

*Philadelphia, June 6.* John Hughes, Esq; for this province, and William Cove, Esq; for New Jersey, are appointed Stamp-Officers.

*Extract of a Letter from Staunton, in Virginia.*

"On the 12th of May, two of the party of Cherokee Indians who escaped from the white people, went to the house of a blind man, about ~~one~~ miles from hence, where they tomahawked him and his wife, and took a very small scalp of the man, but did not disfigure the woman. The same day, about four miles from thence, they were lying behind a log, a man on horseback came up, and his horse starting, threw him, when one of the Indians seized and struck him in the cheek with his tomahawk, and immediately he had done his business, left him, and went off to assist the other in catching the horse, but in the mean time the man escaped, putting his hand under the wound to catch the blood, that he might not track him."

*New-York, May 20.* Wednesday evening last Capt. Fairchild, in the brig Chance, arrived here from the Bay of Honduras, which place he left the 15th of April, by him we learn, that Sir W. Barnaby had established a civil government in that place, and left a snow man of war there for the protection of the trade.

*May 27.* By letters from London, we have certain accounts, that a clause is added to the mutiny and desertion bill, whereby justices of the peace are empowered to billet soldiers on the inhabitants in America, at their discretion.

By letters from England we also learn, that a proposal will soon be made to parliament, to encourage the importation of American wool into that kingdom.

We are informed Richard Cracraft, jun. of London, Esq; an eminent Solicitor, was the person to whom the publick is so much indebted for the return of the duties imposed by Lord Albemarle, at the Havanna; his lordship having frequent private conferences with Mr. Cracraft, concerning those affairs, to whose judgment and conduct we owe the happy adjustment of them, which otherwise would have been attended with great delays and expence.

*June 3.* Friday last arrived here Capt. Tingly, who informs us, that when he left Bristol, it was reported there, that his Majesty was much indisposed, and 'twas said he was troubled with the same disorder of which his father died, viz. An apoplethume in his breast.

By our latest advices from England, among which we have many particulars from a gentleman who was present and heard all the debates in parliament when the stamp bill was bro't in, we have collected the following articles, viz.--- That the accounts which have been published in all our papers (taken first from the Boston papers) relating to the circumstances that attended the passing of that bill, were extremely erroneous. That there was no such observation, during the debate, made by any member in the house, as, *That where the colonies stand on such high pretensions of independency on the supreme legislative authority of Great-Britain, there is no moderating any thing*; that it was so far from being true, that at the debate in the house when the resolves passed, not a man spoke who did not declare it his opinion that America ought to be saved, that the

speakers in favour of the colonies, were more numerous than their opposers, much better speakers, and incomparably superior in point of argument, tho' out-number'd by the ministerial party, and dependents on court favour.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Grenville, chancellor of the exchequer, with a long speech, more specious than solid; the substance of which, and of all the arguments of the other speakers in favour of the bill, we are informed, are contained, in almost their very words, in a pamphlet published in London. Several members then spoke on each side the question, but the most remarkable in favour of the colonies, was Colonel BARRE, a gentleman of the army, member for the borough of Chipping-Wycomb, in the county of Bucks: He was a major and adjutant-general at the taking of Quebeck, where he was wounded, and for his services was rewarded with the place of governor of a castle, but was dismissed from it on his voting against some ministerial measures.--- He made a most excellent speech, wherein he asserted the colonies rights, urged their services and importance to Great-Britain, relented the hardships and indignities that had been put upon them, particularly in cramping their trade, in extending the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty, (so that a man might be called 1500 miles from Georgia, to answer an information laid against him in Halifax) and in the appointment of persons to places of high trust and importance, without either characters or qualifications to fill them with dignity, or discharge the necessary duties. He mentioned the appointment of a judge for one of the colonies, who, he said, to his certain knowledge, had not long before been obliged to hold up his hand at a bar. He observed that Great-Britain called herself the mother country, but cautioned her to beware that she did not give the colonies just reason to think her rather a cruel step-dame than a mother; he said they had been planted with little or no cost to Great-Britain, many of them without any, and had amply repaid her by their trade, for all the services she had ever done them; that the very charges of the war for which the tax was proposed to be raised, was for her own sake, not theirs, who had likewise been at great expences on their own account in the same cause; and that it was more unreasonable to impose a tax upon them for defending them, than it would have been to demand a reimbursement of the expences of defending Portugal and Germany.

He said the Americans were a brave people, inflexibly loyal, and affectionately attached to his Majesty's person and family, and the British constitution; and still retained that high sense and estimation of freedom, and their native rights, to preserve which they quitted their native country, and fled to a wilderness inhabited by barbarous savages, whom they chose to encounter, rather than bear oppression; and that if they were peaceably to enjoy their rights, they would in a few years be the strongest bulwark to the British monarchy; that in a late war they had defended themselves, without any assistance from Great-Britain, and by taking Cape-Breton, had given peace to England: In short, it was observed of this gentleman, that he said all the