

OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1777.

By His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of all the forces of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS several persons, inhabitants of the United States of America, influenced by inimical motives, intimidated by the threats of the enemy, or deluded by a proclamation issued the 30th of November last, by Lord and General Howe, filed the King's Commission for granting pardons, &c. (now at open war and invading these States) have been so lit to the interest and welfare of their country, as to repair to the enemy, &c. a declaration of fidelity, and, in some instances, have been compelled to take oaths of allegiance, and to engage not to take up arms, or encourage others so to do, against the King of Great-Britain. And whereas it has become necessary to distinguish between the Friends of America and those of Great Britain, inhabitants of these States, and that every man who receives a protection from and is a subject of any State (not being conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms) should stand ready to defend the same against every hostile invasion, I do therefore, in behalf of the United States, by virtue of the powers committed to me by Congress, hereby publicly command and require every person, having subscribed such declaration, taken such oaths, and accepted protection and certificates from Lord or General Howe, or any person acting under their authority, forthwith to repair to Head-Quarters, or to the quarters of the nearest General Officer of the Continental army, or militia (until farther provision can be made by the civil authority) and there deliver up such protections, certificates, and passports, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. Nevertheless, hereby granting full liberty to all such as prefer the interest and protection of Great Britain to the freedom and happiness of their country, forthwith to withdraw themselves and families within the enemy's lines. And I do hereby declare that all and every person, who may neglect or refuse to comply with this order, within thirty days from the date hereof, will be deemed adherents to the King of Great-Britain, and treated as common enemies of the American States.

Given at Head-Quarters, Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1777. GEORGE WASHINGTON. By His Excellency's Command, ROBERT H. HARRISON, Secretary.

By His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New Jersey, and territories thereto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, by their resolution of the eleventh day of December last, reciting, that whereas the just war into which the United States of America have been forced by Great-Britain, is likely to be still continued by the same violence and injustice which have hitherto animated the enemies of American freedom; and that it becomes all public bodies, as well as private persons, to reverence the providence of God, and look up to him as the supreme disposer of all events, and the arbiter of the fate of nations; did therefore recommend to all the States, to appoint as soon as possible a day of solemn fasting and humiliation, to implore of Almighty God the forgiveness of the many sins prevailing among all ranks, and to beg the countenance and assistance of his providence in the prosecution of this just and necessary war; and did also, in the most earnest manner, recommend to all the Members of the United States, and particularly to the officers civil and military under them, the exercise of repentance and reformation; leaving it to each State to issue out proclamations fixing the day that appears most proper for their several bounds: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of this State, in order to carry the said resolution into effect, to appoint Thursday the sixth day of March next to be observed as a day of solemn fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the purposes before mentioned; of which all the inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON. By His Excellency's command, WM. LIVINGSTON, Jun. D. Sec. GOD save the PEOPLE.

Just published and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street, Philadelphia. FATHER ABRAHAM'S POCKET ALPHABET. For the Year 1777. Containing, besides the usual Arithmetical Calculations, a variety of useful Lists and Tables.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS. No. II. By the AUTHOR of COMMON SENSE. (Continued from our last.)

TO LORD HOWE. I COME now more particularly to your proclamation of the 30th of November last. Had you gained an entire conquest over all the arms of America, and then put forth a proclamation, offering (what you call) mercy, your conduct would have had some specious show of humanity; but to creep by surprize into a province, and there endeavour to terrify and seduce the inhabitants from their just allegiance to the self by promises, which you neither meant nor were able to fulfil, is both cruel and unmanly: Cruel in its effects; because, unless you can keep all the ground you have marched over, how are you, in the words of your proclamation, to secure to your professed "the enjoyment of their property?" What are to become either of your new adopted subjects, or your old friends the Tories, in Burlington, Bordentown, Trenton, Mouchilly, and many other places, where you proudly lorded it for a few days, and then fled with the precipitation of a pursued thief? What, I say, are to become of those wretches? What are to become of those who went over to you from this city and State? What more can you say to them than "Shift for yourselves?" Or what more can they hope for than to wander like vagabonds over the face of the earth? You may now tell them to take their leave of America, and all that once was theirs. Recommend them, for consolation, to your master's court; there perhaps they may make a shift to live on the scraps of some dangling parasite, and choose companions among thousand like themselves. A traitor is the foulest fluid on earth!

In a political sense we ought to thank you for this bequeathing estates to the Continent; we shall soon, at this rate, be able to carry on a war without expence, and grow rich by the ill policy of Lord Howe, and the generous detestation of our Enemies. Had you set your foot into this city, you would have bestowed estates upon us which we never thought of, by bringing forth traitors we were unwilling to suspect. But these men, you will say, "are his Majesty's most faithful subjects;" let that honour then be all their fortune, and let his Majesty take them to himself.

I am now thoroughly disgusted with them; they live in ungrateful ease, and tend their whole minds to mischief. It seems as if God had given them over to a spirit of infidelity, and that they are open to conviction in no other line but that of punishment. It is time to have done with tarring, feathering, carting, and taking securities for their future good behaviour; every sensible man must feel a conscious shame at seeing a poor fellow hawked for a show about the streets, when it is known that he is only the tool of some principal villain, biased into his offence by the force of false reasoning, or bribed there to through sad necessity. We dishonour ourselves by attacking such trifling characters, while greater ones are suffered to escape; 'tis our duty to find them out; and their proper punishment would be to exile them from the Continent forever. The circle of them is not so great as some imagine; the influence of a few have tainted many who are not naturally corrupt. A continual circulation of lies among those who are not much in the way of hearing them contradicted, will in time pass for truth; and the crimes lies not in the believer but the inventor. I am not for declaring war against every man that appears not so warm as myself: Difference of constitution, temper, habit of speaking and many other things will go a great way in fixing the outward character of a man, yet simple honesty may remain at bottom. Some men have naturally a military turn, and can brave hardships and the risk of life with a cheerful face; others have not, no slavery appears to them so great as the fatigue of arms, and no terror so powerful as that of personal danger. What can we say? We cannot alter nature, neither ought we to punish the son because the father begot him in a cowardly mood. However, I believe most men have more courage than they know of, and that a little at first is enough to begin with. I knew the time when I thought that the whirling of a cannon ball would have frightened me almost to death; but I have since tried it, and find I can stand it with as little discomposure, and I believe with a much easier confidence than your Lordship. The same dread would return to me again were I in your situation, for my solemn belief of your cause is, that it is hellish and damnable, and that under that conviction every thinking man's heart must fail him.

