

T H E  
NEW-YORK GAZETTEER,

O R,  
N O R T H E R N I N T E L L I G E N C E

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1782.

[NUMB. 7]

ALBANY: PRINTED, BY BALENTINE AND WEBSTER.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST,  
of February 28.

I R E L A N D.  
VOLUNTEERS RESOLUTIONS.

ON Friday the 15th of this month was held at Dungannon, Colonel Irvine in the chair, the much expected meeting of the volunteer corps of the county of Ulster. On this occasion was 143 corps assembled, who came to several resolutions, the principal of which are the following.

WHEREAS it has been asserted that volunteers, as such, cannot with propriety debate or publish their opinions on political subjects, or on the conduct of parliament, or on public men:

*Resolved unanimously*, That a citizen, by learning the use of arms does not abandon any of his civil rights.

*Resolved unanimously*, That a claim of any body of men, other than the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind this kingdom, is unconstitutional, illegal and a grievance.

*Resolved (with one dissenting voice only)*, That the powers exercised by the Privy-Council of both kingdoms under, or under colour, or pretence of, the law of Poynings, are unconstitutional and a grievance.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the ports of this country are by right open to all foreign countries not at war with the King; and that any burthen thereupon, or obstruction thereto; save only by the Parliament of Ireland, are unconstitutional, illegal and a grievance.

*Resolved (with one dissenting voice only)*, That a mutiny-bill not limited in point of duration from session to session, is unconstitutional and a grievance.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the independence of judges is equally essential to the impartial administration of justice in Ireland as in England, and that the refusal or delay of this right to Ireland makes a distinction where there should be no distinction, may excite jealousy where perfect union should prevail, and is in itself unconstitutional and a grievance.

*Resolved (with eleven dissenting voices only)* That it is our decided and unalterable determination to seek redress of these grievances, and we pledge ourselves to each other and to our country, as freeholders, fellow-citizens and men of honor, that we will at every ensuing election support those only who have supported and

will support us therein, and that we will use all constitutional means to make our pursuit of redress speedy and effectual.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Court of Portugal have acted towards this kingdom (being a part of the British empire) in such manner as to call upon us to declare, and pledge ourselves to each other, that we will not consume any wine of the growth of Portugal, and that we will, to the extent of our influence, prevent the use of said wine, save and except the wine at present in this kingdom, until such time as our exports shall be received in the kingdom of Portugal, as the manufactures of part of the British empire.

*Resolved (with two dissenting voices only to this and the following resolution)*, That we hold the right of private judgment in the matters of religion, to be equally sacred in others as in ourselves.

*Resolved theretore*, That as men and as Irishmen, as Christians and as Protestants, we rejoice in the relaxation of the penal laws against our common Catholic fellow-subjects, and that we conceive the measure to be fraught with the happiest consequences to the union and prosperity of the inhabitants of Ireland.

V I E N N A, MARCH 16.

Since the convents of both sexes have been suppressed, his Imperial Majesty has published his intentions concerning the estates which belonged to them. He is very far from applying them to profane use, but declares, that they shall be wholly laid out for the support of religion; and particularly, that the monks and nuns of the houses which have been suppressed, shall draw pensions from the time of their leaving their convents, which after their death shall only be employed in promoting religion that is so dear to him. In consequence, by an order of the 28th of February, his Majesty orders the sale of the lordships, forests, houses and goods which belonged to these monasteries.

M' A D R I D, MARCH 13.

By letters from the Governor General of Havana and Louisiana, his Majesty has learned, that a detachment of 65 militia and 60 Indians, of the Otagua, Sara and Patuatani tribes, under Don Eugene Ponce, Captain of militia, had seized on the post of St. Joseph, held by the English, 220 leagues from St. Lewis, in the Illinois.

