

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 17, 1779.

B O S T O N, August 23.

ATURDAY last arrived at Salem, the Salem packet, captain Cook, in about 30 days from Bilbao. We have been favoured with an English paper which came in a vessel containing the following PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, respecting the Spanish manifesto or rescript, delivered in by Don d'Almodovar, with some debates which followed thereon.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16. The necessity of the Spanish ambassador's having delivered in a manifesto, i. e. a declaration of war, (for no one expected it, and least of all the minister himself) together with the expectation of the king's message thereupon, a prodigious crowd of strangers blocked up the door, and led up every avenue leading to the house, a little after two o'clock, under the most expressive impatience and anxiety for an introduction, while scarce a member came down without a friend or two, who had forewarned him of other side Westminster-Hall.

Lord North having entered the house during the time the speaker was attending the lords on the king's commission, to give an assent to the bills; his lordship, upon the speaker's return, acquainted the house, that he had it in command from his majesty, to lay before them a true translation of the manifesto delivered by the Spanish ambassador, with a message from his majesty respecting the same.

The very strong desire the public must undoubtedly possess for the fullest information on this most important and truly interesting subject, causes us to feel a very particular satisfaction that we are, through the most happy efforts for that purpose, enabled to lay before our readers, and that at so early a time, copies VERBATIM of the SPANISH MANIFESTO, and the KING'S MESSAGE thereupon.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

ALL the world has been witness to the noble impartiality of the king, in the midst of the disputes of the court of London with its American colonies and with France. Besides which, his majesty having learned that his powerful mediation was desired, generously made an offer of it, which was accepted by the belligerent powers, and for this motive only a ship of war was sent on the part of his Britannic majesty to one of the ports of Spain. The king has taken the most energetic steps, and such as ought to have produced the most happy effect, to bring those powers to an accommodation equally honourable to both parties; proposing for this wise end expedients for smoothing difficulties, and preventing the calamities of war. But although his majesty's propositions, and particularly those of his uti-

matum, have been conformable to those which at other times the court of London itself had appeared to judge proper for an accommodation, and which were also quite as moderate, they have been rejected in a manner that fully proves the little desire which the British cabinet has to restore peace to Europe, and to preserve the king's friendship. In effect, the conduct of that cabinet, with regard to his majesty, during the whole course of the negotiation, has had for its object, to prolong it for more than eight months, either by vain pretences, or by answers which could not be more inconclusive; whilst in this interval, the insults on the Spanish flag, and the violation of the king's territories were carried on to an incredible excess; prizes have been made, ships have been searched and plundered, and a great number of them have been fired upon, which have been obliged to defend themselves, the registers have been opened and torn in pieces, and even the packets of the court have been found on board the king's packet-boats.

The dominions of the crown in America have been threatened, and they have gone to the dreadful extremity of raising the Indian nations, called *Chateaus*, *Cherokees* and *Chicasas*, against the innocent inhabitants of Louisiana, who would have been the victims of the rage of these barbarians, if the *Chateaus* themselves had not repented, and revealed all the seduction the English had planned. The sovereignty of his majesty in the province of Darien, and on the coast of St. Blas has been usurped; the governor of Jamaica having granted to a rebel Indian, the commission of captain general of those provinces.

In short the territory of the Bay of Honduras has been recently violated by exercising acts of hostility, and other excesses against the Spaniards, who have been imprisoned, and whose houses have been invaded; besides which, the court of London has hitherto neglected to accomplish what the 16th article of the last treaty of Paris stipulated relative to that coast.

Grievances so numerous, so weighty, and recent, have been at different times the object of complaints made in the king's name, and stated in memorials which were delivered either to the British ministers at London, or transmitted to them through the channel of the English ambassador at Madrid; but although the answers which were received have been friendly, his majesty has hitherto obtained no other satisfaction than to see the insults repeated, which lately have amounted to the number of one hundred.

The king, proceeding with the sincerity and candour which characterise him, has formally declared to the court of London, from the commencement of its disputes with France, that the conduct of England should be the rule of that which Spain would hold.

His majesty likewise declared to that court, that at the time their differences with that of Paris might be accommodated, it would be absolutely necessary to regulate those which had arisen, or might still arise with Spain, and in the plan of mediation which was sent to the underwritten ambassador the 18th of last September, and which was by him delivered to the British ministry in the beginning of October; a plan of which lord Grantham was apprised, and of which he received a copy. His majesty declared in positive terms to the belligerent powers, that in consideration of the insults which his subjects and dominions had suffered, and likewise of the attempts levelled against his rights, he should be under the necessity of taking his part, in case the negotiation, instead of being continued with sincerity, should be broken off, or should produce no effect.

The causes of complaint given by the court of London not having ceased, and that court shewing no disposition to give reparation for them, the king has resolved, and orders his ambassador to declare that the honour of his crown, the protection which he owes to his subjects, and his own personal dignity, do not permit him to suffer their insults to continue, and to neglect any longer the reparation of those already received, and that in this view, notwithstanding the pacific dispositions of his majesty, and even the particular inclination he has always had, and expressed for cultivating the friendship of his Britannic majesty, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of making use of all the means which the Almighty has intrusted him with, to obtain that justice which he has solicited by so many ways without being able to acquire: in confiding on the justice of his cause, his majesty hopes that the consequences of this resolution will not be imputed to him before God or man, and that other nations will form a suitable idea of this resolution, by comparing it to the conduct which they themselves have experienced on the part of the British ministry.

(Signed)

Le MARQUIS D'ALMODOVAR.

London, June 16, 1779.

KING'S MESSAGE. GEORGE R.

THE ambassador of the king of Spain having delivered a paper to lord viscount Weymouth, and signified that he has received orders from his court, immediately to withdraw from this country, his majesty has judged it necessary to direct a copy of that paper to be laid before the house of commons as a matter of the highest importance to the crown and people; and his majesty acquaints them at the same time that he has found himself obliged, in consequence of this hostile declaration, to recall his ambassador from Madrid.

the circumstances reasonably founded, were considerably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the French nation were engaged in our behalf. It was not yet to be discovered whether they would take an active part for us, or there was every reason to believe that they would, by no means, be induced to take an active part against us.

that it is not impossible for men to be unwarily, the instruments of that injury which originates from the disaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the most distant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reason it will be necessary

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aid advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to Spain, or the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforesaid.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

We learn that a packet has been taken from Pensacola to London, with a particular account of the plan laid for military operations in the southern quarter this year, what steps have been taken to carry it into execution, and melancholy complaints of the increase of charges, repeated disappointments, great sickness among the forces employed, and the little dependence to be had on the Indians. It is said some very useful discoveries have been made by the capture of those dispatches.

FISH-KILL, Sept. 9.

In the night of the 31st of August last, a party of refugees and Tories from New-York, about 50 in number, landed at a place called the Trough, near Slaughter's Landing, and marched from thence about three miles into the country, taking the main road towards Clarke's-Town, from thence along the south side of Snediker's Pond to Slaughter's Landing, where they embarked. They used the inhabitants as customary, with the utmost barbarity, breaking and plundering them of their furniture, &c. they took eleven prisoners. The militia being alarmed, pursued them so closely, that they were obliged to cut the cable of one of their sloops, and drive down with the tide. In the interim they sent two boats two miles down the river, to the houses of major John and captain Aury Smith, which lay on the banks of the river, whole barns they set fire to and consumed, together with all their grain, hay, and many other valuable articles.

CHATHAM, August 17.

Sunday se'nnight, about one o'clock in the morning, a party of the enemy landed at Cheesapeake, and continued till about 1, p. m. during which time they plundered several of the inhabitants of a number of cattle and

sheep; but the militia collecting very fast, obliged those pilferers to abandon part of their booty. They carried off three of the inhabitants, wounded a captain of the militia in the arm, and, with their usual barbarity, bayoneted one man.

