislature, but differs from him in the nature of the checks which are contriv'd to guard against it. C. supposes that the people alone should check the legislature, and for this purpose tells us, that the convention have order'd that every law should be printed before it is pass'd—that the doors of the assembly should always be open—and that no law should be pass'd at the same session.—Here C. forgets that the citizens of Philadelphia will be the only centinels of the proceedings of the assembly, and that those exigencies of government and that state necessity which compelled the convention, contrary to their powers, to dispose of the liberty, property and lives of the good people of Pennsylvania, will often oblige the assembly to dispense with that section of the government which requires the suspension of a law from one session to another.

In a word, the new system of government for Pennsylvania destroys all ideas of representation.—It gives a part of the people, particularly such as frequent public houses where the laws are always to be posted up for consideration, a negative upon the proceedings of the whole state. But the conduct of our convention shews us in the strongest light the little good that is to be expected even from this partial check upon a single legislature. A few wise men in the convention, and many who did not belong to it, remonstrated against several of the ordinances and sections of their government after they were printed for consideration, but all to no purpose; and no wonder; for men generally grow obstinate in opinions they have once adopted from contradiction.

What reception would the ordinance for punishing persons who condemn any of the measures of the congress have met with from a wise legislative council or governor, whose minds had not been inflamed with the harangues of demagogues? They would have distinguished between the idle speeches of a noisy boy at a coffee-house, and open acts of treason.—They would never have consign'd a delinquent over to the mercy of a magistrate to be confin'd for life, without the benefit of the habeas corpus act, or a trial by jury. such proceedings are fit only for the dominions of Turkey.—They have disgrac'd the name of freedom in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMS-BURG, October 11.

Letters of undoubted credit from Martinique, dated the 27th of July, say there are now in the French islands about 15,000 troops, that their fortifications are in the best order, and that they only wait for a pretext to break with Great-Britain, which most people there imagine will soon be found. The French are