This detachment suffered greatly from the length of the march and the rigor of the season, from cold and hunger, and ran great risques in passing through savage nations. The small body of English which he found there, were made prisoners. He took possession of this place and its dependencies, and the river Illinois, in the name of his Majesty. The King has rewarded the officers and privates who belonged to this party.

H A G U E, MARCH 28.

Last night the hotel of the Duke de Vangyon, Ambassador of France, accidentally took fire, and the flames were so rapid, that notwithstanding every assistance that could be given, this superb edifice was entirely reduced to ashes, with all its contents, except the papers of the embassy, the plate and some valuable effects, and part of his Excellency's wardrobe. We do not find that any life was lost. Monf. de Caroney, eldest son of his Excellency, was in great danger, having been carried out of his bed after his chamber was on fire.

L O N D O N, MARCH 6.

Lord George Cavandish, as presumptive heir to the Duke of Devonshire, bids fair to be the richest subject in Europe, the fortunes of the two brothers being 78,000 pounds per annum.

France has long been tampering with the Court of Sweden to take an offensive part in the war; to which circumstance it is owing, that the Swedish fleet is kept in so respectable a state at present; that in case the Empress should declare in favor of Great-Britain, they may be prepared to assist France, with a Squadron of equal power.

According to the latest accounts from India, the Dutch are so well provided at all their settlements, that it was utterly impracticable to undertake any thing against them, till the war with the Mahrattas or Hyder Ali, is put to an end.

March 28. The south of Ireland is at present experiencing the most rapid advance of fortune. Estates of great magnitude in the county of Cork are doubling their rental. One in particular, which was 7500l. a year, a few years ago, was lately let for 12,000l. Manufactures of wool, which were till of late confined to Bandon and Carrick, and could hardly support

themselves, now increase so rapidly, that in a few years the face and value of the country will be quite changed.

The Irish pension list has lessened above 4000l. a year, and no new pensions have been given in lieu, an instance scarce ever known before.

Five new associated corps have been embodied in the counties of Meath, Westmeath and Longford, which raise the total in the kingdom to 57,500 men, 12,600 of which are horse. A regiment of artillery is forming. There are to be three great encampments this summer at Cork, Antrim and Dublin.

A circumstance has lately happened, that is likely to be productive of very serious consequences in Ireland. This circumstance was an appeal to the court of king's bench of England, from the decision of one of the courts of Ireland: the subject in dispute was this—A gentleman in Ireland, of the name of White, had made a will, in which he bequeathed his estate to his eldest son, and to the heirs of his body, and in failure of such heirs, then in that case he left the estate to his second son. It happened that the elder son died before the testator, leaving a son; the testator never altered his will; and died some few years after. At his decease the grandson and son both claimed the estate: the former, as heir to the testator, the latter under the will. The dispute terminated in a suit at law, in the king's bench or common pleas of Ireland, in which the grandson obtained a decision in his favour.

The party nonsuited appealed to England, and the determination of the Irish court was reversed by Lord Mansfield, on the appeal; his reason for reversing it was, that tho' equity was clearly in favour of the defendant in the appeal; still the law was as clearly in favour of the appellant, because as the testator's eldest son had never been in possession of the estate in question, having died before his father, his son (grandson to the testator) could derive no right through him; to that which never belonged to him; the legacy of course was to be considered in the light of a laps'd legacy, and the second son, in point of law, became heir under the will to the estate, which, if no will at all had been made must necessarily have gone to the grandson.

But it seems by some accounts from Ireland, that the sheriff of the county of Cork, in whose bailiwick the estate in question lies, will not execute the order of the court of king's bench in England, because that would be a complete avowal that Ireland was dependant upon England: an avowal which must clash with all the late pretensions of the Irish to the supremacy of their own legislature and judicature: nay, it is said, that the sheriff has expressed a determined resolution, not only not to execute the orders of the English court of king's bench, but also to oppose the coroner, with the whole posse comitatus, if any writ should be directed to the coroner for putting the appellant into possession.