Sept. 7. By intelligence from New-York, we learn, that four or five thousand troops are embarked, said to be destined for the West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

Extra of several letters, dated at major-general Sullivan's Head-Quarters on Tioga, August 31, 1779, to a gentleman in Eastern.

"Yesterday a general action ensued, in which the Indians and Tories got completely routed. The conflict was long, and I believe on their part was bloody, though only 11 dead bodies were found upon the field, and they, I suppose, would not have been left, if our troops had not pushed them at the point of the bayonet. Our loss was but trifling: I think five or six were killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. The cannonade on our part was elegant, and gave the Indians such a panic, that they fled with great precipitation from the field. One Tory and one negroe were taken prisoners, who give information that their whole force were collected here. This settlement is routed root and branch, all the houses burnt, and corn fields destroyed. It is very remarkable general Sullivan has been twice successful on the 29th of August."

"I have just time to inform you, that on Sunday morning last our advance parties discovered the enemy's breast-works between Chemung and Newtown, they immediately gave intelligence; their right flank was secured by the river, and their left by a high hill. General Poor's brigade was immediately ordered to wheel off and endeavour to gain their left flank, and if possible to surround them, whilst our artillery and main body attacked them in front—they stood a hot cannonade for more than two hours, but upon their discovering our intentions of surrounding them, the retreat-halloo was given, and they retreated with the utmost precipitation, leaving their packs, a number of scaling-knives, tom-hawks, &c. behind them. We pursued them upwards of two miles, took two prisoners, one white man and one negroe; they crossed the river and carried off a number of killed and wounded, as we found by their tracks of blood and two canoes which we found covered with blood. I saw eight of their warriors' scalps taken on the spot, and I just heard of fourteen more dead Indians that were found hid with leaves. Their breast-works were artfully and strong constructed with logs and blinds made with boughs, and extended upwards of half a mile. The party was headed by the two Butlers and Brant, and consisted of about six hundred Indians and two hundred Tories, by the best of intelligence we can get. Our loss is four killed and thirty-two wounded, mostly flight."

Extra of a letter dated Wyoming, September 2, 1779.

"At two o'clock this morning doctor Kendall arrived at this place from Chemung, and brings the following intelligence.—"On Sunday morning last, our army discovered a large breast-work in a narrow passage, about 4

miles above Chemung, where Messrs. Butler, Brant and M'Donald had collected all their force. General Sullivan attacked them; the enemy returned the fire, and the engagement lasted near two hours, when the savages gave way and were completely routed—25 of them were left dead on the field, some prisoners were taken. Our loss was one lieutenant and 4 privates killed, and one major, one captain, and 33 privates wounded. Mr. Butler's commission and the commission of another officer were taken, with several orderly books."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Bilbao (Spain) to his friend in this city, dated July 6, 1779.

"Our coast is clear since the French and Spanish fleets cruise the seas. War with England has already taken place; of course all your prizes will meet with a fine sale here."

By captain Ashmead, arrived here in three weeks from St. Eustatia, we learn, that count d'Estaing and admiral Byron's fleets had been out at sea for some time, but they had no accounts there from either of them when he failed.

Captain Geddis, in the brig Holker, has taken and sent in two more prizes, one a brig from Jamaica for New-York, with rum; the other a brig in ballast, from New-York for Ireland.

Extra of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army, dated West-Point, Sept. 1, 1779.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that our army is in great health, and our military hospitals in the best order. By the director-general's return for July, which I have seen, there are not above 1100 who are not fit for duty in the army and hospitals north of Carolina, and only 7 men have died in all July, exclusive of those who were wounded at Stony-Point; an instance scarcely equalled in history!"

ANNAPOLIS.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Aug. 2, 1779.

RESOLVED, That no private act shall pass this house upon any petition whatever, unless notice is given by the petitioner or petitioners in some gazette printed in this state eight successive weeks, and by advertising at the court-house of the county where such petitioner or petitioners reside, at least eight weeks before the session of assembly to which application is made, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition, and evidence of the notice be produced upon hearing such petition.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, LAWS passed last Session of Assembly, and VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the SENATE and HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

NOTICE hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to lay a further assessment on all property, and to regulate ordinaries, within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN-streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants.

Apprehensions of the circumstances reasonably founded, were considerably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the French nation were engaged in our behalf. It was not yet to be discovered whether they would take an active part for us, but there was every reason to believe that they would, by no means, be induced to take an active part against us.

fleet, on which alone we had hitherto depended to supply us with clothing and with ammunition from foreign shores, our affairs were a lowering aspect; and I well remember, that when "for many days no sun of alliance had yet appeared," the stout and most intrepid spirits in our country were not without their apprehensions. It was a short time, after the alliance was announced to us, that a worthy member

be your opinion; but you will easily conceive that it is not impossible for men to be made unwarily, the instruments of that injury which originates from the disaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the most distant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reason it will be necessary

His majesty declares, in the most solemn manner, that his desire to preserve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourse with the court of Spain, has been uniform and sincere; and that his conduct towards that power has been guided by no other motives or principles than those of good faith, honour and justice; and his majesty fees with the greatest surprise the pretences on which this declaration is grounded, as some of the grievances enumerated in that paper have never come to the knowledge of his majesty, either by representation on the part of the catholic king, or by intelligence from any other quarter; and in all those cases where applications have been received, the matter of complaint has been treated with the utmost attention, and put into a course of enquiry and redress.

His majesty has the firmest confidence, that his faithful commons will, with that zeal and public spirit which he has so often experienced, support his Majesty in his resolution to exert all the power, and all the resources of the nation, to resist and repel any hostile attempts of the court of Spain; and that, by the blessing of God, on the rectitude of his intentions, and the equity of his cause, his majesty will be able to withstand and defeat the unjust and dangerous enterprises of his enemies, against the honour of his crown, and the commerce, the rights, and the common interests of all his subjects.

These important papers being read, lord North moved for an humble address to his majesty, and was seconded by lord John Cavendish, assuring his majesty that his faithful commons were ready to assist him with their lives and fortunes against his enemies.

No debate ensued, and the question being put, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

Lord John Cavendish now moved the house, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty praying his majesty that the whole force of Great-Britain, both naval and military, might be immediately collected together, and directed AGAINST THE HOUSE OF BOURBON."

Mr. Jenkinson, aware of the ingenuity with which this motion was framed, instantly required of the noble lord who proposed it, that he would inform the house, whether by the words THE WHOLE FORCE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, he meant to include the naval and military force at present employed in America.

Lord John Cavendish readily admitted this to be included in the meaning of his motion, and was seconded by Mr. Thomas-Townsend.

This occasioned a very warm and general debate, which continued till eleven o'clock, in the course of which the whole of the American war was travelled over afresh, and all the errors and follies of ministry brought into review, and pointed against them with the most acrimonious satire, and reproach, particularly by Mr. Fox, who was up for an hour and a half, sometimes shooting like a meteor through the regions of eloquence, dazzling the whole house, as it were, with the beauties and brilliancy of his declaration and at other times pouring down his farcical and strictures, like a cataract on the minister, and his wretched dependents.

The ministry at length afraid to negative the motion, and unwilling to let it pass, Mr.

Jenkinson moved, by way of getting rid of it, that the house should adjourn, which being divided upon:

There appeared for the motion	156
Against it	80
Majority	76

The house then broke up, and the speaker is to attend his majesty at St. James's this day with the address voted yesterday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 13. Yesterday, as soon as the house met, lord Weymouth, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, laid before their lordships a message from his majesty, to the same purport as that brought to the commons, and accompanied with a translation of the manifesto delivered on Wednesday from the court of Spain, by her ambassador here. After which, the noble lord, in a short speech, moved the house for an humble address to his majesty, assuring his majesty that their lordships were willing to hazard their lives and fortunes in defence of his person and government.