From a concern that a good cause should be dishonoured by the least division among us, I said in my former paper, No. 1. "That should the enemy now be expelled, I wish, with all the fecerity of a Christian, that the names of Whig and Tory might never more be mentioned;" but there is a knot of men among us of such a venemous cast that they will not admit even one's good wishes to act in their favour. Instead of rejoicing that Heaven had, as it were, providentially preferred this city from plunder and destruction, by delivering so great a part of the enemy into our hands with so little effusion of blood, they stubbornly affected to disbelieve it till

within an hour, may half an hour, of the prisoners arriving: And the Quakers put forth a testimony, dated the 20th of December, signed "John Pemberton" declaring their attachment to the British government. These men are continually harping on the great sin of our bearing arms, but the King of Britain may lay waste the world in blood and famine, and they, poor fallen souls, have nothing to say.

In some future paper I intend to distinguish between the different kind of persons who have been denominated Tories; for this I am clear in, that all are not to whom have been called so, nor all men Whigs who were once thought so; and as I mean not to conceal the name of any true friend when there shall be occasion to mention him, neither will I that of an enemy who ought to be known, let his rank, station or religion be what it may. Much pains have been taken by some to fetter your Lordship's private character in an amiable light, but as it has chiefly been done by men who know nothing about you, and who are no ways remarkable for their attachment to us, we have no just authority for believing it. George the Third was imposed upon us by the same arts, but TIME, at length, has done him justice, and the same fate may probably attend your Lordship. Your avowed purpose here is to kill, conquer, plunder, pardon and enslave; and the ravages of your army through the Jerseys have been marked with as much barbarism as if you had openly professed yourself the prince of ruffians; not even the appearance of humanity has been preserved either on the march or the retreat of your troops; no general order, that I could ever learn, has ever been issued to prevent or to forbid your troops from robbery wherever they came, and the only instance of justice, if it can be called such, which has distinguished you for impartiality, is, that you treated and plundered all alike; what could not be carried away has been destroyed, and mahogany furniture have been deliberately laid on the fire for fuel, rather than the men should be fatigued with cutting wood. There was a time when the Whigs confided much in your supposed candour, and the Tories rested themselves on your favour; the experiments have now been made, and failed; and every town, every cottage, in the Jerseys, where your arms have been, is a testimony against you. How you may rest under this sacrifice of character I know not, but this I know, that you sleep and rise with the daily curses of thousands upon you; perhaps the misery which the Tories have suffered by your proffered mercy may give them some claim to their country's pity, and be in the end the best favour you could show them.

In a folio general order book belonging to Col. Rohl's battalion, taken at Trenton, and now in the possession of the Council of Safety for this State, the following barbarous order is frequently repeated, "His Excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF orders, that all inhabitants which shall be found with arms, not having an officer with them, shall be immediately taken and hung up." How many you may thus have privately sacrificed we know not, and the account can only be settled in another world. Your treatment of prisoners, in order to distress them to enlist into your infernal service, is not to be equalled by any instance in Europe. Yet this is the humane Lord Howe and his brother, whom the Tories and their three-quarter kindred the Quakers, or some of them at least, have been holding up for patterns of justice and mercy!

A bad cause will ever be supported by bad means and bad men, and whoever will be at the pains of examining strictly into things, will find that one and the same spirit of oppression and impiety, more or less, governs through your whole party in both countries: Not many days ago I accidentally fell in company with a person of this city, noted for espousing your cause, and on my remarking to him, "that it appeared clear to me, by the late providential turn of affairs, that God Almighty was visibly on our side," he replied, "We care nothing for that, you may have HIM, and welcome; if we have but enough of the devil on our side we shall do." However carelessly this might be spoken matters not, 'tis still the infernal principle that directs your conduct, and will at last most assuredly deceive and ruin you. (To be continued.)

I have ever been careful of charging offences upon whole societies of men, but as the paper referred to is put forth by an unknown set of men, who claim to themselves the right of representing the whole; and while the whole society of Quakers admit its validity by a silent acknowledgment, it is impossible that any distinction can be made by the public; and the more so because the New-York paper, of the 30th of December, printed by permission of our enemies, says that "the Quakers begin to speak openly of their attachment to the British constitution." We are certain that we have many friends among them, and wish to know them. As some people may doubt the truth of fact contained in this Assertion, I think it necessary to inform, that one of the people called Quakers, who lives at Trenton, gave me this information at the house of Mr. Michael Hutchinson (one of the same profession) who lives near to Trenton Ferry, on the Pennsylvania side; Mr. Hutchinson being present.

DEAR COUNT,

I HAVE now been six months in England, and eight weeks of the time in or near this metropolis. You should have heard from me before, but my frequent excursions and continual avocations, as well as the want of a proper opportunity, prevented. Agreeable to my promise, however, I now sit down to give you some account of the character and politics of this strange people. So copious a subject cannot be discussed in one letter, but you shall hear from me again when further observation hath enabled me to be more particular.

The general character of the English is certainly the most absurd and fantastic that ever fell to the lot of human nature. As they are made up of contradictions it would be unjust to describe them by any uniform designation. There is scarce a virtue that adorns the mind or a vice that disgraces mankind but may be ascribed to them as a nation: But the former are often rendered ineffectual by misapplication, and the latter qualified by a levity of manners that shews them not to be constitutionally. An Englishman will treat his enemy with great generosity, and his friend with ingratitude and inhumanity. He will be lavish of his wealth, when he has but little; and become a miserly wretch, when Fortune pours her riches into his purse. He will brave the utmost hardships and suffer the severest trials of life with heroic patience; and will shew himself because the wind is in the East. He will lend large sums to a stranger on the slightest security; and will go to law with his nearest relation to wrong him out of his estate. To-day his heart expands with liberal benevolence; to-morrow he is cold, fallen and reserved. To-day he possesses the wealth of a Nabob; to-morrow he refuses a groat to a beggar.—In short, contradiction and absurdity make an Englishman.