The following is said to be a more accurate account of a negotiation for a change of ministers than has hitherto ap-

peared. on Sunday the 7th, the Chancellor went to Lord Shelburne, to propose in the King's name, a new ministry to him upon very apprehensive principles; but finding he would not treat but in union with the Marquis of Rockingham, &c. he desired to take him in his coach to the Marquis's, which was done accordingly. There the Chancellor was with the two Lords an hour and a half.—They told him they were ready to take a share in Administration on certain conditions: the Chancellor replied that as far as the arrangement of efficient offices, he was empowered to give them the fullest satisfaction. The conditions were,

1. To declare America independent, and to make a peace with her, if practicable.
2. That the navy shall be increased, and the army proportionably lessened, both now and at a peace.
3. Triennial Parliaments.
4. One hundred members to be taken from the most insignificant boroughs, and added to the counties.
5. A contractors bill.
6. The household, &c. to be lessened to the amount of 50 members posts.
7. Positive and bona fide renunciation of the interior cabinet, or any back stairs, or private advice.
8. The total arrangement of all offices.
9. All the Nabobs to be called to a severe account.

The Chancellor being thus in possession of the terms, appointed Tuesday for another meeting, in order to bring the King's answer, which was to this purpose: that he readily agreed with the first, second, fifth, sixth, seventh and ninth, and granted the eighth, excepting 12 men he should name to be kept in their present situations. The third and fourth he positively refused, and to the first he expressed some conditions. Upon this answer being reported, the two Lords in reply, demanded, that in the 12 persons to be named, certain obnoxious tory characters should not be included.

April 14. They write from Aberdeen, that the French and Dutch privateers so greatly infest those seas, that scarcely a ship bound for the Baltic escapes; that their crews frequently land and plunder the inhabitants, and that many farmers have driven their cattle into the interior parts of the country to avoid losing them.

Quantities of ammunition and stores are loading at Woolwich for Quebec, which has been threatened, 'tis said, by the French and Americans.

#### H A G U E, APRIL 3.

The express which the prince de Galitzzen, and M. de Markow, Russian ministers, sometime since sent to London, being returned, these ministers this day presented to the states-general the following memorial:

“The undersigned ministers of the Empress of all the Russias, acting by orders given to them to promote, as much as in them lies, the salutary work of the mediation conferred on her imperial majesty, hasten to communicate herewith to your high mightinesses, a copy of the letter written to Mr. Simolin, minister of their

sovereign, at the court of London, by Mr. Fox, secretary of state of his Britannic majesty. Your high mightinesses will there perceive the intentions of his Britannic majesty to make a sincere reconciliation with the Republic; upon the basis laid down by themselves, in their resolves of the 4th of March last, and by which they accepted the mediation of the Empress. The preliminary concession made by Great Britain, of the cardinal point of reviving the treaty of 1674, seems to remove every obstacle which stood in the way of opening the negotiations for a definitive peace. If, in this mean while, a suspension of arms, as proposed in the letter, should be thought agreeable to the interests of this nation, nothing would better accord with the humane views in general which animate the Empress, or with her particular sentiments of benevolence and affection toward this state: This measure, connecting the double advantage of putting a stop to the effusion of human blood, and restoring, from this moment, the exercise of the rights of free trade and navigation, which neutral nations enjoy, and especially those who have acceded to the principles of the armed neutrality.

“In full confidence of the pacific disposition, which your high mightinesses have not failed to manifest in the most solemn and positive manner; dispositions so analogous to the real welfare of the state, the undersigned flatter themselves that your high mightinesses will not hesitate to lay hold of the communication which they have the honor to make, by taking an immediate and decisive determination to re-establish peace and good harmony with their old allies and friends, on conditions which they shall find to their equal honor and advantage.”

Done at the Hague, 3d April, 1782.