Lord Abingdon, with great spirit, opposed the motion. No probability appeared, he said, of seeing our public affairs put into a better situation, or our calamities removed or alleviated, by those men who had by a series of the most gross, obstinate, and unexampled follies, plunged us into a thousand difficulties. Our present situation, his lordship farther contended, was now become so critical as to require the advice and consent of our ablest statesmen, and that it would be highly absurd indeed, to entrust the conduct of the war, when extended to the whole house of Bourbon, to those very ministers who had woefully proved themselves wholly incapable of defending us with any kind of success or reputation against a part of it. His lordship brought into one point of view the whole misconduct of administration, pointed out their ignorance and inability in the most remarkable instances, with proper animadversions thereon, and laid immediately at their doors the deaths of those thousands of brave men who have been sacrificed in the course of the American war.

His lordship remarked, how entirely the ministry had lost all confidence of the people; that confidence, he said, which it was so necessary for a ministry to enjoy, before they could act with efficacy and success: finally maintaining, that the spirit of the public was so damped by the present men in power, that they really could not find it in their hearts to wish for victory while they continued to guide the reins of government. His lordship therefore moved, "For an humble address to his majesty, praying, that his majesty would be graciously pleased to remove the present servants of the crown from his confidence, advice, and councils."

The noble lord's motion brought on a very warm and general debate; after which there appeared, upon its being put,

Contents,	11
Not contents,	60
Majority,	38

Lord Abingdon's motion, which his lordship had moved by way of amendment to the motion for addressing his majesty, being got rid of, the duke of Richmond proposed another amendment, by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying, that his majesty would be graciously pleased to

change the present system of measures laid down in the cabinet, and pursued by his majesty's ministers."

His grace represented, with his usual good sense and force of argument, the very dangerous principle of our politics for some years back, pointed out the many unhappy events which had ensued therefrom, together with the calamitous state to which we were now reduced, and was confident that nothing but an entire alteration of our public measures could possibly save the British empire from utter destruction.

A second debate, equally warm and spirited with the first, now took place, after which his grace's motion was rejected, by a majority of 34, there being,

Contents,	31
Non contents,	66

The two amendments being severally thrown out, lord Weymouth's motion, as originally stated, was put and carried without a division. After which the house adjourned.

At the court at St. James's, the 18th of June, 1779.

P R E S E N T,
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the ambassador of the king of Spain has, by order of his court, delivered to lord viscount Weymouth a paper, in which it is declared, that his Catholic Majesty intends to have recourse to arms, under the groundless pretence of obtaining reparation for injuries supposed to have been received; and whereas the said ambassador has received orders to retire from this kingdom without taking leave. His majesty, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the king of Spain, so that as well, his majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the king of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabitants within any the territories of the king of Spain, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and to that end, his majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at his board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to Spain, and the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or any inhabiting within his colonies, territories or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents:—And his majesty's

said advocate the admiral the draught the said court the lieutenant the courts of a nious to take proceed upon seizures, p goods that and determ course of to adjudge and goods vassals and any others tries, territ powers and mission as to former prepare a board, a be proper ty in his plantation anoth: r d as shall be forementio

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We learn Penacola count of t in the four have been and melan charges, r neis amon dependenc laid some made by t

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In the party of about 50 the Trou marched the coun Clarke's side of S ing, whe inhabitan bary, b furniture The mili closely, t ble of o with the boats tw of major lay on t they set all their articles.

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Annapolis, September 15, 1779.
**MR. THOMAS BROOKE HODG-
 KIN** being empowered to collect the
 accounts due the late partnership of **KENNEDY
 and WALLACE**, and the estate of **Dr. BENJAMIN
 KENNEDY**; all persons indebted to, and those
 having claims against, them, will please call
 upon him for a settlement immediately.
10 Dollars
WALLACE.

ANY person that is master of the maling
 and brewing business, will meet with
 great encouragement in the neighbourhood of
 the subscriber, not only this year, but any
 year. He has a very convenient place to let,
 either from year to year, or a term of years.
 There is a dwelling house 26 feet square, with
 good plank floors above and below, a stone
 cellar under the house, 20 feet square, and
 convenient out houses. No one need apply,
 unless he can bring undoubted credentials of
 his good morals, and firm attachment to the
 glorious American cause. For further par-
 ticulars apply to *10 Dollars*
BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin,
 Living in Prince George's County, near the
 place called the Governor's Bridge.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the
 twelfth day of this instant, September, a
 convict servant man named **WILLIAM
 LAVERS**, a tailor by trade, about five feet
 six inches high, born in the west of England
 and talks much in that country dialect; short
 black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow,
 though he looks in his walk, eye-brows large
 and black, his complexion rather fair than
 otherwise: had on when he went away, a light
 coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with
 pockets in the inside; a narrow striped French
 cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches,
 white thread stockings, an old round hat bound
 round the edge with binding, black leather
 pumps with long quarters; he took with him
 a brown country linen shirt pieced on the
 sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one
 white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever appre-
 hends and secures the said William Lavers, so
 that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-
 seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen
 miles from the city of Annapolis, if within
 that distance twenty pounds, paid by
10 Dollars
RICHARD BURLAND.

September 1, 1776.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, an English convict
 servant man named **JOHN JAMES**,
 by trade a butcher; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9
 inches high, stout and strong made, has a re-
 markable black beard, and always appears to
 be short winded when at any violent exercise:
 had on and took with him a brown kersey
 jacket, hemp linen shirts and trousers, a red
 great coat and a duffel blanket, has been five
 years in this country, and has near two to
 serve. Whoever apprehends the said servant,
 and secures him so that his master shall get
 him again, shall receive the above reward be-
 sides what the law allows, and if brought
 home all reasonable charges paid by the sub-
 scriber, living in Kent county Maryland.
4 Dollars
ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. Good encouragement for 3 or 4 good
 mailers will be given by *10 Dollars*
I. P.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

TO be run for, on the 27th of October next,
 over the course near this city, the four mile
 heats.

A PURSE of **ONE THOUSAND
 POUNDS**, free for any horse, mare
 or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years
 old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119,
 and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the
 same course, the three mile heats,

A PURSE of **FIVE HUNDRED
 POUNDS**, free for any horse, mare or
 gelding, under six years old; five years old to
 carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and
 three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for,
A PURSE of **THREE HUNDRED
 and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS**, free
 for any horse, mare or gelding, under five
 years old; four years old to carry 112, three
 years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either
 day to be entitled to the purse; the winning
 horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any
 horse running for either purse to be entered
 with Mr. George Mann, two days before the
 day of running, otherwise to pay double en-
 trance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60
 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars,
 third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half
 entrance each day. Proper judges will be ap-
 pointed to determine all matters of dispute, a-
 greeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 11 o'clock
 precisely.

NOTICE is hereby given to the freemen
 of Anne Arundel county, that an elec-
 tion will be held at the city of Annapolis,
 agreeable to the form of government, on the
 first Monday in October next, being the fourth
 day of the same month, in order to choose
 four delegates to serve in the next general
 assembly; as also to ballot for two persons to
 be nominated as sheriffs for the said county.

2 **JOHN BURGESS**, sheriff.