During the last century, this people have risen to a great height of wealth and power; but the instability of their temper will not suffer them to enjoy any blessing in possession. At peace with all the world; feared and respected by their neighbours; daily enjoying the benefits of an extensive and uninterrupted commerce; an established policy and a reformed religion, are circumstances sufficient, one would suppose, to render any people happy and content. But the thirst of lawless ambition can never be satisfied.—The English assume to themselves the character of being the most just, generous and humane nation in the world: And yet they carry on the African trade; a trade attended with circumstances of cruelty and horror that are a disgrace to human nature; whereby they fasten, for life, the chains of misery and servitude on some hundreds of their fellow creatures every year. They also vent one Clive over to the East-Indies to establish a dominion there. A country which the Creator never designed should belong to the English, as is evident from his having placed it on the opposite side of the globe, and made the inhabitants of a different complexion. This Clive, however, arrived with his forces in the East-Indies; and, under sanction of his most gracious Majesty and a free Parliament, put to death some hundred thousands of the inhabitants by the sword, by famine and by the most atrocious cruelties—and to return'd to England with immense riches and a wife set in diamonds, and was made a Lord; and then with great deliberation he cut his throat with a pen knife, to the satisfaction of the whole Court.—You will be surpris'd at this: But the people here are not surpris'd at all. It is no unusual thing to spend an evening with a great man in all the easy gaiety of social-life, and to hear next morning that he had hanged himself in a stable, or practis'd phlebotomy with a razor on his own jugular vein. The English now govern in the East-Indies with a supremacy of power, and a tyranny so pure and unalloyed with any mixture of justice or humanity, as could not have been exceeded in the reigns of the *tyrannical Caesars*.

This exploit being accomplished to the glory of God and honour of the nation; *this just, generous and humane King* turned his attention to AMERICA. There he had three millions of subjects who lov'd, honour'd and obey'd him. He govern'd them by men of his own nomination; he had the whole regulation of their commerce, and the overflows of their wealth were conducted by easy and natural channels to his coffers and to the purses of the merchants and manufacturers of his kingdom. But he has quarrell'd with this people, because they are so stupid that they cannot understand, or so obstinate that they will not acknowledge that *two and two make five*. Volumes have been written on this subject, and all the force of reason and eloquence exerted to convince this wise King that he is in an error. The Americans have most emphatically besetted him to accept of the undisputed loyalty of their hearts, declaring that they are satisfied that the fruits of their industry should, as *heretofore*, center with him and his people to enrich and aggrandize them; but humbly request that they may not be compelled to acknowledge that *two and two make five*, which would be a most distressing violation of truth; as they know and are fully convinced that they make only *four*.

But this humane Monarch is far from giving up the point. He has reject'd their petitions with scorn, and spurn'd at their offers of affection and fidelity. He declares he will even try the crown of his ancestors but he will make the *ambitious* Americans own this new doctrine.

To be as good as his word, he hath sent over not only his own fleets and armies, but hired a banditti of foreign mercenaries from a petty Prince, who maintains himself and family by the merchandize of human blood, and has also employ'd Negroes and wild Indians to persecute the poor Americans without mercy until they shall own that *two and two make five*.

America is now a scene of desolation and distress. A theatre whereon is acted a real tragedy enriched with every species of cruelty and injustice. The royal army are ravishing the women, murdering the men, and laying waste that beautiful country under the conduct of Lord and General Howe, who are cajoling some and ruining others of these inoffensive people, with all the complicity in the world. His most gracious Majesty receives from time to time such accounts of their proceedings as they please to give him, and is as happy as such a Monarch can be. Who could have thought that so extensive a country would be ravaged and plundered because the foolish inhabitants will not own that *two and two*

*make five*, when their good King and his wife Parliament desire them to do so? Especially when the consequence of so doing can be only the utter ruin of themselves and their posterity forever.

But this is not all. The Americans, highly resenting this treatment, have declared before God and the world that they will be no longer pensioners of the smiles or frowns of such a King, or dependant on the justice or humanity of a Sovereign who pays no regard to either; but that they are determined to be henceforth a free people, and will enjoy the inestimable privilege of believing and saying that *two and two make only four*, agreeable to the common sense of mankind. How this affair will terminate is a matter of some uncertainty. But the chance is *ten to one* that George the Third will lose the most glorious jewel of his crown, if not the crown itself, for this ridiculous whim, *this ignis fatuus* in politics.

You will say, the King could not act upon such absurd principles, were he not countenanced and supported in his folly by the co-incidental folly of his people.—True—But the folly of the people is of a different nature from that of the King. The people see plainly with the Americans, that *two and two can never make five*, and yet they support his Majesty's dogmas with might and main. The truth is, they have by degrees resigned so much power into the King's hands that they dare not now contradict anything he shall please to assert. And if his power should be further encreased by the subjection of America to his disposal, the ruined people of England may bid adieu to their constitution for ever. Some of the wisest amongst them see this, and have declared that the salvation of England depends on the success of the Americans in the present war. This infuriated people have tired the world for their hundred years with loud enlogiums on liberty and their constitution, and yet they daily fee that very constitution languishing in a deep consumption without any efforts for it's recovery. Instead of enjoying a frame of government beautiful in her proportions and glowing with health and vigour, they are content to embrace a rotten prostitute full of wounds and bruises and putrifying sores. Amused with trifles, and long accustomed to venality and corruption, they are not alarmed at the dreadful consequences. They love to talk of their beloved constitution because the idea is agreeable; and they honour their King because it is the fashion. They worship the shadow of Liberty with an idolatrous adoration, neglecting the substance as a thing of no value. Half the loyalty of the nation is supported by two popular fables, viz. *God save the King, and Britons strike home*. These are venerated at taverns, over porter, punch and wine, till the imagination is heated and the blood in a ferment, and then the worthy patriots go forth and commit all manner of riots and excess in honour of their King and country. These are fanatics in politics as well as religion, and persecution is the consequence in both, when men refuse to attend to the cool dictates of common sense. The main power known in the weakness of the multitude; and whenever they find them grow uneasy under their encroachments, they get half a dozen court scribes to expatiate on the blessings of the British constitution, and sing the sweet lullaby of Liberty to the people to keep them quiet. Just as a nurse rattles three pieces of tin in a little luteh basket to amuse her crying child. The poor infant thinks it has the world in possession, and is satisfied.

The English are not a people of an inventive genius. Most of their able men are natives of other countries. The Scotch far exceed them in literature; and, in the arts, France and other nations invent for them, and they improve upon their inventions. Few useful arts owe their origin to native English. The Quadrant, called *Hadley's Quadrant*, was undoubtedly the contrivance of an American, tho' *Hadley* assumed the reputation of that discovery. They were in high luck when a Shakespeare and a Newton happened to be born amongst them. The whole nation rest their credit upon these two men.

