

## BREMER-LEBE, March 25.

FROM the 12th to the 16th the first brigade of the Hessian troops arrived here, under the command of Lieut. Gen. de Heister. From the 13th to the 23d there arrived here successively 15 English transports, on board of which were embarked, on the 22d, the regiments of Trembrach, Prince Charles, and Dirlfurth; and on the 24th the regiments of guards. Since the 23d there arrived seven more transports. The second Brigade, under the command of Major General de Mirbach, is arrived here since the 20th. We expect here yet 22 transports, which, it is said, must have failed from the Thames by this time.

## LONDON,

April 16. We hear from Cork, that on the 26th and 27th ult. the 24th, 34th, and 62nd regiments, were carried in lighters down to Cove, and embarked on transports at that place; and on the 3d ult. The 9th regiment which lay at Cove and the 53d regiment from Kinfales, were also embarked under command of Lieut. Col. Frazer. The 300 Germans, who arrived at Cork on the 1st instant, in the Ulrow Ann, and Elizabeth, from Hamburg, are disembarked, and next week will go for Dublin, and the other parts of the kingdom, to be incorporated with the several regiments.

*Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 19,*

"Our court seems to have quite given up the proposed attempt of a second expedition against Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another destination, and are said to be intended to watch over our settlements in America, as the war between England and its Colonies render it necessary for all powers who have any settlements in those parts to put them in to secure a situation, that they may be in no danger of suffering from the above-mentioned disputes."

The Minerva, Captain Gregory, from Jamaica for London, a missing ship, having failed thence the 16th of January, is late off Dover, all well.

A letter from on board the Carysfort, Cove of Cork, April 6, says, "This fleet are under the convoy of the Carysfort and Pearl, and only want a wind to put to sea. The Greyhound man of war, Capt. Dixon, with ten ordnance store ships and transports, failed yesterday for Boston. The desertion of the troops here upon embarkation has been very great, as well as the seamen from the different ships."

The last ship which brought some dispatches from Lord Dunmore, off Virginia, was to have brought several passengers, who wanted to leave that country on account of the troubles; but she could not get provisions for them. A party of sailors went ashore in order to procure provisions; but seven of them were killed by the provincials; the remainder escaped to the ships.

An Admiralty Court is appointed in Virginia, by authority of the Congress, and John Blair, Edmund Randolph, Esqrs. and another gentleman, are appointed Judges of it. They have been condemned several English vessels which have been taken by the American privateers, as lawful prizes. This shews the Americans are proceeding to the establishment of a government.

It is reported that there are some private letters from America, which say, that the Americans had heard of the prohibitory act, and the hiring of foreign troops; in consequence of which the Continental Congress came to two resolutions, viz. to send no more petitions to Great-Britain. And to open their ports to the ships of other nations, and invite them to partake of their trade. Men of discernment say, this last resolution is of more importance than people seem to be aware of. The Americans act with coolness and wisdom; while our counsels are all violence and ignorance. The nation in general seems absorbed in luxury and dissipation. Every venal wretch scrambling for a contract. In short, the people are enervated by an universal depravity: are unfeeling to the sufferings of their fellow subjects, and unthinking of themselves. And hence arises that total disregard, which every man of reflection sees with sorrow, of that inevitable train of ill consequences, from this encroaching wound in the Empire.

But few of the German hirelings have been embarked, for want of casks for their water. Orders having given at Amsterdam, for 3000 to be immediately sent to Stude; and it has been under consideration here, whether 100 coopers should not be sent from hence to Hamburg, to help make the necessary quantity of those water casks, -- Lack-a-day, what foreseeing mortals our blessed ministers are!

They find great difficulties to get transports in Holland, to bring over the Dutch Scots troops.

## BOSTON, July 18.

Monday last an express arrived at Head-Quarters in this town, from his Excellency General Washington at New-York, with orders for all the troops in the pay of the Continent to march for that city, as soon as possible; and this day, it is said, one regiment will set off.

It is reported that Capt. Johnson of the Yankee privateer who sent into this port two valuable

prizes, on his passage home, the prisoners rose and overcame the privateer confined him and his crew in irons, and carried them into Halifax.

By Mr. Stone we learned, that the day before he left St. Peters, a French man of war arrived there from France, who informed, that the Spaniards had declared war against Portugal.

Last Saturday arrived at Salem from Guadaloupe, the schooner Polly, David McCleod, master, who has brought one hundred casks of powder, about seventy or eighty small arms, a number of carriage and fivel guns, a quantity of brimstone, flint, and flints, &c.

Yesterday morning, a fifth 13 inch mortar was found off the end of the Hon. John Hancock, Esq's wharf.

## PHILADELPHIA, July 24

Since our last a great number of troops from Maryland and the different counties of this Province, have passed through the city under way to the Jerseys, where, no doubt, if Howe gives them an opportunity, they will prove to the world they deserve Liberty.

*From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.*

To the Printer,

*Philadelphie, July 5, 1776.*  
By publishing the following Translation of a Letter written by a French Officer now in the service of the States of America to a French Nobleman in Paris, you will oblige Yours, F.P.