WANTED,
EITHER a single man or one with a
 small family, who can be well recom-
 mended for his sobriety and industry, and also
 for his knowledge in the business of a planta-
 tion, to overlook a farm near the city of
 Annapolis, whereon there are fourteen or
 fifteen good working hands. For further par-
 ticulars enquire of the printer. *2* **tf**

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.
TO BE SOLD at **PUBLIC VENDUE**,
 on Thursday the 23d inst. at the house lately
 occupied by Thomas Jennings, Esq; nearly
 opposite the prison,

A QUANTITY of **HOUSEHOLD
 FURNITURE**, consisting of tables,
 chairs, drawers, looking glasses, pewter, a ma-
 hogany bedstead, bed and curtains, a guitar,
 German flute, a chest of carpenters tools, some
 wearing apparel, a very neat shew glass for
 laying on a counter, and a variety of other
 articles. *2* **X** **JOHN SHAW.**

N. B. Household furniture received by the
 subscriber on commission, to be sold by public
 or private sale.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

THE subscriber wants a number of
COARSE SHOES made, for which
 good wages will be given; shoemakers may
 take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encourage-
 ment by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,
 OF whom a good price may be had for
 coarse shoe thread.

August 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of
 the inhabitants of Cecil county intend
 to petition to the general assembly, at their
 next session, to pass an act for the laying out
 a straight road from the bridge at the Head of
 Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out
 some years since by the commissioners of New-
 castle county at the boundary line, of which
 all persons concerned are desired to take
 notice.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

ON Tuesday, the 28th of September, will
 be run for, over the course at Lower
 Marlborough, a purse of **THREE HUN-
 DRED POUNDS**, free for any horse,
 mare, or gelding, the three mile heats; aged
 horses to carry nine stone, and to fall agreeable
 to the rules of racing.

And, on Wednesday, the 29th, will be run
 for, over the same ground, a purse of **TWO
 HUNDRED POUNDS**, two mile heats;
 horses carrying as above.

Horses to be entered with Mr. **JOHN SEICK-
 NALL**, the day preceding the race, when pro-
 per certificates must be shown. Subscribers
 to pay thirty dollars entrance the first day,
 and twenty dollars the second, non-subscribers
 to pay double each day.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in
 St. Mary's county, within six miles of
 Leonard-Town, on the 14th instant, a likely
NEGRO WOMAN, named **MONICA**,
 about 40 years of age, and five feet three or
 four inches high, was born in the country, and
 talks plain. She carried with her sundry kinds
 of cloaths; those she will probably wear in
 common are, a jacket and petticoat made of
 striped country cloth of cotton and wool,
 the stripes of yellow, blue, and black, and
 crossways the cloth; took with her also a wo-
 man's black luffed hat and a silk bonnet; she
 has a large wen on her forehead, but often
 wears something tied over it; she will pro-
 bably endeavour to pass for a free woman,
 and may endeavour to procure a forged pass,
 and go off by water. Any person who will
 take up the said negro woman and bring her
 home, shall receive twenty dollars reward if
 taken within ten miles of home, or the above
 reward if taken out of the county, and be-
 cured so that the subscriber can get her.

3 **ABRAHAM CLARKE.**

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by **FREDE-
 RICK** and **SAMUEL GREEN**, at
 the **OLD PRINTING-OFFICE** in *Charles*
Street.

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

F R I D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 24, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER VI.

HAVING shown the impropriety of a connection with Great-Britain, it remains that I now more immediately address myself to consider our situation with regard to our new neighbour France, and to point out the advantages that will arise from a good understanding with her. And indeed, if, as many good men seem to fear, there are in these States who are greatly active, by every means, to put mischief between us, surely it becomes the duty of every one who can express a thought upon paper, to endeavour to prevent it. This cannot be better done, than by explaining properly the circumstances and the grounds of the connection, and by endeavouring to keep alive our gratitude and good-will on both sides.

When we take a retrospective view of the situation in which we found ourselves at the commencement of the war, it has been usual to say that we were without arms, without ammunition, and without clothing; and though the repetition of any set of words will become tiresome, yet these above all others, though frequently repeated, may be tolerable, because they are in themselves strong and pithy, and serve to direct our attention to Divine Providence, who has raised us from a low estate to what we now are, an independent people amongst the nations of the earth. It was a custom established by the ceremonial law amongst the Jews, to repeat, every third year, in the temple, a kind of recollective confession, beginning with these words—"My father was a Syrian, ready to perish;" meaning Jacob, who had sent down his sons to buy corn in Egypt. In like manner it may be said, not every third year, but every year of our lives,—my father was an American, by the formidable armament of Britain, "ready to perish," when he was without the means, and with out the skill of war. His only hope was in the Great Director of the affairs of men, that he would be pleased, first, to inspire us with courage and fortitude in our defence;—and second, that he would dispose the heart of some foreign power to appear in our behalf.

France was the only power from whom we had any reason to expect assistance; for she alone had the means, or the inclination, to oppose Great-Britain, victorious from a former war, and greatly strengthened in her dominion of the sea. France was the ancient and determined enemy of Britain; and though she might not chuse to risk her safety to effect it, yet certainly she would rejoice to see America separated from the dominion of that island.

While France had not yet interposed in our behalf, what were the alternate tides of our hopes and fears that she might, or that she might not interpose. It was the opinion of many persons, even well affected to our cause, that she would not interpose. For, said they, she is wise and politic, and Britain has it in her power to bid more for her neutrality, than we can possibly bid for her assistance. All that we can propose to her is a mere negative advantage, the ceasing to be connected with Great-Britain; whereas, on the other hand, Britain has it in her power to offer her settlements in the East-Indies, settlements in the West-Indies, possessions on the coast of Africa, an enlargement of her right to the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, the restitution of Canada, and many particular exclusive advantages of commerce, which cannot be easily enumerated.

These considerations were, I must confess, greatly to be regretted, and there were few amongst us who did not view it as an equal chance, whether France would or would not appear decidedly in our behalf. It is true every good whig, like the prudent leader of a faithful band, endeavored to put the best countenance upon the matter, and to speak of it as a thing extremely probable, nay almost certain, that she would decidedly espouse our cause. But I know that those in our councils, who had the best opportunity of knowing the industry of Britain, and the offers she had made, and was about to make to this power, were greatly apprehensive of what might be the issue. It was possible, that in the violence of her resentment to a people, whom not to be able to subdue was greatly humiliating to her pride, she might propose even to divide our territory, and to give the one half, as we say in common life, for help to subdue the whole.

Apprehensions of this kind, however in the nature of the circumstances reasonably founded, were considerably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the French nation were engaged in our behalf. It was not yet to be discovered whether she would take an active part for us, but there was every reason to believe that she would, and no offers, be induced to take an active part against

When, from more confirmed evidences of affections in the people and the court of France, the congress were led to entertain the hope of her assistance, it gave a new spring of energy to our exertions. In a declaration of this honourable body to the people of America, July 5, 1775, I do well recollect that sentence, forcible in its impression, and durable in its remembrance, "foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable." This sentence in that masterly performance, said to be written by his excellency the present president of congress, Mr. Jay, passed like the voice of an archangel through the continent, and was more to animate us to resistance than a thousand arguments. The words of this sentence, like the bright stones in the breast-plate of Aaron, were the urim and the thumim, the light and the perfection of our resolutions. We may talk what we will of pamphlets and publications in the papers, and without doubt these did great good; but I can say for myself, what I believe others can say for themselves, that this single sentence, consisting of five words, did more to convert me to the doctrine of independence, than all the pamphlets that were ever written. Pamphlets and publications were well enough in their place, to address the passions of the people; but these few words, expressed in a simple language, contained a substance of thought that alone could encourage us to attempt the bourn of a new existence.