The letter of Mr. Fox, to Mr. Simolin, mentioned in the preceding memorial, is conceived in the following terms:

“Having laid before the king, the extract of a letter from the prince Galitzzen, and M. Markow, which you did me the honor of communicating, I am ordered by his majesty to inform you, that the king, desirous to give proofs of his intentions to their high mightinesses, and of his wish to renew the friendship which has been so unhappily interrupted between ancient allies, who ought, for their mutual interests, to be united, is ready to enter into a negotiation with their high mightinesses, in order to form a treaty of peace between his majesty and the republic, on the footing of the treaty of 1674: And that to facilitate the execution of an object which his majesty has so much at heart, the king is ready to issue immediate orders for a cessation of hostilities, if their lordships, the states general, shall think such a measure likely to forward the design.

“His majesty has ordered me to explain to you his sentiments concerning so important a subject, and to desire you to impart them to the ministers of her imperial majesty at the Hague, in order that they may be communicated without delay to the ministers of the republic, judging that this mode will be most suitable, un-

der the mediation of her imperial majesty, to put an end to the calamities of the war; which unhappily subsists between the two nations. I have the honor to be, with the most perfect consideration, &c.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

We are told that on the delivery of these pieces, the assembling of the states of our province has been anticipated a week, and that their noble and great mightinesses are called to meet next week. The proposition of a cessation of arms, ill agrees with the answer that their high mightinesses gave the duke de Vaguyon, ambassador of France, to his memorial of the 18th of March, relative to a concert of operations against the common enemy; an answer which was couched in the most satisfactory terms.

The counsellor, Pensionary de Bleiswick, has informed Mr. Adams of the resolution on the 28th of March, by the states of our province, in the following words:

*Extract from the Resolutions of their Lordships, the States of Holland and West-Friesland, at their meeting of the 28th of March, 1782.*

“Having resumed the deliberations, the address, and the last address of Mr. Adams, of the 14th of May, 1781, and 9th of January, 1782, to the states-general, for the delivery of his credentials from the united states of America, to the states-general, by which last address the said Mr. Adams has demanded a categorical answer, to be communicated to his constituents: Having deliberated on the request of a great number of merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the said province concerned in commerce, to be supported in their petition presented to the states-general the 20th instant, in order that the most efficacious measures be taken to establish a commercial intercourse between this country and North-America; of which request, copies were, on the 21st distributed to the members. It has thereupon been thought fitting, and it has been determined by their noble and great mightinesses, That the strongest instances be made, that Mr. Adams be admitted and acknowledged as quickly as may be, by their high mightinesses, in the quality of Envoy from the United States of America.” And the counsellor pensionary has been directed to inform Mr. Adams of this resolve of the states of Holland and West-Friesland.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) June 22

The latest accounts from our South-Western frontier wear a more favorable appearance; the Indians have not for some weeks past done any mischief in that quarter, and it is thought they will not attempt any thing more against it this season.

In consequence of intelligence from the northward, of a large number of transports at New-York falling down to the Narrows, we hear that orders have been issued by government for the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

Yesterday morning two waggons, loaded with SOLID COIN, for the supply of the public Bank at Philadelphia set off from this town, under the escort of a strong detachment of Philadelphia light dragoons, under the command of SAMUEL MERRIS, Esquire.

A Barbadoes Gazette, of the 23d of March last, mentions, that salt had lately been sold at Bridge-

town (the capital of that island) for half a crown per pint, and that it was then selling from half a moidore to twenty-five shillings per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23  
By THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS Assembled, JUNE 23, 1782.