The extreme ignorance of the common people of this civilized and polished country is scarcely to be credited. They know nothing but the particular branch of business to which their parents or the parish happened to put them apprentice. They are compelled to practice that with unremitting diligence, and beyond that they seldom extend their ideas. A manufacturer has been brought up a maker of pin-heads. He has been at it forty years, and of course he makes them with great cexterity; but he cannot make a whole pin for his life. He thinks it is the perfection of human nature to make pin-heads. He leaves other matters to inferior abilities. It is enough for him that he believes in the Athanasian Creed, reverences the splendor of the Court, and makes pin-heads. This he esteems the sum total of religion, politics and trade. He is sure that London is the finest city in the world; Black Friars the most magnificent of all possible bridges, and the river Thames the largest river in the universe.—It is in vain to tell him that there are many rivers in America in comparison of which the Thames is but a ditch; that there are single provinces there larger than all England, and that the colonies formerly belonging to Great-Britain, now Independent States, are vastly more extensive than England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland taken together. He cannot conceive this. He goes into his best parlour and looks at a map of England five feet square; on the other side of the room he sees a map of North and South-America not four feet square, and cries, *How can this be? It is altogether impossible!*—He has read the Arabian Nights Entertainment, and he hears this wonderful account of America. He believes the one as much as the other. That a giant should rise out of the sea, or that the Delaware should be a larger river than the Thames, are equally inconceivable to him. Talk to him of the British Constitution, he will tell you it is a glorious one; he adores it. Ask him what it is, and he does not know even its first principles. Mention the freedom of elections, and he will tell you he has no business with these matters—that he lives in a borough, and that it is impossible but that *Squire Gosceop* must represent that borough in Parliament; for his lady comes every Sunday to the parish church in a dam-ask gown, and sits in a pew lined with green cloth—how then can it be otherwise? Besides, *Squire Gosceop* is acquainted with the Prime Minister. There are things he is no ways concerned in. He believes in the Athanasian Creed, is astonished at the splendor of the Court, and makes pin-heads—and what more can be expected of man?—

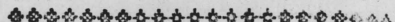
It is quite otherwise in America. The lowest of the

people there are not without some degree of general knowledge. They turn their hands to every thing. Their situation obliges them to do so. A farmer cannot run to an artificer upon every trifling occasion. He must make and mend and contrive for himself. This I observed in my travels thro' that country. In many towns and in every city they have public libraries. Not a shoemaker or a taylor but will find time to read. He acquires knowledge imperceptibly, and gets a love for books.—He reads voyages and travels, and becomes acquainted with the geography, customs and characters of other countries. He studies the first principles of government, he knows the great outlines of his rights as a free man, as a citizen, and is proud of the charter; not as an empty name, but for its substantial benefits. He amuses himself a little with astronomy, and knows that the apparent motion of the Sun is occasioned by the real motion of the Earth. In short, he knows that, notwithstanding the determination of King, Lords and Commons to the contrary, *two and two can never make five*.

Such are the people of England and such the prospect of America. They are now at daggers drawn. I wish the Americans knew little or nothing of war; and that they improve idly. The British troops are teaching them the art of conquest, and they find them very artful scholars. The probable consequence is that England will lose and America gain an empire. If *George III.* should subjugate America on his present principles, all good men will abhor him as a tyrant; if he should not, all the world will laugh at and despise him for throwing away their immense advantages he enjoyed in a friendly connection with that country, because the inhabitants will not acknowledge that *two and two make five*, agreeable to his royal will and pleasure.

But it is time to conclude this long letter, lest I should tire your patience and my own. For the present, therefore, adieu, and believe me to be as much as ever,

Yours, &c. &c. &c.



PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by Resolves of the late Assemblies, legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is highly necessary that the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by the Continental Congress, and the bills of credit emitted and made current by the late Assemblies of Pennsylvania, ought to be made legal tender in all payments, and to be alike taken by every person in this State in the discharge of debts, and for the purchasing the necessaries of life, and materials of defence; and it is evidently necessary that the counterfeiting of the said bills of credit made current by public authority should be prevented.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the sixth day of February next, the bills of credit emitted and made current by the Continental Congress shall pass current in this State, and be received in payments and discharges of all manner of debts, rents, tithes and sums of money whatsoever, due, or hereafter to become due, payable, or accruing upon, or by reason of any mortgage, bond, specialty, bills, note, book account, promise, assignment, or any other contract whatsoever, according to the sum which the said bills respectively entitle the bearer thereof to receive, each dollar therein expressed to be taken and esteemed at the rate, or value of seven shillings and six pence, and of equal value in the payment of such debts with a Spanish mill'd silver dollar, weighing seventeen penny weight and six grains, any clause, proviso, or device, in any bond, note, or other instrument of writing, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the bills of credit emitted and made current by the resolves of the late Assemblies of Pennsylvania, and the bills of credit emitted on loan by an Act of Assembly of the 26th of February, 1773, shall, in like manner, be, and is hereby declared to be a legal tender, and shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all manner of debts whatsoever, as aforesaid, according to the sum specified in said bills, and if any person or persons, from and after the said sixth day of February next, shall refuse to receive any of the said bills of credit when properly tendered in payment of any debt, or demand whatsoever, provided the whole of such debt or demand be tendered, he, she or they so refusing, shall be forever barred from suing for, or recovering the same in any Court of this State, and if any suit or suits, shall be commenced for such debt or demand, after tender and refusal as aforesaid, the defendant may plead payment, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after any such tender, as aforesaid, being made, if the creditor to whom such money is tendered, shall within four days next thereafter, make demand of the said debt before two creditable witnesses, it shall and may be lawful for such creditor to sue for and recover such debt; but shall recover no interest on said debt after such tender, or costs on his action.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any such tender shall, as aforesaid, be made, in order to pay any debt or demand of money due and payable of any kind whatsoever, and refused and not demanded within four days after such tender, as aforesaid, then, and in such case, the said debt or money due, or payable, mentioned in any mortgage, bond, specialty, bill, or note, book account, or any other debt whatsoever, is hereby declared to be forfeited, the one third part thereof to the debtor, and the other two third parts to this State; and every such debtor who shall make such tender is hereby directed and required to pay the two third parts of every debt so forfeited, into the hands of the Treasurer of the county appointed to receive the State Tax, (whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge to such debtor for the monies by this Act forfeited,) retaining the one third part in his, her, or their own hands.