There was no friend to his country ever doubted but that independence was our happiness, if it could be effected; but the point was, whether, without the assistance of a foreign power, we could be able to effect it. It was the opinion of most men who thought while they spoke, that we could not, unless heaven itself was almost miraculously to interpose. But it was a plain case, that while we continued to acknowledge our dependence on Britain, and debated with her only about the line of that dependence, we had no reason to expect the assistance of any power whatsoever. On the other hand, having some good ground to expect that assistance, the declaration of our independence became a wise and a salutary, because it was a just and a safe measure.

The declaration took place on the memorable fourth of July, 1776; which has become an era, with us in America, that may be as famous as that of Nabonassar of the Assyrians, or the Hegira of the Saracens; or any other that the world has ever yet known. At this time we had no engagement, or express promise from the court of France; but from many evidences of her good-will and affection for our cause, there was every reason to believe that she would, in due time, appear in our behalf. We had now ceased to be considered by her as the subjects of Great-Britain; and it was rendered perfectly consistent with the laws of nations, and the rights of independent states, to assist us. Nevertheless, that she might avoid every possible ground of a charge against her amongst the powers of Europe, of which, as a nation respecting from many wars, and loving peace, she was greatly careful, she did not all at once acknowledge our independence. But now that we had been in full possession of it for some time, and what was requisite to be known, we had given convincing proofs that we were in earnest in declaring that we would adhere to it—on the 6th of February, 1778, she entered into a treaty of alliance, and of amity and commerce with us, the direct end and object of which was, as is expressed in the treaty, "to maintain effectually, the liberty, sovereignty, and independence of these United States."

During that period, which elapsed between the declaration of our independence and the acknowledgment of it by the court of France, our hemisphere was greatly clouded, and every breath was filled with anxiety. With what solicitude did we often run to a member of congress, to know if the packet, which was said to have come to hand, had brought any intelligence of this event? When any vessel had arrived in our harbours, with what avidity did we drink in a half conjectured story of a speedy interposition on the side of France? There was not a friend of his country at that time that would not have thought this nation deserving of the love and warmest affection, and steady trust and adherence of America for ever, on condition that she would declare for us.

The convention of Saratoga was indeed brilliant, and, like the affair of Trenton, formed a bright era in the chronology of our success; but nevertheless, to those well acquainted with the every day degrading state of our finances, with the ruined condition of our fleet, on which alone we had hitherto depended to supply us with clothing and with ammunition from foreign shores, our affairs were a lowering prospect, and I well remember, that when "for many days no sun of alliance had yet appeared," the stout and most intrepid spirits in our country were not without their apprehensions. It was a short time, after the alliance was announced to us, that a worthy member

of congress, in a conversation which led us to speak of the great distress from which it had relieved us, said to me, putting his hand upon his breast, "you see, Sir, to what a skeleton I am reduced, owing not to any indisposition, but to the fore anxiety I have felt for the uncertain state of our affairs."

No wonder then that on the annunciation of this happy event, there was an illumination, not of the buildings only, but also of the hearts and countenances of every good American.

The alliance, the alliance, was repeated from mouth to mouth, and in every publication, France was noble and generous, and more disinterested than any people had ever been in any treaty since the world began. She was timely in her interposition, and she was just and truly wise, in the fair and equal terms of the treaty into which she had entered with us.

This was not the language of our lips only, but of our hearts also; for I am bold and confident in asserting it, that though there may be men who, from ancient disaffection, or from other causes more lately operating, are enemies to the alliance, yet the people of America are honest; and though, as is natural to the human heart, the fervour of their affection may a little have subsided, yet the love of the alliance has penetrated deeper, and though it may not be spoken of at this day with so much rapture in every conversation, yet it is felt with a stronger, more intense, and more steadfast attachment. When a man is warm with any feeling, he is apt to paint things strongly; and therefore it is possible that I may somewhat have depressed the situation of America, and advanced the interposition of the court of France. But surely any friend to his country will easily forgive this, when he considers that it is the daily practice of our enemies, the disaffected persons of the several States, under great shew of zeal for the honour of America, to throw out hints that she might have done as well without France—and that she stood in no need of her assistance.

Against those men who, by any artifice, may be disposed to weaken that affection which we entertain for this nation, it is proper that we lift up a standard. O men of America, I am persuaded it is not your intention, nor will you ever suffer a few ingrates to eat out the vitals of your dear bought liberty, by destroying that which is a noble and permanent support of it, your connection with a great nation. If there are some amongst you so lost to all sense of honour, as to entertain the fury of ingratitude within their breasts, yet certainly it is not yet politic to be ungrateful. Let these men wait at least until it is consistent with your safety; let them not endanger your existence as a people, at the same time that they excite you to give up your honour. Is it time to be directed by the impressions of ill-designing men, when Hannibal is yet at your gates; when that very enemy, against whom you have fought assistance, is yet within your borders. It is not time, O Americans! and it becomes you, while you exert your own powers in your defence, that you cultivate the affection of the nation which has taken you by the hand in this debate.

There may be those amongst you, conscious of your own honesty and not suspecting that of others, who may be ready to declare to me, that you cannot apprehend that there is so much danger of hostility meditated; and that I may as well call upon you not to pull down the Allegany mountain, a thing you have no thought of attempting, as to dissuade you from any injury to that, which you look upon to be greatly your happiness. I make no doubt but that this, in the honesty of your hearts, may be your opinion; but you will easily conceive that it is not impossible for men to be made unwary, the instruments of that injury which originates from the disaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the most distant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reason it will be necessary

that you be upon your guard, and though I do not mean to descend to particulars, yet I must beg you to consider, that as the cause of France is your cause, so her honour is your honour; and the man who strikes at the one, with the same blow, makes a stroke at the other.

If you shall be so wise as to cultivate the friendship of this nation, she will carry you gloriously and triumphantly through the war; nor will the advantages of your connection cease even when peace shall have been established. For as she is, without question, the most enlightened nation of the world, her friendship will be a continual honour to you. She will introduce you to the best company in the world; she will place you by her side; and you may shortly be as far before Great-Britain in letters, in polished manners and social behaviour, and in every grace that adorns humanity, as you are now before her in the justice of your cause, and the bravery with which you have asserted it.

THE HONEST-POLITICIAN.

L O N D O N, June 26.

IN consequence of some dispatches received from general Conway, governor of Jersey, orders are given for several pieces of cannon to be immediately sent to that island, and an additional number of troops.

One of admiral Arbuthnot's small frigates has sent into Torbay a French privateer which he took cruising off Scilly.

The French, after the capture of Senegal, dispatched two 40 gun frigates, and two small armed vessels, to attack James Fort, on the river Gambia, which struck the colours at discretion on the 11th of February last, being in no condition to repel even a sloop of war.

The French destroyed the fortifications, and sent the ordnance for Senegal, to strengthen that place.

The force that took Fort James were going down the coast, and intended to destroy the fortifications on Bance Island in their way; and accordingly, all the small craft of light draft, taken in the river Gambia, were fitted out for that purpose.

The vote of credit for the present year, is 13,828,000 pounds. Alarming as such a sum is, it has been given away without a single murmur; but perhaps the body politic, like the body natural, when in a state of general mortification, is incapable of feeling any kind of pain.

If the war continues another year, we shall certainly have a poll tax, that not a subject, high or low, rich or poor, in his majesty's dominions, should escape the pressure of the present administration.

The contest for the vacant blue ribbon, it is thought, will be decided in favour of lord S—, who every body is of opinion, richly deserves a *fring*.

Extra of a letter from Malaga, May 7.

"The two French men of war that took the Montreal frigate will sail with the first fair wind for Brest, but admiral Duff, at Gibraltar, is determined to attack them; so that until they are either got clear off, or are taken, the trade will not pass hence, and then it will be under convoy."