On the report of a Committee to whom was re-committed their report, on a motion of Mr. Madison, Congress passed the following act:

WHEREAS, the enemy, having renounced the hope of accomplishing their designs against the United States by force alone, are resorting to every expedient which may tend to corrupt the patriotism of their citizens, or to weaken the foundation of the public credit: And in pursuance of this policy, are encouraging to the utmost a clandestine traffick between the inhabitants of this country, and those who reside in the garrisons and places therein, now in their possession: AND WHEREAS some of the inhabitants, prompted either by a fordid attachment to gain, or by a secret conspiracy with the enemies of their country, are wickedly engaged in carrying on this illicit traffick, whereby a market is provided for British merchandises; the circulating specie is exported from the United States; the payment of taxes rendered more difficult and burthenome to the people at large, and great discouragement occasioned to honest and lawful commerce:

RESOLVED, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, to adopt the most efficacious measures for suppressing all traffic and illicit intercourse between their respective citizens and the enemy.

RESOLVED, That the Legislatures, or in case of their refusal, the Executives of the several States, be earnestly requested to impress; by every means in their power, on the respective citizens at large, the baneful consequences apprehended by Congress from a continuation of this illicit and infamous traffic, and the necessity of co-operating with the public measures, by such united, patriotic, and vigilant exertions as will detect and bring to legal punishment, those who shall have been in any manner concerned therein.

*Extract from the Minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec. A London artist, who was well acquainted with the nature and extent of the revengeful temper of the present king of Britain towards the Americans, and particularly towards Dr. Franklin, pretended that he had discovered that iron rods with round heads, were better conductors of lightning than those with sharp points. The king was delighted with the discovery, and immediately took down all the pointed rods from his palaces and put round-headed ones in their stead. After a while it was perceived to be a hum; and the king gladly fled a second time for protection against lightning, to the invention of his enemy Dr. Franklin. The affair soon afterwards gave rise to the following lines which were published in a London paper:

While you great George for knowledge hunt,  
And sharp conductors change for blunt,  
The nation's out of joint;  
Franklin, the wiser plan pursues,  
And all your thunder harmless views,  
By sticking to the point.

JULY 2.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, dated Bacon's Bridge, May 11.

“There have been lately partial advantages gained by the scouting parties of both armies, but nothing worth particularising. The 19th and 30th British regiments, under the command of General O'Hara, failed from Charlestown a few days since, supposed to be destined for Jamaica. Mr. Leslie is opening a deep canal from Ashley to Cooper's rivers (within the one already made) and we have reason to believe he will contract his works, as his numbers are now inferior to our's.

“General Wayne lies at Ebenezer, 20 miles from Savannah. He expects to be reinforced this week with 500 men, after which, it is said, he will make an attempt on their works. There is a great probability of his succeeding, as the Hessian troops at that post have been twice disarmed for attempting to march off in a body.

“The deserters from the enemy at Charlestown, average 20 men per week. There has been one instance of two officers and 20 men (refugees) coming out in a body with their arms, &c.

July 4. It is reported that a body of about 500 volunteers, who marched under the command of Colonel Crawford, from the neighborhood of Fort-Pitt, against an Indian settlement called Saccunke, were attacked within 9 miles of that place,

and were obliged to retire. When the last account came from them they were at Miskingham, and it is said about 30 of the party are killed and wounded. Colonel Crawford is missing.

S A L E M, JUNE 27.

Last Monday arrived in a safe port, a prize schooner, laden with salt, taken by Capt. Benfosa, in the privateer Hendrick, of this port.

The day following the privateer brig Bategriffe, from Bermuda, amounting 12 twelve pounders, and 6 long six pounders; arrived also in a safe port; She was likewise captured by Captain Benfon, and had on board the crews of four vessels, which she had made prizes of. Her own crew, when taken, consisted of about 50 men. She is a new vessel, being but 4 months off the stocks.

Yesterday arrived in a safe port, the prize brig Olive Branch, of about 140 tons burthen, with a valuable cargo on board, consisting of sugar, coffee, salt and tobacco. She is a fine vessel, is pierced for 16 guns, but mounts only four; and was captured on her passage from New-York to Quebec, by the privateer ship General Greene, Captain Crow, of this port.

B O S T O N, July 4.

