

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

## WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

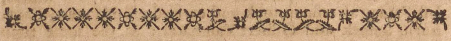
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1780.

By His Excellency  
**JOSEPH REED, Esquire,**  
 PRESIDENT, and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of  
 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
 WHEREAS the honourable House of Assembly, in their last session, duly sensible of the exigencies of war, and the necessity of sudden and extraordinary exertions in times of special difficulty and danger, did vest in this Council a power to declare Martial Law, for such purposes and so far as the same might be conducive to the public security, and the safety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth: AND WHEREAS since the passing the said resolution the honourable Committee of Congress now with the army, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, have, in the most pressing and cogent terms, represented the absolute necessity of procuring certain enumerated supplies for the army, in so short a space of time that the usual and ordinary forms must be dispensed with, or the requisition remain unexecuted; and the late offensive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been just received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horses and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: AND WHEREAS the indiscriminate admission of all strangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their spies and emissaries, distribute their counterfeited money, and by such like practices defeat the best designs for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own safety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commissioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all suspicious persons, and take such other measures as the public safety may require. WHEREFORE, for the purposes aforesaid, and no farther at present, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare **MARTIAL LAW**, authorizing and requiring the persons by us to be appointed to proceed, as they may be specially directed from time to time, to execute the purposes aforesaid, for all which this our Proclamation shall be their sufficient warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all officers civil and military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth, to aid and assist them therein, as they tender their own welfare and safety, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency **JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President,** and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

**JOSEPH REED, President.**  
*Attest.* P. MATLACK, Secretary.  
 GOD Save the PEOPLE.



**THE SENTIMENTS of an AMERICAN WOMAN.**

ON the commencement of actual war, the women of America manifested a firm resolution to contribute as much as could depend on them, to the deliverance of their country. Animated by the purest patriotism, they are sensible of sorrow at this day, in not offering more than barren wishes for the success of so glorious a revolution. They aspire to render themselves more really useful; and this sentiment is universal from the north to the south of the Thirteen United States. Our ambition is kindled by the fame of those heroines of antiquity, who have rendered their sex illustrious, and have proved to the universe, that, if the weakness of our constitution, if opinion and manners did not forbid us to march to glory by the same paths as the men, we should at least equal, and sometimes surpass them in our love for the public good. I glory in all that which my sex has done great and commendable. I call to mind with enthusiasm and admiration, all those acts of courage, of constancy and patriotism, which history has transmitted to us: The people favoured by Heaven, preserved from destruction by the virtues, the zeal and resolution of Deborah, of Judith, of Esther! The fortitude of the mother of the Maccabees, in giving up her sons to die before her eyes: Rome saved from the fury of a victorious enemy by the efforts of Volturna, and other Roman Ladies: So many famous sieges where the women have been seen forgetting the weakness of their sex, building new walls, digging trenches with their feeble hands, furnishing arms to their defenders, they themselves darting the missile weapons on the enemy, resigning the ornaments of their apparel, and their fortune, to fill the public treasury, and to hasten the deliverance of their country; burying themselves under its ruins; throwing themselves into the flames, rather than submit to the disgrace of humiliation before a proud enemy.

Born for liberty, disdainful to bear the irons of a tyrannic government, we associate ourselves to the grandeur of those sovereigns, cherished and revered, who have held with so much splendor the scepter of the greatest States; the Battidas, the Elizabeths, the Maries, the Catharines, who have extended the empire of liberty, and contented to reign by sweetness and justice, have broken the chains of slavery, forged by tyrants in the times of ignorance and barbarity. The Spanish women, do they not make, at this moment, the most patriotic sacrifices, to encrease the means of victory in the hands of their Sovereign. He is a friend to the French nation. They are

our allies. We call to mind, doubly interested, that it was a French maid who kindled up amongst her fellow-citizens the flame of patriotism, buried under long misfortunes: It was the Maid of Orleans who drove from the kingdom of France the ancestors of those same British, whose odious yoke we have just shaken off; and whom it is necessary that we drive from this continent.

But I must limit myself to the recollection of this small number of achievements. Who knows if persons disposed to censure, and sometimes too severely with regard to us, may not disapprove our appearing acquainted even with the actions of which our sex boasts? We are at least certain, that he cannot be a good citizen who will not applaud our efforts for the relief of the armies which defend our lives, our possessions, our liberty? The situation of our soldiery has been represented to me; the evils inseparable from war, and the firm and generous spirit which has enabled them to support these. But it has been said, that they may apprehend, that, in the course of a long war, the view of their distresses may be lost, and their services be forgotten. Forgotten I never; I can answer in the name of all my sex. Brave Americans, your distinguishedness, your courage, and your constancy, will always be dear to America, as long as she shall preserve her virtue.

We know that at a distance from the theatre of war, if we enjoy any tranquillity, it is the fruit of your watchings, your labours, your dangers. If I live happy in the midst of my family; if my husband cultivates his field, and reaps his harvest in peace; if, surrounded with my children, I myself nourish the youngest, and press it to my bosom, without being afraid of seeing myself separated from it by a ferocious enemy; if the house in which we dwell; if our barns, our orchards are safe at the present time from the hands of those incendiaries, it is to you that we owe it. And shall we hesitate to evidence to you our gratitude? Shall we hesitate to wear a cloathing more simple, hair-dresses less elegant, while at the price of this small privation we shall deserve your benedictions. Who, amongst us, will not renounce with the highest pleasure, those vain ornaments, when she shall consider that the valiant defenders of America will be able to draw some advantage from the money which she may have laid out in these; that they will be better defended from the rigours of the seasons, that after their painful toils, they will receive some extraordinary and unexpected relief; that these presents will perhaps be valued by them at a greater price, when they will have it in their power to say—*This is the offering of the Ladies.* The time is arrived to display the same sentiments which animated us at the beginning of the Revolution, when we renounced the use of teas, however agreeable to our taste, rather than receive them from our persecutors; when we made it appear to them that we placed former necessities in the rank of superfluities, when our liberty was intersted; when our republican and laborious hands spun the flax, prepared the linen intended for the use of our soldiers; when exiles and fugitives we supported with courage all the evils which are the concomitants of war. Let us not lose a moment; let us be engaged to offer the homage of our gratitude at the altar of military valour; and you, our brave deliverers, while mercenary slaves combat to cause you to share with them the irons with which they are loaded, receive with a free hand our offering, the purest which can be presented to your virtue.