By a gentleman arrived in town last night from Plymouth, we learn, that there are there more than 3800 French prisoners, and that the second battalion of royal Scots had arrived to do duty over them.

A letter from Holland by the last mail, mentions, that the Dutch have 12 sail of men of war fit for sea; that the ships sailing from thence would consist of three different convoys, and by the time they returned 12 sail more would be ready to relieve them.

We hear the extraordinary equipments of ships ordered by the States General on the 26th ult. in consequence of the unanimous resolutions of the provinces of Holland and Friesland, are now carrying on in the different dock-yards in the departments of the admiralty of the republic.

By a vessel from Norway we learn, that the coast swarms with French privateers, and that there are three which mount 30 guns each.

By a gentleman lately arrived from France we are informed, that the French troops are in motion through the provinces of Normandy, Picardy, Orleans, and Brittany, in order to form a camp under the walls of Brest, for an invasion of Ireland. The plan of proceeding is to be different from that under Conflans,

whose expedition failed, from their having to go round for their troops, by which means three winds were necessary; they are now to sail out at once, with the transports, so that if one wind favours them, they may escape the English fleet. The army is to be commanded by marshal d'Armentiers, and to consist of 15,000 men.

PARIS, May 27. We believe it will give our readers pleasure to have the particulars of the gold lately taken on board the Prince of Orange packet-boat, one of the richest prizes we have made this year. 38,160 ducates of gold, 2 double-ducates, 5 pieces of ducates, 1407 guineas, 220 half guineas, 8 ingots of gold, 60 sovereigns, 75 quarters of a sovereign, 94 double pieces of the queen, 186 half pieces of ditto, 101 portuguese, 15 pieces of gold, of Philip IVth, 43 half pieces ditto.

The whole weighing 755 marks, 4 ounces, and three grains. A mark is 8 ounces.

Advice received from Bayonne, confirms the capture of the Montreal, a British frigate, in the Mediterranean. Another frigate, which some call the Surprise, others the Inetis, escaped to Gibraltar, after being severely handled.

The American, one of our cruisers, captain la Coreddiere, is returned to Granville; she has taken a vessel ransomed for eighteen thousand livres.

On the 19th of April, the Prince de Montbarry, one of our cruisers of 20 guns, attacked the ship Montague, coming from Leghorn, with 40 men, 12 guns and 8 obusers; after a smart engagement of two hours and a half, the Montague being totally disabled, surrendered. She was said to be worth five hundred thousand pound sterl. but we are assured the cargo amounts to one hundred and eighty thousand pounds. This prize was brought in to Granville on the 22d of May.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, August 10.

Yesterday the flag of truce which lately failed from this place for Savannah, returned here, and brought a number of prisoners. By a gentleman who came in the flag we learn—That on Saturday the 7th inst. a fleet of about 37 vessels, sailed from Tybee, under convoy of the Perseus, an armed brig, and two sloops, for New-York—That the Ariel, a 20 gun ship, was to cruise off this bar until the fleet passed by—That some time last week Sir James Wallace was married to Miss Nancy Wright, daughter of Sir James Wright, governor of Savannah—That Sir James, in the Experiment, mounting 50 twelve pounders, was to sail on the 8th instant for New-York, with his lady and her sister—That the little pilot boat that was carried off from this place the 1st instant, had arrived at Savannah, where she had been condemned, and was going out on a cruise—That the troops in Savannah are very sickly, particularly the Hessians, who died from 4 to 14 of a day—That they have no less than five hospitals in Savannah, the barracks one of them, a building made to contain at least 1000 men—That a report prevailed, that colonel Prevost, with the 60th regiment, were to sail in a few days, for the West-Indies.

The same day upwards of sixty negroes, and a small privateer from St. Augustine, manned with Grecians, taken by captain Spencer at the Southward, arrived here. Captain Spencer during his cruise took a number of prisoners, which he let go on parole, with the officers and men belonging to the privateer.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his friend in this city, dated August 16, 1779.

"A vessel having arrived at Antigua from Cork, brings advices to the 26th of June, which mention, that the Spanish ambassador had made a declaration to the court of London, which gave them to understand, that his Catholic Majesty intended to take an acting part with France. Likewise of the French fleet sailing from Brest the 4th of June with upwards of 40 sail of men of war; that a fleet of 31 sail of the line, together with some frigates, had sailed from Cadiz, that they were to be joined by nine sail of the line from Ferrol, and to form a junction with the French fleet, in order to reënter triumphant in the European seas, as well as in these—A report prevails, that Barbados is taken."

August 13. By a vessel from St. Eustatia, and another from Cape François, arrived here

since our last; we have the following intelligence received by them.

The British fleet passed by St. Eustatia on the 14th, and the next day got into Baffeterrero road in St. Christopher's, where on the 18th the count passed by them within gun shot, but could not prevail on them to quit their station. He therefore bore away for Cape François, where he arrived on the 29th of last month. Besides 3000 land forces he brought with him, 7000 were under orders to embark from the cape and the mole. The destination was universally said to be Jamaica, where there was then no naval or land force adequate to any effectual opposition to so formidable an armament as the count's.

A squadron, we hear, was also fitting out for the reduction of the Bahama islands.

Admiral Byron had sent a frigate express to Jamaica, informing the governor and admiral of the count's intentions; and it is added, the little probability of his being able to give them any assistance.

On Sunday last returned from a week's cruise to the southward, the privateer schooner Witch of this port, commanded by captain Samuel Spencer, having recovered 63 negroes that were taken from this state by the enemy; made about 20 prisoners, whom he released on parole; and taken a small privateer schooner belonging to East-Florida. The prize schooner arrived here on Monday.

We hear, that since the return of general Mackintosh from the northward in Georgia, a military force is collecting in the interior part of that country, to put themselves under his command, that may be very serviceable; that the free citizens of that state have lately held a convention, whereat they chose counsellors; and are shortly to have another, to choose assemblymen—after which they propose to elect a governor and other state officers; whence it is probable, that Sir James Wright will not be so easy in his government, as he was flattered, or flattered himself he should, at the time of his departure from England.

B O S T O N, Sept. 2.

A letter has been received here from a person of good intelligence, mentioning, that orders had been received from England to make preparation for the embarkation of the troops, in Rhode-Island and New-York, for a long voyage. As the domination of Britain upon the sea, is now on the wane, it is highly probable the fore-sighted part of the government of that nation may begin to be anxious for the safe return of the troops that have been so long employed here to the most cruel and dishonourable purposes: but as the British ministry have gone on in the American war with an astonishing obstinacy and insatiation, so it is by no means to be relied on, that they will soon leave us. It is therefore without dispute the part of America, encouraged by the present highly favourable appearances in Europe and the West-Indies, to make every exertion for a speedy and happy close of the war.

Mention is made in some of our last advices from New-York, that an embarkation is going on in that city of a considerable body of troops, which some suppose for the West-Indies, that the enemy were fortifying there with much industry, and discovered more uneasy apprehensions than they have done at any time since the commencement of the war. These advices add, that the American prisoners are treated with less cruelty than they have heretofore experienced.

The bravery of our troops in gaining the heights at Majoroaggaduce, defended by British veterans, was such, that had Wolfe been it, he had felt the keenest envy. Amongst the heroes who fell in the attack, was Mr. Francis Davis, son of Mr. William Davis, of this town, merchant. The intrepidity of this young gentleman there, was more conspicuous, if possible, than his cool conduct and personal bravery in the action at Newport, the 30th of August, 1778.