The letter of marque ship Alexander, on her outward bound passage, has taken a letter of marque brig, of 14 guns, and 200 tons burthen; from Liverpool in England, bound to Newfoundland, and laden with salt and dry goods. She is arrived in a safe port.

A L B A N Y, JULY 15.

By the latest accounts from New-York, we learn, That a very great coolness subsists between the British troops and the refugees; in consequence of which many petty quarrels happen between the privatees of both parties, which terminate sometimes in a duel of fifty cuffs.—This coolness (our accounts say) is epidemical within the British lines, and has increased to such a height that some of the British officers commanding regiments, have given orders to their men, not to keep or be seen in company with the refugees, on pain of corporal punishment.—That all this misunderstanding arose from Lippencut's being tried for the murder of Captain Huddy, who (it is said) is to be executed at that place, or sent out to our head-quarters, at the option of General Washington.—That upon an embarkation of about 5000 troops, the refugees presented an address to General Castleton, desiring to be acquainted whether he intended to evacuate that place or not, in order that they might provide for their safety, either by removing to England or by making peace with their much injured countrymen, but that no answer was given them that was satisfactory.—We also learn, That a fleet of 12 or 14 ships of the line, lately chased into the Hook a number of British vessels, they afterwards stood for the Southward, from which it is thought they were French.

The above mentioned embarkation, it is said, are destined to reinforce the garrisons of Quebec and Halifax; and it is thought the remaining part of the garrison of New-York, together with that of Charlestown, will shortly embark for the West-Indies.

By advices received by Captain Gallagher, who lately arrived at Philadelphia from France, we learn, That five of the seven Provinces of Holland had resolved to accede to the independence of the United States of America.

Tuesday last, as the only son of Mr. PHILIP CUYLER (a Boy of about 8 years of age) was bathing in the river, he unfortunately drowned.



T O B E S O L D,  
By DIRK VANDER HEYDEN;  
At the House of Dr. STURINGER, in Albany;

OLD WEST-INDIA SPIRIT, New Rom,  
Choice Sherry and Port Wines, Coffee, and  
some Piece Goods.  
July 15 1782.

IF Doctor JOHN EVERHARD UNGAR, I will be pleased to return the HIGH-GERMAN BOOKS to the respective Owners of whom he has borrowed them; he may prevent of hearing some News, in short, which might be disagreeable to him.  
July 15, 1782.

THE GEORGES, A NEW SONG,

On Lord George Germaine's Promotion.

Tune.—Push about the Jorum.

OF great and glorious names to speak,  
Since fame the subject urges,  
In fighting times a pride I take,  
To sing about the Georges.  
For Gordon George whose life was spar'd;  
The mob may rant and tear-o,  
He's nothing in the scale compar'd  
To George the Midea hero.

When statesmen of unfill'd fame,  
With honors were invest'd,  
By Britons never was a name,  
Than Sackville more detest'd:  
But now to England's mighty host,  
So much revers'd the case is:  
The very man is honor'd most,  
Who most the crown disgraces.

Alive had brave Duke William been,  
He, like old George, when freest'd;  
Would kick his hat about to've seen  
This noble deed gazetted:  
The public prints his fame shall spread,  
And make the world acquainted,  
That George Germaine a peer is made,  
By George the Lord's anointed.

George Brydges Rodney, fortune's son,  
Of property tenacious,  
Amongst the many wonders done,  
He conquer'd St. Eustatius:  
The auction o'er—the British Don,  
Betold himself a noodle,  
Who lost the place, whilst he and Vaughan,  
Were singing Yankee Doodle.

Paul Jones may well prick up his ears,  
For so it is reported,  
He'll rank amongst the new made peers,  
The moment he's convert'd,  
And when America's re-took,  
And George for joy gets groggy,  
One Arnold shall be made a duke,  
The duke of Saratoga.