And whereas divers persons in this State (taking advantage of the necessities) when they put money on loan, or in other contracts, have bargained with, and bound the borrower, or purchaser, to pay the debt in Sterling money of Great-Britain, according as the ex-



...might be between the cities of Philadelphia and ... And as to the intercourse between the said cities ... far obstructed that no such exchange can be ... and, except some rule be settled by law, the ... cannot pay his debt though he is disposed and ... in his possession bills of credit for that purpose, ... andly whereof, *Be it enacted*, That where any person ... should be bound to pay any debt in or bring money aforesaid, ... according to the exchange as aforesaid, such creditor ... shall receive Continental bills of credit, or bills of credit ... of this State in payment and discharge of any such debt, ... at the rate of one hundred and fifty five pounds Penn- ... in this currency, for one hundred of five pounds sterling, ... as aforesaid, and on receipt thereof shall be ... and taken to be within the meaning of this act, ... in cases of refusal of the bills of credit in tender as aforesaid.

And whereas, bonds or other writings, may have been given for money to be paid in half pawns or weighing fine penny-weight, or as much in bills of credit as will purchase the same. *It is hereby declared and enacted*, That eight Continental dollars in bills or credit as aforesaid, or three pounds in bills of credit of this State aforesaid, or of any of the bills of credit of Pennsylvania, shall be deemed and taken to be worth one gold Portuguese half-penny, weighing as aforesaid, and in the same proportion for all other gold coin.—And all persons, who, however, refuse to take and receive such bills of credit in payment and discharge of such debt, and redemption of such bond, or other writing, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be within the meaning of this act, and shall forfeit such debt and be in all things dealt with as in this act is directed in cases of refusal on tender.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every such debtor who shall make tender of an debt or demand as aforesaid, and who shall be refused and not again demanded as aforesaid, is hereby directed and required, under the penalty of two shillings out of the principal of such debt, within the term of six days, to furnish one or more of the Commissioners of the county for the time being, elected or appointed to levy the public tax of the sum to be tendered, and to whom, and the time when, and the names of the witnesses present at such tender,—and the Commissioners of every county shall keep true books or entries of all such facts as may be required by this act, and lay the same before the Commissioners of Assembly appointed to settle the public accounts for the time being, and cause any debtor neglect to give such information, than any other person who gives the said information, shall be entitled to the aforesaid two shillings in the pound, and three pence per mile traveling charges for his trouble.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners for the time being of every county of this State are hereby directed, and required to set, demand, levy, and recover two third parts of every debt, and sum of money, in as aforesaid tendered and refused, and not afterwards demanded as aforesaid, which shall be, or shall be, or suits, shall be brought or commenced and prosecuted by the said Commissioners, by means and files of the Commissioners of such county; and the process shall be the same, and as effectual in law, as if such mortgage, bond, specialty, or note, was given to such Commissioners bona fide, for a valuable consideration, or as if such other debt was contracted by said Commissioner or Commissioners, and, after receiving the same, some one of them shall enter in satisfaction in the records of such mortgage, &c. as is required by an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in cases of discharging mortgages.

And if any person or persons, having, for, as aforesaid, tendered any money in payment of any debt, and the same being refused and paid for and recovered by the Commissioners, or paid without any suit commenced, that said and may be lawful for every such debtor to ask for, and demand, his, her, or their mortgage, bond, specialty, bill, or note, or a discharge of his, her, or their debt, if it shall be of any other kind or denomination, every such demand being made before two creditable witnesses, and such creditor refusing, or neglecting to deliver up to such debtor such writing, or give such discharge as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for every such debtor to sue for, and recover of, and from such creditor, his, or her heirs, executors or administrators, a sum of money equal to the sum for which such mortgage, bond, specialty, bill, or note was given, together with interest and costs of suit.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in every case where any title deed or deeds, have been, or shall be, lodged or deposited in the hands of any person or persons, to whom any mortgage has been, or may be made, and the money mentioned therein forfeited, as by this act declared, and such mortgage, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, or the owner of the lands and tenements mentioned in such deeds, shall demand the same and be refused; it shall and may be lawful for such mortgagee, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, or such owner of the lands, to sue for and recover of such mortgagee, his, or her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, a sum of money not exceeding double the value of the lands and tenements mentioned in such deeds; and if any such person or persons as aforesaid, being sued, shall, at any time before the determination of such suit, deliver up to the plaintiff, or lodge such deed or deeds, whole and undivided in the Prothonotary's office of the court whereof such action shall be, and pay the costs of suit, and a sum as the court shall order, not exceeding twenty pounds to the plaintiff for his trouble, in that case such action shall cease.

And in all cases where tender shall be made as aforesaid, and the person to whom such tender may be made, shall afterwards assign, transfer, or let over any mortgage, bond, specialty, bill, or note, every such person shall be, and is hereby declared to be guilty of fraud, and forfeit and pay to the person to whom such assignment as aforesaid may be made, or to his, or her heirs, executors, or administrators, a sum equal to double the sum mentioned in such mortgage, bond, specialty, bill, or note, or to be assigned or transferred, to be recovered by an action of debt in any court of record in this State.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person whatsoever shall, after the sixth day of February next aforesaid, refuse to take and receive any of the bills of credit aforesaid in payment for any live stock, necessary of life, commodity, manufacture, article, or