We hear from undoubted authority, that the desertions from the enemy at and near New-York, have been uncommonly numerous this summer. Since the glorious *coup de main*, by which the fortress at Stony-Point was carried, no less than 400 have deserted from the British and German troops; so that it is computed, that with the killed and taken in that attack, and in the successful onset at Powles-Hook, together with deserters since, the forces of the enemy have been diminished by twelve hundred.

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Sept. 9. Last Saturday his excellency the chevalier de la Luzerne, the new minister plenipotentiary from our august ally, his Most Christian Majesty, to these United States, and Monsieur Marbois, the secretary to the commission, with their suite, set out from this town, where they have resided about 4 weeks, on their journey to Philadelphia.

The appointment of personages so respectable to these offices is a proof of their importance, and of the high estimation in which these states are held by their allies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

Holker, on a cruise, Sept. 1, 1779.

S I R,

"This day we gave chase to a vessel which appeared off our lee bow—Her strange appearance led us to form various conjectures concerning her, but we were confident she was a vessel in distress. Upon hailing her she proved to be the remains of a brig from Boston, bound to Port-au-Prince, with lumber, commanded by captain William Clark. She was wrecked in the lat. of 36, on the 25th of August last. She had her mainmast carried away, and part of her weather quarter, the latter they filled up with shingles, stuffing oakum between, and rigged up a jury-mast; and although they kept blowing continually for near 40 hours she filled with the sea. One of the pumps being carried away and the other not freed, they were obliged to work up to their necks in water, till all hands were faint and ready to expire. Several of the crew were washed overboard, and one of them drowned. Their books, quadrant, and every maritime implement necessary for navigating her, were washed away. They hoisted some hogheads of water out of the hold, which had the happy effect of lightening her; and after a series of intense fatigue they put off, wishing some vessel might pick them up. They lost all their provisions except a little salt pork and a few biscuits, which were several days soaking in salt water; their fire was also extinguished, and all their efforts to create fuel were frustrated. We met them in the lat. of 39: 2, and spying us a few hours before in chase of another which we captured, they manied their boat and rowed after us, making signals of distress, which we were prevented from discovering owing to the object we were pursuing, so that night came on before we arrived to their relief. The captain informed me they had no expectations of surviving long, they were so attacked with a violent dysentery, and had been some days without tasting provisions. We gave them every article which they required, and would have had them remain with us till we went into port; being apprehensive that they were in a dangerous situation; but the captain, anxious to preserve the vessel and cargo, was determined to venture in her again: he acknowledged with a grateful heart the kindness he received from captain Geddes, and took his leave. He has since been overtaken by a squall, which did some injury."

Captain William Clark, in the above wreck, arrived at Great Egg-Harbour on Saturday the 4th instant, being towed in by captain Stillwell of that place.

Extract of a letter from Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq; Hartford, Sept. 9, 1779.

"By a vessel lately arrived at Bedford, commanded by captain Waddel, we are informed, that he failed from the cape in company with a French fleet, consisting of 25 ships of the line and frigates, with 6000 troops on board, commanded by the count d'Estaing, and that in latitude 25 and longitude 70, where he parted with the fleet, he was informed the count was bound to Georgia, and from thence to the northward."

Extract of a letter from captain Samuel Nicholson, of the Deane frigate, to the marine committee of congress, dated Falmouth, Sept. 3, 8 o'clock, 1779.

"Gentlemen,

"MY last to you was of the 29th of July, dated from Hampton in Virginia, and on the same day I left the capes with two Virginia state ships, their tender, and 13 sail of merchantmen. The state ships and tender quitted us soon after we left the cape.

"On the 1st of August we discovered two sail, and gave them chase; they endeavoured to separate our convoy, but we were fortunate enough to take them both, being privateers from New-York, one the Tryall schooner of 10 guns and 37 men, and the other the Fly:

ing Fish, mounting the same and 32 men; the former commanded by captain Warling, and the latter by captain Blair, both which were sent to Philadelphia under the command of Mr. Long a pilot, and Mr. Porter of the Boston.

"On the 9th instant we chased and took the ship Glencairn, from Glasgow, mounting twenty 18, 9 and 6 pounders, bound for New-York, and laden with goods, &c. she had about 30 men, and commanded by captain McCaul.

"On the 12th, we came up with the Sandwich packet, from New-York, bound to Falmouth in England, mounting 16 guns and 60 men, commanded by captain Hill of the navy, who was going home with dispatches, which he threw over, and had on board lieutenant M'Pherson of the 73d regiment, major Gardner of the 16th, with his wife and child, which we let remain on board her, on account of better accommodating, captain Rofs of the 71st regiment, captain James of the navy, and Mr. Robertson, purser of the Swift, also Mr. Powell and Mr. Ashley, merchants, besides the officers of the ship.

"The 23d, we chased and took the brigantine Venture, from Madeira, commanded by captain Leake, mounting two guns and about 15 or 20 men, and laden with about 150 pipes of wine (Madeira) bound for New-York; she was dispatched for Boston, in care of Mr. Day, midshipman of the Boston frigate; by her we learnt the declaration of Spain against England.

"Captain Tucker on the 24th was preparing to quit me, but just on the moment of parting we discovered a sail bearing down upon us, upon which we agreed to keep together till we saw who or what she was; and thereupon gave her chase, which continued till one o'clock next morning, when she struck without firing a gun. She proved to be the Thorn, a sloop of war from Portsmouth in England, pierced for 18 guns and mounting 14, was copper bottomed, and complete in every respect as a ship of war for six months, and only ten months old, had 135 men on board, and commanded by captain Wardow, bound for New-York; she was going with the Spanish manifesto and other dispatches; which were destroyed.

"Upon my coming into this river, I found the Sandwich packet lying here, who had got in about four hours before us, having fallen in with Sir George Collier's fleet returning to New-York; but they took no notice of him, and he got clear.

"On board the Glencairn a person says he had in charge a box, which was to be delivered to some persons in New-York, but upon our coming up with them and the ship striking, threw it overboard; upon which we sent immediately after it, and with difficulty got it before it sunk, when upon examination we found it contain materials for counterfeiting our currency, consisting of types, paper with silk and isinglass in it, &c. We have however determined to secure the person, as we believe him to be the sole intender of the villainy: The box we have on board, and shall bring it with us to Boston.

"I gave the command of the Thorn to Mr. Yeaton, my first lieutenant; he is an excellent officer, and with he might be appointed to the command of her."

P. S. I saw the merchantmen a hundred leagues to the eastward of Bermudas.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 24.

A LIST of CONTINENTAL AGENTS licensed by the governor and council, to purchase in this state for the army, according to the act of assembly for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

August 26, 1779. Patrick Ewing, assistant commissary of purchases for Cecil county.

Sept. 3. Henry Hollingsworth, Cecil, deputy quarter-master general for the eastern shore.

7. James Calhoun, Baltimore, deputy quarter-master general for the western shore.

10. Ephraim Blaine, deputy commissary-general of purchases in the army of the United States.

Conrad Theodore Wederstrandt, assistant deputy commissary of purchases for Queen-Annes, Talbot, and below.

Nathaniel Potter, ditto, for Caroline.

Richard Dallam, ditto, for Harford.

Robert Buchanan, ditto, for Baltimore.

Thomas Richardson, ditto, for Montgome-

ry, Prince-George's, Charles, and St. Mary's.

George Murdock, ditto, for Frederick.

Moses Rawlings, ditto, for Washington.

13. Charles Heatty, deputy quarter-master-general for Frederick.

14. Richard Butler, deputy quarter-master for ditto.

Nicholas Tice, ditto for ditto.

17. Henry Wright, jun. assistant deputy forage-master general for all the counties of the eastern shore of this state except Cecil.

John Greer, assistant deputy quarter-master-general for the lower part of Frederick and upper part of Baltimore counties.