The farly sons of Britain's isle,  
May ridicule the matter;  
I lay my life 'twill make them smile,  
On t'other side the water:  
Then shout, my boys, at George's name,  
And drink his health till mellow,  
Old Time may travel till he's lame,  
Before he finds his fellow.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 29.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor of New-York, &c. &c. &c.

THE Commander in Chief having shewn the great confidence he reposes in the citizens of New-York, by trusting his Majesty's interest there to their zeal, loyalty and gallantry, I persuade myself that every citizen will with alacrity claim his title to a share of the militia duty; that none may be deprived of this, and that those whose zeal would lead them to appear whenever called for, may not be called for too often, I think proper to declare,

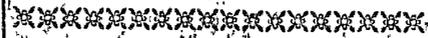
That all persons are to perform the militia duty, excepting the ministers of God's word, his Majesty's counsellors and principal servants, whose avocations to religious and civil, necessarily prevents their attending on military duties.

All persons, who from age or infirmity are unable to act, may do duty by substitutes, provided those they offer are judged sufficient by the Colonel of the regiment, or commanding officer of the corps to which they belong.

If any of the gentlemen of the learned professions find themselves so usefully employed, as to be induced to avoid the honor of appearing in person, they are supposed to be judges of the importance of their own time, and may act by proper substitutes.

As no person deserves protection in a place, of which he refuses to contribute to the defence; every person who refuses to appear when summoned to his militia duty, is to be confined in the main-guard, by the Colonel or commanding officer of the corps to which he belongs, where he is to be kept till further orders.

JAMES ROBERTSON,  
New-York, June 22, 1782.



TO BE SOLD,

At the House of Mr. LEACH, near the Dutch Church, in Scherestady;

CALLICOES, Chintzes, Mullins, Cambricks, Lawns, Black and white Gauzes, Linens, Sarcettes, Perfians, Modes, Peclongs, Barcelona, Bilbao, and stained Linen Handkerchiefs, Black and white Laces, Ribbands, White and clouded Jeans, Black Calgut, Threads, Sewing Silk, Twif, Pins, Needles, Canteen and Pen Knives, Plated Buckles, Coat and Vest Buttons. A L S O,  
Broadcloths, Corduroy, Tails, Tea, Indigo, &c. &c.

July 1, 1782.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AND TO BE SOLD, AT THE LOWEST PRICE,  
AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,  
in ALBANY;

A few Complete Sets of the FIRST VOLUME,  
OF AN IMPARTIAL  
H I S T O R Y

OF THE  
W A R I N A M E R I C A,  
Between Great-Britain and the United States;  
From its Commencement, and to be carried on to  
the End of the War;

Exhibiting a circumstantial, connected, and complete Account of the real CAUSE, Rise, and PROGRESS of the War, with its various Successes and Disappointments on both Sides, interspersed with Anecdotes and Characters of the different Commanders; and Accounts of such Personages in Congie's as have distinguished themselves.

Illustrated with the following BEAUTIFUL COPPER-PLATES, viz.

1. His Excellency General WASHINGTON.
2. His Excellency Major-General GREENE.
3. Major-General WARREN.
4. Major-General MONTGOMERY.
5. A Plan of the Town of Boston, with a View of the Attack on Bunker's-Hill.
6. His Excellency Governor HANCOCK.
7. Honorable SAMUEL ADAMS.

\* As there is but a few Sets to dispose of, those who are desirous of purchasing, are requested to apply immediately.

Likewise, to be Sold at the same Place,

THE PUPIL OF PLEASURE,  
a celebrated Novel, exhibiting a Variety of Characters, and replete with Amusement, 2 Vols. complete in one. By Courtney Melmoth.

MRS. ROWE'S LETTERS  
from the DEAD to the LIVING; with Letters Moral and Entertaining, in Prose and Verse.

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GOODY TWO SHOES,  
INK-HOLDERS,  
WRITING PAPER, &c.

\* The Subscribers to the History of the present American War, who have been supplied with the First and Second Numbers, will be furnished with the preceding one's at the Printing-Office.