## MY LORD,

After the permission you were please to grant me to come to this country, I am at last arrived; not without many dangers and great expense I found here a happy people, averse to oppression, without any spirit of sedation, active and laborious, with all the necessary qualifications required to the foundation of a powerful republic, able to support itself without the assistance of Europe. This immense country possesses all advantages, and its true riches consist in the produce of its soil. It is as yet in its infancy; but still it is a vigorous child, that in reality has no more need of its mother nor its neighbours, provided it never intermeddle with the balance of Europe. Perhaps, my Lord, you will not consider these things in the light I do: but this country might be the greatest market for our manufactures, could we once give those people a taste for those which we have in great abundance, and with which Great-Britain used to furnish them, to the amount of im-mense sums. I found the people generally inclined for absolute independency, and willing to support it with their lives and fortunes. I was surprised to see their troops exercise and manoeuvre as well as they do; and were they not animated by the love of liberty, they would be an unparalleled prodigy; but when that takes place, all wonder ceases. I visited many of their fortifications which have been raised with an amazing celerity. I never knew so many and such good works performed in so short a time. I was accompanied in this tour by several General Officers, particularly by Majors General Putnam and Gates, and a member of the Congress. I told them my opinion of those works, and I have been desired to raise some necessary ones here where they are required.

This Government, its form, its liberty, are so similar to that of the ancient and once happy people of Bretagne, (the country of my nativity) that I am delight-ed with it. And, if I can be useful to the United States, I intend to end my days in them. I shall regard my original country and its subjects as my family, and if I can be useful to them, and any thing advantageous to the American States and equally agreeable to France could be proposed here, I would undertake to offer it with the greatest pleasure, without requiring from the King of France either honours, pecuniary rewards, or any other mark of gratitude. All my satisfaction would consist in the inward feelings of my soul, if I could once by my endeavors set on foot a commercial correspondence -- equally beneficial to my former country and that which I now adopt. You will imagine, my Lord, that I am too hafty, but permit me to assure you, that after mature deliberation, and positive information of the strength of America, I am convinced they are able to resist against all their enemies. If the Americans have not the greatest knowledge in the art of war, they have great advantages from the situation of their country, undaunted courage, determined resolution, and the best and most glorious cause. Nothing will be able to divide them. Every precaution is taken against their interior enemies whose number is insignificant. Such a solemn and well supported resolution gives me the highest opinion of these privileged souls, who defend their rights without ostentation or faction, and define only Liberty and Independency. They already feel that such a fate is not a chimera as is too generally thought in Europe, Switzerland excepted.

I have the honor, my Lord, to enclose you the Declaration of Independency, published yesterday by the Honorable the Congress of the United American States, and, to prevent the danger of my letter miscarrying, shall send it by duplicate. PB

## NEW-YORK, July 28.

By the last Account we have had of the two men of war that lately went up the North River, they then lay in Havenstraw-Bay, their Tenders cruising about; last Saturday Sent night one of them went near the Fort, upon which our people fired a 32 pounder at her, which went through her Quarter, when she tacked about, and stood down the River. Some Time after, they landed a party of their Men at Peck's Kill, set Fire to a Wheat Field, and burnt the House of Mr. John Lilly; a Number of the Militia were soon collected, who attacked and killed seven of them, without any Loss on our Side.

The 4th Man in the Counties of King's, Queen's, and Suffolk, on Long-Island, and Weftchester, Duc-hels, Orange and Ulster were last week ordered to hold themselves in Readiness to march at a Moments Warning; indeed many of them are gone to their proper Stations already.

An old Gentleman between 60 and 70, now does Duty in the Militia near Newark, in New-Jersey, is the father of about 15 children now alive, 9 of which are in the Continental Army, from Captains to Privates.

The Whaling Sloop Gilbert and John, Capt. Jagger, belonging to the Company returned here last Monday from a 12 months Voyage but narrowly escaped being taken off Block Island by two frigates: he is last from Guadalupe, where he sold his Cargo of about 250 barrels of Oyl, there took in Molasses, and now has on-board 12,000 Gallons, and 30 Hogheads in another Vessel that failed in Company with him bound to the Eastward.

Several Cannon were fired last Thursday Afternoon, from our Battery at Amboy, at a number of Boats from Staten-Island, bound for Sandy-Hook supposed to join Part of the Ministerial Fleet laying there: This brought on a Cannonade from the Encampment of the Regulars neard Billop's Point, on the Island, which continued very hot on both Sides for near an Hour: The Boats got clear, but many of the Regulars were seen to fall, and several carried off, supposed to be wounded. On our Side a Soldier belonging to one of the Philadelphia Battalions, was killed, and one wounded; a Horse in a Carriage had his Head shot off in the Street, and some damage was done the Houses.

In CONVENTION of the Representatives of the STATE of NEW-YORK, July 23.

## RESOLVED,

THAT no Provisions whatever shall be laden for Exportation on board any Ship or Vessel, at the Port of New-York, or from any other Port of this State, unless for the use of the Crew of such Ship or Vessel, or for the necessary supply of any of the United States of America, until further Orders; and that the Committee of the City and County of New-York shall be first applied to for their Permission to export any Provisions for the Purposes afore-said, which said Committee are hereby empowered to judge and determine upon the Propriety of granting such Supplies.