goods whatsoever, which he, or she, shall sell, or expose to sale, and offer the same for a less price, or smaller sum of money, to be paid in gold or silver, or in any one sort of the bills of credit, or other current money passing in payment of debts in this State, than in the bills of credit emitted by the Continental Congress, or in bills of credit emitted by resolves of Assembly aforesaid, every such person shall forfeit to the use of the State a sum of money equal to, or as much as, the sum he, or she, had refused to take for the commodity so sold, or that he, or she, had asked for, or rated such stock, necessary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods at; and on proof thereof being made by two creditable witnesses before any one of the Justices of the Peace of the county, such Justice shall (if such sum of money, as aforesaid forfeited, shall not exceed five pound) issue his precept in the name of the State, in the nature of a summons, or capias, as the case may be, and prosecute and recover the sum so proved to be forfeited, in the manner prescribed and directed by the laws for recovery of debts not exceeding five pounds, together with cost of suit.—And if any such forfeiture as aforesaid, shall exceed five pounds, the Justice before whom any such proof shall be made, shall, within six weeks, send an account in writing to the Commissioners of the county, or one of them, containing the names of the witnesses proving the same, and the person who, and the sum that he, or she, has so forfeited.—And the said Commissioners are hereby enjoined and required, as soon as may be, to sue for and recover such sum or sums of money in the same manner, and when so recovered pay the same to the same persons as is in this act directed in cases of refusal on tender. And when any Justice shall recover any money, to or as aforesaid forfeited, he shall pay the same to the Treasurer aforesaid, who shall give his receipt for the same. And every Justice of the Peace in this State shall, once in each year, send on account to the said Commissioners of the sum or sums of money he shall have recovered to or as aforesaid forfeited, which the Commissioners shall make fair entries of, and report the same to the Committee of Assembly aforesaid for the time being.—And the fees, or allowance, to the said Commissioners, for the services and duties by this act required shall be the same as they have a right by law to take and receive in other cases.—And if any of the said Commissioners, shall refuse or neglect, to do and perform his, or their, duty by this act directed and required, such Commissioners respectively shall be fined in a sum of money not exceeding ten pounds, by the next Court of Quarter Sessions, and another, or others appointed in his or their stead, by the said Court. Every such fine to be for the use of the State, and to be recovered as fines are directed to be recovered, by the act for raising county rates and levies.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, from and after the publication of this act, shall counterfeit or alter any of the aforesaid bills of credit, with design to imitate the value of such bill by this act made a legal tender, or any of the bills of credit made current by any of the Assemblies, Conventions, or Congresses of any of the United States of North America, to utter any of said bills of credit so counterfeited, or altered, knowing them to be such, and being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer all the pains and penalties, fines and forfeiture, which by the late laws of Pennsylvania could or might have been inflicted on any person or persons so offending.

(SIGNED) JOHN JACOBS, Speaker.

IN ASSEMBLY, Wednesday, January 29, 1777.

Although many of the inhabitants of this State have fully paid the taxes which have been levied and assessed as the laws in that case direct; yet a considerable number have refused or neglected to do, and there remains outstanding of the said taxes to a considerable amount: And as it is necessary that such taxes be collected, in order to compleat the intention of the laws by which they were assessed and levied, to support the credit of the paper currency of this State, and to satisfy the exigencies of government, and that equal justice may be done to all.

Resolved therefore, That the Collectors which were appointed to collect the public taxes, in the several wards in the city of Philadelphia, in the district of Southwark, and in the several and respective townships in each county in this State, do immediately proceed to collect and pay the same (with what they have already collected) to the Treasurers of the respective counties. And that David Rittenhouse, the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, be ordered to write to the County Treasurer of the Provincial taxes in each county in this State, (except those who have already fully paid the same) commanding him to enforce this Resolve as the aforesaid Laws direct. And that the said State Treasurer do forthwith call on the said County Treasurers respectively where any such outstanding are, and order the same to be paid into the Treasury as soon as it shall be received by them.

Ordered, That the same be inserted in the English and German newspapers.

Ordered, That public notice be given in the newspapers, that this House has passed a Law "To revive and put in force such and so much of the late Laws of the province of Pennsylvania as is judged necessary to be in force in this Commonwealth, and revive and establish the Courts of Justice, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and that the said Law will be published as soon as possible.

Extracts from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Clerk of the General Assembly.

In the action at Princeton on the 3d ult. the brave Col. JOHN HASELET was mortally wounded, and his remains were brought to this city and buried with the honors of war, in the burial place of the First Presbyterian Church.—Since his arrival in this country he maintained a fair and unblemished character, and fulfilled the duties of private and domestic life to the approbation of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Having merited the confidence of the Delaware State, in which he resided, by the integrity and uprightnefs of his general deportment, and by his martial spirit and zeal for the happiness of his country in the late Indian war, he was often choie to represent them in Assembly; nor did he forfeit their esteem by the management of so high a trust, for which he was eminently qualified by a clear understanding, a liberal education, and an undeviating attachment to the interests of the public: And still animated with the same inexhaustible love of his country and unconquerable zeal for the invaded rights of Ame-

rica, he early distinguished himself in her virtuous opposition to British Tyranny, and undimmed at the danger of war, he nobly sacrificed his invaluable life at the shrine of AMERICAN LIBERTY.

On Friday evening was interred, the body of A. N. THONY MORRIS, Jun. Esq; an officer in the First Battalion of Philadelphia Militia. No other eulogium we conceive is necessary to be made on his character, than that he nobly stepped forth at the late alarming situation of his country, behaved as a soldier, beloved by those under his command, and fell on the 3d ult. in the battle at Princeton, contending for every thing dear and sacred, much lamented by all who knew him, and particularly by the corps in which he served.

Major THOMAS DUFF's detachment of Delaware Militia, having served the term of their enlistment with much honour and reputation in New-Jersey, under my command, are hereby discharged.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Brigadier General.

Just published and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, In Market-Street, Philadelphia.

AN ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS. THE CONTINENTAL LOAN-OFFICE

for this State, IS removed to Dr. SHIFFEN's, Jun. in Fourth-Street, where certificates of the United States, on interest, are given for Continental money, by THOMAS SMITH, Loan Officer.

T O B E L E T,

And entered on the 6th of March next, THE PROVINCE ISLAND, containing 3400 acres of meadow land, within about five miles and an half of the city of Philadelphia, extremely well adapted for grazing, or supplying the said city with many kinds of country produce. All persons who are inclined to take the premises are desired to send in their proposals to the subscribers, Trustees of the Island, before the 20th of February next.

JOSEPH FOX, SAMUEL HOOPE, CHARLES HUMPHREYS, EDWARD PENNINGTON.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday, the 4th day of March next, A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, containing about 400 acres of land, one half of which is cleared, the other well timbered, the soil of the best kind for producing grain of all sorts natural to the climate, particularly wheat of the very best quality. Likewise a good house, barn, stable, and other houses, all in good tenable repair, a well-wood water with a pump in it, a good bearing orchard of about one hundred trees; a great part of the uncultivated land may be improved into excellent meadow. There is also on said plantation a separate tenement near a public cross road, well situate for public business, being in the neighbourhood of a fine wheat country, only eight miles from Appoquinimick Creek, or Delaware Bay, and two miles from Bohemia River, or Chesapeake, both of which are navigable at that distance, which makes it convenient to Philadelphia and Baltimore Town. The title is good, being only subject to an annual quit-rent of two shillings and eight pence sterling. The whole late the estate of Samuel Bayard, deceased, and to be sold by the executors of his last will, who are living on the premises, and will make known further particulars at the time of sale.