TO BE LET,  
(on reasonable Terms)

THE FRONT PART of a convenient Dwelling House, consisting of a Lower-Room, a Chamber, and Cellar Esquire of the Printers, Albany, July 8, 1782.

L O S T about the 20th Ultimo, in this City, a Continental Loan-Office CERTIFICATE, for Five Hundred Dollars; Numb 2442, dated Feb. 7, 1778. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at the Printing-Office, shall be generously rewarded.

Albany, July 8, 1782.

W A S left by Samuel Rog, at the shop of the Subscriber, sometime since, an ANCHOR, which he desired might be worked up. The subscriber supposing the said Anchor to have been taken from some vessel in Albany, has thought fit to stop the same, in order, that if stolen, the right owner may have it again.

JOHN MURPHY,  
New-Scotland, July 5, 1782.

Just come to H A N D, and now S E L L I N G,  
(at the lowest Price) By

MAUS R. VAN VRANKEN,  
At his Store near Gen. TEN BROECK's, in Albany,  
a QUANTITY of GOODS, among which are the following Articles, viz.

- BROADCLOTHS, Cap Wire,  
Velvet, Black & white Edging,  
Marene, Gold Lace,  
Scarlet and strip'd Shal- Men's Gloves,  
loons, Sewing Silk,  
Calinarcoses, Colour'd and white  
Yellow Flannel, Thread,  
Drilling, Linen Handkerchiefs,  
Brown and white Linen, Ribbands of different  
Strip'd Do. Colours,  
Cotton Check, Garters,  
Brown Jean, Broad black Lace,  
Calicoes, Buckskin Breeches,  
Chintzes, Deer Skins,  
Sattis, Stockings,  
French Do. Boots and Shoes,  
Cambrick, Cotton Wool,  
Square Mode, Woil Card,  
Black Persian, Writing Paper,  
Black Mode, German Blister'd Steel  
Black Silk Sarfnet, Crockery Ware,  
Black and white Gauze, Plated & other Buckles,  
Gauze Handkerchiefs, Silver Brooches,  
Mullin Do. Man's crooked Combs,  
Flower'd Lawa Aprons, Ladies Do.  
Mullin, Pins and Needles,  
Keating & Lawa Hand- Gait, and various other  
kerchiefs, Sorts of Buttons,  
Lawn Aprons, Pocket & Pen-Knives,  
Strip'd Taffaty, Razors,  
Romall Handkerchiefs, Joiners Compasses,  
Bandano Do. Snuffers,  
Black and colour'd Bar- Plated Spurs,  
celona Do. Ruffs and Files.

A L S O, Best Jamaica Spirits by the Barrel, Tea, Sugar, Chocolate, Black Pepper, Indigo, Alum, Pigtail Tobacco, &c. &c.

Cash, or any Kind of Grain or Flour, will be received in Payment for the above Articles.

\* A few DEPRECIATION NOTES wanted at the above mention'd Store.

June 24, 1782.

Just Imported from Holland,  
AND TO BE SOLD, BY  
ROBERT M'CALLLEN,  
At his House, near the City-Hall, in ALBANY,  
the undermentioned ARTICLES, by Wholesale or Retail, viz.

- CAMBRICK, Boys and Girls Morocco  
Flower'd, strip'd, Do.  
and plain Mullin, Cotton Check yard wide  
India Taffety & Persian, Black Ostrich Feathers,  
Calicoes, Best Dutch Quills,  
Barcelona and Bandano A L S O,  
Silk Handkerchiefs, Bohea Tea,  
Linen Do. Pepper,  
Fine Thread-Lace and Miscovado Sugar,  
Edgings, West-India Rum and  
Men's & Women's Silk, French Brandy by  
Thread, and Cotton the Hhd. or Barrel,  
Hose, Mill, Crosscut & Hand  
Corduroys, Saws, &c.  
Women's Cloth Shes,