**By AN AMERICAN WOMAN.**

*IDEAS, relative to the manner of forwarding to the American Soldiers, the Presents of the American Women.*

ALL plans are eligible, when doing good is the object; there is however one more preferable; and when the operation is extensive, we cannot give it too much uniformity. On the other side, the wants of our army do not permit the slowness of an ordinary pace. It is not in one month, nor in eight days, that we would relieve our soldiery. It is immediately; and our impatience does not permit us to proceed by the long circuit of collectors, receivers and treasurers. As my ideas with regard to this have been approved by some ladies of my friends, I will explain them here; every other person will not be less at liberty to propose and to adopt a different plan.

1st. All women and girls will be received without exception, to present their patriotic offering; and, as it is absolutely voluntary, every one will regulate it according to her ability, and her disposition. The shilling offered by the widow or the young girl, will be received as well as the most considerable sums presented by the women who have the happiness to join to their patriotism, greater means to be useful.

2d. A lady chosen by the others in each county shall be the Treasurers; and to render her task more simple, and more easy, she will not receive but determinate sums, in a round number, from twenty hard dollars to any greater sum. The exchange forty dollars in paper for one dollar in specie.

It is hoped that there will not be one woman who will not with pleasure charge herself with the embarrassment which will attend so honorable an operation.

3d. The women who shall not be in a condition to send twenty dollars in specie, or above, will join in as great a number as will be necessary to make this or any greater sum, and one amongst them will carry it, or cause it to be sent to the Treasurers.

4th. The Treasurers of the county will receive the money, and will keep a register, writing the sums in her book, and causing it to be signed at the side of the whole by the person who has presented it.

5th. When several women shall join together to make a total sum of twenty dollars or more, the amongst them who shall have the charge to carry it to the Treasurers, will make mention of all their names on the register, if her associates shall have objected her; those whose choice it shall be will have the liberty to remain unknown.

6th. As soon as the Treasurers of the county shall judge, that the sums which she shall have received deserve to be sent to their destination, she will cause them to be presented with the lists, to the wife of the Governor or President of the State, who will be the Treasurers-General of the State; and she will cause it to be set down in her register, and have it sent to Mrs. Washington. If the Governor or President are unmarried, all will address themselves to the wife of the Vice-President, if there is one, or of the Chief-Justice, &c.

7th. Women settled in the distant parts of the country, and not chusing for any particular reason as for the sake of greater expedition, to remit their Capital to the Treasurers, may send it directly to the wife of the Governor, or President, &c. or to Mrs. Washington, who, if she shall judge necessary, will in a short answer to the sender, acquaint her with the reception of it.

8th. As Mrs. Washington may be absent from the camp when the greater part of the banks shall be sent there, the American Women, considering that General Washington is the Father and Friend of the Soldiery; that he is himself the first Soldier of the Republic, and that their offering will be received at its destination as soon as it shall have come to his hands, they will pray him to take the charge of receiving it, in the absence of Mrs. Washington.

9th. General Washington will dispose of this fund in the manner that he shall judge most advantageous to the Soldiery. The American Women desire only that it may not be considered as to be employed, to procure to the army the objects of subsistence, arms or cloathing, which are due to them by the continent. It is an extraordinary bounty, intended to render the condition of the soldier more pleasant, and not to hold place of the things which they ought to receive from the Congress, or from the States.

10th. If the General judges necessary, he will publish at the end of a certain time, an account of that which shall have been received from each particular State.

11th. The women who shall send their offerings, will have in their choice to conceal or to give their names; and if it shall be thought proper, on a fit occasion, to publish one day the lists, they only, who shall consent, shall be named; when with regard to the sums sent, there will be no mention made, if they so desire it.

**TO BE SOLD,**

A SMALL and neat assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, some capital instruments, a case of six scalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and scissars, a case of couching instruments, Smellie's forceps, with their appertanances, trocar, and several other instruments. The whole to be sold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceased eminent Physician. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

**STOLEN** out of the pasture of Joseph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in West Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 17th instant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye disfigured by cutting her for the hooks, short tail, shod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white spot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to justice, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD.

**STRAYED** or **STOLEN** from the plantation of S Israel Pemberton, but now the property of the subscriber, in Germantown, a black MARE, 5 years old, has two white feet, a large star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, walks close with her hind legs, and has a small white streak under her belly. Whoever takes up and secures the above mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JAMES OGLEBY.

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**

**WAS** stolen out of the house of the subscriber, in Upper Merion, on the night of the 9th instant June, a silver WATCH, with an old fashioned silver face, maker's name Prince, No 2605, two pair silver buckles, one middling large, 34 penny weight 5 grains; the other a small carved buckle, 25 penny weight, marked D D, and one homespun shirt. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that the owner may get the above articles, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. All watch makers and others are desired to stop the above articles, should they be offered for sale, and all reasonable charges shall be paid with the reward, by ISAAC DAVIS.

**WAS** taken up by the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, on Lancaster road, a large roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, shod before, his hind feet white, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT HOLLAND.