Port of Philadelphia, } To all whom it may concern, Pennsylvania, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 19th day of February inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, there and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Young, Esq; (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Sam, burthen about 120 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by Samuel Richardson. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said ship, her cargo, &c. or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

Feb. 1, 1777. By order of the Judge, ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, } To all whom it may concern, Pennsylvania, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 19th day of February inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, there and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Montgomery, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the King George, burthen about 200 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by Edmund Williams. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said ship, her cargo, &c. or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

Feb. 1, 1777. By order of the Judge, ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, } To all whom it may concern, Pennsylvania, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 20th day of February inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, there and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Baldwin, Esq; (who as well, &c.) against the schooner called the Success, burthen about 40 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by William Compton. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said schooner, her cargo, &c. or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

Feb. 2, 1777. By order of the Judge, ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

NOTHING could have afforded me so much satisfaction as to have been able to inform you, at the opening of this session, that the troubles, which have so long distracted my Colonies in North-America, were at an end; and that my unhappy people, recovered from their delusion, had delivered themselves from the oppression of their leaders, and returned to their duty: but so daring and desperate is the spirit of those leaders, whose object has always been dominion and power, that they have now openly renounced all allegiance to the Crown; and all political connections with this country: they have rejected, with circumstances of indignity and insult, the means of conciliation held out to them under the authority of our commission; and have preferred to set up their rebellious confederacies for independent states. If their treason be suffered to take root, much mischief must grow from it to the safety of my loyal Colonies, to the commerce of my kingdoms, and indeed to the present system of all Europe. One great advantage, however, will be derived from the object of the rebels being openly avowed, and clearly understood; we shall have unanimity at home, founded in the general conviction of the justice and necessity of our measures.

I am happy to inform you, that by the blessing of divine providence on the good conduct and valour of my officers and forces by sea and land, and on the zeal and bravery of the auxiliary troops in my service, Canada is recovered. And although, from unavoidable delays, the operations at New-York could not begin before the month of August, the success in that province has been so important, as to give the strongest hopes of the most decisive good consequences: But notwithstanding this fair prospect, we must, at all events, prepare for another campaign. I continue to receive assurances of amity from the several courts of Europe, and am using my utmost endeavours, to conciliate unhappy differences between two neighbouring powers, and I still hope, that all misunderstanding may be removed, and Europe continue to enjoy the inestimable blessings of peace: I think nevertheless, that in the present situation of affairs, it is expedient that we should be in a respectable state of defence at home.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; it is matter of real concern to me, that the important considerations, which I have stated to you, must necessarily be followed by great expense: I doubt not, however, but that my faithful Commons will readily and cheerfully grant me such supplies, as the maintenance of the honor of my crown, the vindication of the just rights of parliament, and the public welfare, shall be found to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In this arduous contest, I can have no other object but to promote the true interest of all my Subjects; no people ever enjoyed more happiness, or lived under a milder government than those now revolted provinces: The improvements in every art, of which they boast, declare it; their numbers, their wealth, their strength by sea and land, which they think sufficient to enable them to make head against the whole power of the mother country, are irrefragable proofs of it. My desire is, to restore to them the blessings of law and liberty, equally enjoyed by every British subject, which they have fatally and desperately exchanged for all the calamities of war, and the arbitrary tyranny of their Chiefs.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Dec. 20.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December 19, 1776. WHEREAS the King of Great Britain hath waged war against this common-wealth and the United American States, and there are within this common-wealth divers merchants and others, subjects of the said King, who while they remain here have frequent opportunities of seducing and corrupting the minds of the people, and are suspected of holding correspondence with and giving intelligence to the enemy:

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That the Governor and Council be desired to cause all such persons to depart this common-wealth, by immediately putting in execution the statute staple of the 27th of Edward III. chapter 17th, against all the natives of Great-Britain who were partners with, factors, agents, store-keepers, assistant store-keepers, or clerks here, for any merchant or merchants in Great Britain, at the time the act of the British Parliament for restraining the trade of America, and seizing our property upon the water, took place, except only such of them as have heretofore uniformly manifested a friendly disposition to the American cause, or are attached to this country by having wives or children here; and such subjects of the said King, as shall satisfy the Governor and Council that they have not been able to procure other means of departure, may have their passage to any foreign port, in such vessels employed in the service of this common-wealth as the Governor and Council shall direct. And that all, or any of them

who shall be found here after the time respectively allowed them to depart, shall be confined as enemies and prisoners of war. And for furnishing the Governor and Council with proper information, the justices of the several county courts are empowered and required immediately to make enquiry for all such subjects of the said King residing within their respective counties, and, after due examination had, to cause a list of their names to be entered upon record, and direct their clerk to transmit a copy thereof to the Governor. And that a copy of this resolve, together with a copy of the aforesaid statute staple, be forthwith printed in the Virginia Gazette.

A. CARY, Speaker of the Senate. E. PENDLETON, Speaker of the H. D.

27th of EDWARD III. CHAPTER XVII.

A merchant stranger shall not be impeached for another's debt, but upon good cause. Merchants of enemies countries sell their goods in convenient time and depart.

Item. THAT no merchant stranger be impeached for another's trespass, or for another's debt, whereof he is not debtor, pledge, or mainpernor. Provided always, that if our liege people, merchants, or others, be endangered by any Lords of strange lands, or their subjects, and the said Lords (duly required) fail of right to our said subjects, we shall have the law of marque, and of taking them again, as hath been used in times past, without fraud or deceit; and in case that debate do rise (which God defend) betwixt us and any Lords of strange lands, we will not that the people and merchants of the said lands be suddenly subdud in our said realm and lands because of such debate, but that they be warned, and proclamation thereof published, that they shall void the said realm and lands, with their goods, freely, within forty days after the warning, and proclamation so made; and that, in the mean time, they be not impeached, nor let of their passage, or of making their profit of the same merchandizes, if they will sell them, And in case that for default of wind or of ship, or for sickness, or for other evident cause, they cannot avoid our said realm and lands within so short a time, then they shall have other forty days, or more, if need be, within which they may pass conveniently, with selling their merchandize as afore is said.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

IN CONGRESS, November 4, 1776.

Resolved, That any person who shall apprehend a deserter, and bring him to the regiment he belongs to, upon certificate thereof by the Col. or Commanding Officer of such regiment, shall be entitled to receive FIVE DOLLARS, and all reasonable expenses, from the Paymaster-General, or deputy Paymaster, which is to be deducted from the pay of such soldier.