Resolved, That all Cafes where a Breach shall be made in the above Resolution, the Vessel and Cargo shall be forfeited to the Use of the State, and the Persons guilty of infringing it shall be held up as Enemies to the United States of America.

Extract from the Minutes,

## ROBERT BENSON, Secretary

THE Members of the *United Whaling Company*, in the city of New-York, are desired to meet at the Merchants Coffeehouse, on Tuesday Evening the sixth of August next. This is published at the earnest request of all the members now in Town. Those who cannot give their Attendance personally, are desire to appoint some Persons to act for them, otherwise they must abide by the Transactions of the evening. All Persons having any Accounts against the Company, a requested to get them ready by that Time.

## RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this method to return his sincere thanks to all his friends and customers for their past favours; and to acquaint them that he still continues to make, and has now ready for sale, at his distillery, between the College and the North River, in Murray Street, near Vaux-Hall,

A quantity of neat brandy,	cinnamon water
raspberry brandy,	clove ditto,
cherry brandy,	orange ditto,
cherry rum,	Anniseed ditto,
Shrub of the best quality,	All-fours,
Geneva,	Dr. Stevens,
Spirits of wine,	West India and New York rum,
Jamaica spirits,	Madeira and teneriffe
Royal Ulquebaugh,	wines,
Red ratifie,	&c. &c.

The good quality of said DEANE'S, has for several years past been so well experienced, mostly throughout this continent, that they need no other recommendation. And full he is determined, if possible, to make better.

X Being fully convinced by long experience, that the surest means to acquire a speedy sale of the above articles, is to make them of full quality, at a moderate charge; as he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as anyone else and good attendance, with every other endeavor to give general satisfaction, will be the constant study of

R. DEANE.

## GENERAL HOSPITAL,

at New York, July 29, 1776.

WANTED immediately in the General Hospital, a number of women, who can recommend for their honesty, to act in the capacity of nurses; and a number of faithful men for the same purpose: Any who incline entering the service in this way, will meet with good encouragement by making application to the quarter master of the hospital at King's College, New York. Wanted also for the use of said hospital, a large quantity of dried herbs for baths, formentations, &c. &c. particularly baum hytop, wormwood, and mallows, for which a good price will be given; and also old linen good people of the neighboring towns, and even those who live more remote from this city, by carefully collecting and curing quantities of useful herbs, will greatly promote the good of the Army, and considerably benefit themselves. From principles of benevolence and humanity, it is presumed, that many will attend to this matter (which is really of consequence) and cheerfully contribute to the relief of their sick and wounded brethren, though from any pecuniary consideration, they might neglect it as having the appearance of small importance. Those who have already collected any considerable parcel of herbs or rags, may find a ready sale by applying at the above mentioned place to

THOMAS CARNES,

Stewart and Q Master to the General Hospital

## THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway the 20th instant, from the subscriber, in the Borough of Weftchester, a Negro fellow named CATO, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, he is very black, remarkable large mouth with broad teeth, and wrinkled forehead; is plausible and smoothing speaking, and may pass himself off for a sailor, having been used to a boat. He took with him when he went away, a green short coat with red collar and cuffs, short brown Frise coat, one brown and one white linen waistcoat, one brown linen breeches, two pair homefpan trowsers, two homefpan shirts and one white ditto, and may have other clothes with him, not known, whoever takes up the said Negro and secures him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid them, by

Frogs Neck, in Weftchester JOHN SMITH,

July 22, 1776.

DESERTED from my Company of Rifle-Men, stationed on Bergen, the 9th inst. a Soldier, by the Name of George Taylor, about 5 feet 10 inches high. He is well-set, round shouldered, and has a down Look, speaks broken English and is a German born; had on when he went away, a short red Coat, and striped Trowsers. He has a Discharge from Capt. Hugh Stevenson, for one Year that he serv'd in his Company. Whoever will deliver the said Deferrer to the subscriber, or have him secured so that I may get him again, shall have a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS.

William Kelly.

N.B. 'Tis supposed he has made for Albany.

## To the PUBLIC.

## The New STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles-Hook Ferry, opposite New York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth Street between Market and Cheltnut streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before Sunrise, and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return to the next day to Powles hook Ferry and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, is Thirty Shillings, and out Passengers Twenty Shillings, Proc. Each Passenger allowed to take 14 lb. Baggage, and above that to pay Two Pence per pound.

## The Flying Machine

Still continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday Mornings, from Powles-hook Ferry opposite New-York, and from the Sign of the Cross-Keys in Philadelphia, at the Corner of Third and Cheltnut-Streets and meet at Princeton the same Nights exchange Passengers, and return the next day to Powles-Hook Ferry and Philadelphia, so as to perform the Journey in two days. The Price for each Passenger Twenty-one Shillings, and Goods as usual, only each Passenger allowed 14 lbs. The Passengers are desired to cross over the Ferry to Powles-Hook the evening before, as the Stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual Performance, be

The Public's most obliged Servant,  
JOHN MERCEREAU