That it be recommended to the several legislatures, Assemblies, or Conventions of the Colonies, to enact a law, or pass an ordinance, inflicting the following punishments upon such as harbour deserters, knowing them to be such, viz. A fine upon all such offenders, not less than thirty, nor more than fifty dollars; and in case of inability to pay the fine, to be punished with whipping, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes for each offence. Also, that they empower the Commander in Chief, or the officer commanding a detachment, or any out post, to administer an oath, and swear any person or persons, to the truth of any information or intelligence, or any other matter relative to the public service.

Extracts from the Minutes.

CHARLESTHOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1777. Ordered, That the thanks of General Washington to the militia of Pennsylvania, transmitted to this Board, be published in the public papers of this city.

General Washington being informed that the time fixed by the Hon. Council of Safety of Pennsylvania for the service of part of the militia of that state is expired, and that some are desirous to return to Pennsylvania, agreeable to their engagements, the General takes the earliest opportunity of returning his most hearty thanks to those brave men, who in the most important season of the year nobly stepped forth in defence of their country. The General acknowledges with pleasure the signal services done by the militia of Pennsylvania, and has the best reasons to expect the same spirit, zeal and activity, which lately brought them into the field, will induce them to come forth on every future occasion, when the security and happiness of America, and their own state in particular, demand it.

The General acknowledges with additional satisfaction, the good services of those battalions who have determined to remain with him after the expiration of their times of service. He wishes not to detain them a minute longer than he thinks absolutely necessary to the security of their country, and will discharge them as soon as he finds his army in a condition to admit of it.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. SIR,

By inserting the following lines, sacred to the memory of MAJOR FLEMMING, you'll oblige a friend.

MIDST the horrid din of cruel war, The trumpets sound, the cannons thundering roar, On Nassau's plains, the muses soft retreat, The School of freedom, learning's awful fear, Where Witherpoopon with every virtue fraught, The generous youth his sacred precepts taught;

The fages wisdom and the patriot's fire, A noble love of liberty inspire. Here early try'd, and acting but too well, The brave, lamented, much lov'd FLEMMING fell, With gayest hope of happiness possest, With every smile of flattering fortune blest. Just as the spring of life began to bloom, And many virtues sadder makes the tomb. In all that health and energy of youth Which promise honours of mature growth, When his full heart expand'd to the goal, And promis'd victory had fix'd his soul, He fell—his country lost her earliest boast, His lovely sisters a fond brother lost. O ever honour'd, ever happy shade, How well hast thou thy debt to virtue paid. Go happy ghost to where the good end blest, Enjoy eternal scenes of bliss and rest, While we below thy sudden farewell mourn, Collect thy virtues waiting o'er thy urn; Recall their scatter'd lustre as they pass And see them all united in the last.

STOP THE ROBBERS!

One Hundred DOLLARS Reward.

LAST Tuesday three villains came to the house of the Novel Furnace, near Princeton, and, after abusing the amity in a barbarous manner, took with them goods to the amount of between one and two hundred pounds, consisting chiefly of Germantown wools, stockings, mittens, and other colours, large pocket handkerchiefs of several kinds of red and blue stripes, knitting ditto, pins of the small kind, wadzen razors, one pair of four thread fine black worsted hosiery, black leather pocket books, pocket almanacks, a few pieces of children's garters, and many other goods unknown. One of the above rogues is an Irishman, a middle sized man, well set, has bushy sandy hair, and supposed to be named with the small pox; had on a blue coat, his name is supposed to be WATSON, and have been informed he belongs to Captain Brown's company of Pennsylvania Riflemen, under the Brodhead. The second person I cannot describe. The other is a tall slim man, with light colored clothes. It is said they have already changed their clothes. They put the goods into bags or knapsacks. they were seen near the Baptist meeting house at Hopewell on Wednesday evening, but could not be taken for want of men of reputation, and its supposed they are bound for Delaware, and so on to Shamokin. Whoever has any news of the men, so that they be convicted, shall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the men, and imprisonment for any of the men or part of the goods, by applying to Mr. STACY POTTS, at Trenton, or Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Princeton.

LANCASTER, Jan. 13, 1777.

To be sold by Benjamin Harbeson from Philadelphia, a large assortment of copper, brass, pewter and tin wares, at the south west corner of King and 2d streets, next door to Mr. Joseph Smith, where he carries on the copper smith's business in all its various branches, such as stills, dying coppers, washing kettles, fish ditto, tea ditto, Hatters' walk ditto, coffee and chocolate pots, sauce pans, &c. He has various other goods, all which he will sell reasonable for Continental Money only.

N. B. One, two or three good workmen at the copper-smith's trade, will meet with good wages by applying at above; none but such need apply.

PANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday night the 16th of January, an Irish servant man named MICHAEL McDONALD, a taylor by trade, 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, light colored hair, took with him a fashionable new castor hat and a round wood ditto, a brown rattinet coat with silver swayed buttons, an old dark blue coat with a red collar, a light colored wilton coat, a purple jacket, plush breeches, three white shirts, white worsted stockings, old shoes with square silver buckles: He has a silver watch out of repair, has a good lock and can behave well. Any person securing him in any good within 150 miles of Philadelphia, or bringing him home, shall receive 1 twenty Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH TATEM.

FRANCIS DAYMON.

LIVING in Market Street, four doors below Fourth Street, has now for sale, at his store in Water Street, where Mr. Matthias Alford formerly lived; spinning and sheering linen, osenaburgs, checks of several kinds, sail dust with tailor's needles, sewing thread, a good assortment of brass wires, steel files, door locks, cinnamon, nutmegs, and a very good assortment of MEDICINES, and a very best chocolate, already sweetened fit for the gentleman of the army.

TO BE SOLD by SAMUEL WETHERILL Junior, at his Manufactory in South-Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and between Market and Arch Streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of COATINGS, JEANS, FUSTIANS, Corded DIMITIES, white and brown LINENS, &c.—A man who understands scribbling of wools may have constant employment—Spinners of wool, fax and tow employed as usual, and the best price given.

STOLEN, on Sunday night the 12th inst. from the subscriber, at the house of Mr. Adolph Gilman, in Market-Street Philadelphia, a silver WAFCH, French make, with a cover over the key hole, maker's name not remembered, the inside work remarkably large. All watch makers and silver smiths are requested to stop if it offered for sale or brought to repair. SIX DOLLARS, and as questions asked, will be given to any person who will bring it to me.

PHILIP ALBRIGHT. BARRIRON, OF THE FIRST QUALITY, TO BE SOLD BY GEORGE MEADE, & Co.