Henry Shryock, ditto for Washington.

David Poe, ditto for Baltimore. Paid

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, dated September 17.

"We have just received accounts of the count d'Estaing's being on the coast. The enemy at New-York are apprehensive of this, and this day's news is, that an embarkation has taken place at New-York of 6000; and that the refugees are in the greatest dread of being blocked up; and it is expected a general embarkation will take place very soon."

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Aug. 2, 1779:

RESOLVED, That no private act shall pass this house upon any petition whatever, unless notice is given by the petitioner or petitioners in some gazette printed in this state eight successive weeks, and by advertising at the court house of the county where such petitioner or petitioners reside, at least eight weeks before the session of assembly to which application is made, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition, and evidence of the notice be produced upon hearing such petition.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

Montgomery county, Sept. 14, 1779.

ON Thursday the 14th day of October (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be SOLD on the premises, the LAND and PLANTATION whereon I now live, containing 350 acres, upwards of 200 of which are cleared and in good farming order, about 18 acres of meadow now in grass and more may be made, a considerable part of the meadow is now watered at pleasure. This land lies about 16 miles above George-Town, is level, well wooded and watered, and is for the size as complete a farm as any in the county. The improvements are, a convenient brick house, kitchen, barn, still-house, mill house, and horse-mill, which is very convenient for chopping or grinding of grain, and the best cider mill in the state. The other improvements are many and very convenient. There are three English stills, which will be sold either with or without the land. Likewise at the same time will be sold some negroes, a very good waggon and gears almost new, a quantity of whiskey and wheat, and a considerable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and many other articles.

JAMES PERRY.

N. B. Should the purchaser want a larger quantity of land, there is now for sale a valuable well improved plantation, containing 500 acres, which very conveniently joins on the above land. These two plantations would make a most complete farm.

THERE is at the plantation of John Ferguson, in Prince-George's county, a stray dark bay MARE, about 12½ hands high, docked, and branded on the near buttock d I, appears to be about 4 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANAPOLIS, September 9, 1779.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, OF whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

Dente quid horridius nigro, quid pulchrius albo?

THOUGH bred to physic and surgery, I have, for these six years past devoted and dedicated my whole time and attention to that part of surgery, which concerns the dentist's art; I observed, with regret, that no material instructions were to be derived from writers, who have touched (I think) but collaterally on the subject; therefore I endeavoured, for my own improvement, and the advantage of my country, to preserve the teeth, and regulate their growth and to remove the multiplicity of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed. As the teeth serve for mastication, for the distinct articulation of sounds, and for ornament, their care and preservation are, perhaps, of more importance than is generally imagined. From an assiduous application and practice, I have a perfect knowledge and perception of the structure of the teeth, the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, and parts adjacent. The design of this advertisement is to offer my assistance, and inform the public, that the SCURVY in the gums, be it ever so bad, may be cured. I clean and scale the teeth, from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principal or primordial causes of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many people's teeth fall out sound. I prevent teeth from growing rotten, keep such as are decayed from becoming worse, even to old age, make the gums grow firm up to the teeth, and restore and preserve their beauty. I fill up with gold, or lead, those that are hollow, so as to render them of use—it prevents the air getting into them, which aggravates the pain. Those who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, may have natural teeth transplanted, from one person to another, which will remain as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there. Natural teeth grafted on old stumps; also artificial teeth, from a single tooth to a complete set, which can be made and fixed in with the greatest exactness and nicety, without pain or the least inconvenience, so that they may eat, drink, or sleep with them in their mouths as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. I extract teeth and stumps after the best and easiest methods, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw. I beg to be consulted in all the disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cankers, abscesses, fistulas, suppurations and inflammations in the gums, which are more or less of a malignant nature. My DENTIFRICE, I beg leave to recommend to the public, which I have found to be greatly superior, not only in elegance but also in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums. It is quite free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, will prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums. I think it necessary to add also, for the sake of undisturbed truth, that it is the best DENTIFRICE I ever knew. It preserves the teeth and gums, keeps the teeth white and beautiful, without in the least impairing the enamel. It was communicated to me by Dr. John Baker, and may be always procured at my residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco. I propose to be in the city of Annapolis, on the 15th day of October, where, perhaps, I may stay a month.

B. FENDALL.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, LAWS passed last Session of Assembly, and VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the SENATE and HOUSE of DELEGATES. Likewise ALMANACKS for the year of our Lord 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to lay a further assessment on all property, and to regulate ordinaries, within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants.

Annapolis, September 15, 1779.
MR. THOMAS BROOKE HODG-KIN being empowered to collect the accounts due the late partnership of KENNEDY and WALLACE, and the estate of Dr. BENJAMIN KENNEDY; all persons indebted to, and those having claims against, them, will please call upon him for a settlement immediately.

W 32 MICHAEL WALLACE.

ANY person that is master of the malting and brewing business, will meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of the subscriber, not only this year, but any year. He has a very convenient place to let, either from year to year, or a term of years. There is a dwelling house 26 feet square, with good plank floors above and below, a stone cellar under the house, 20 feet square, and convenient out houses. No one need apply, unless he can bring undoubted credentials of his good morals, and firm attachment to the glorious American cause. For further particulars apply to

BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin.

Living in Prince George's county, near the place called the Governor's Bridge.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the twelfth day of this month, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVER, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise: had on when he went away, a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lappets, white calimac breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt, piece on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Lavers, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

W 2 RICHARD BURLAND.

September 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night an English convict servant man named JOHN JAMES, by trade a butcher; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable black beard, and always appears to be short winded when at any violent exercise: had on and took with him a brown kersey jacket, hemp linen shirts and trousers, a red great coat and a duft blanket, has been five years in this country, and has near two to serve. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him so that his master shall get him again, shall receive the above reward besides what the law allows, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living in Kent county Maryland.

W 4 ISAAC PEKINS.

N. B. Good encouragement for 3 or 4 good sailors will be given by

2 I. P.

NOTICE is hereby given to the freemen of Anne Arundel county, that an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, agreeable to the form of government, on the first Monday in October next, being the fourth day of the same month, in order to choose four delegates to serve in the next general assembly; as also to ballot for two persons to be nominated as sheriffs for the said county.

W 3 JOHN BURGESS, sheriff.

W A N T E D,

EITHER a single man or one with a small family, who can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, and also for his knowledge in the business of a plantation, to overlook a farm near the city of Annapolis, whereon there are fourteen or fifteen good working hands. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

September 10, 1779.

To be run for, on the 27th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats.

A PURSE of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats.

A PURSE of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for, the two mile heats.

A PURSE of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. So subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 2 o'clock precisely.

3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

August 25, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, within six miles of Leonard Town, on the 14th instant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, named MONICA, about 40 years of age, and five feet three or four inches high, was born in the country, and talks plain. She carried with her sundry kinds of cloaths; those she will probably wear in common are, a jacket and petticoat made of striped country cloth of cotton and wool, the stripes of yellow, blue, and black, and crossways the cloth; took with her also a woman's black turreted hat and a silk bonnet; she has a large wen on her forehead, but often wears something tied over it; she will probably endeavour to pass for a free woman, and may endeavour to procure a forged pass, and go off by water. Any person who will take up the said negro woman and bring her home, shall receive twenty dollars reward if taken within ten miles of home, or the above reward if taken out of the county, and secured so that the subscriber can get her.

W 4 ABRAHAM CLARKE.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

ON Tuesday, the 28th of September, will be run for, over the course at Lower Marlborough, a purse of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the three mile heats; aged horses to carry nine stone, and to fall agreeable to the rules of racing.

And, on Wednesday, the 29th, will be run for, over the same ground, a purse of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, two mile heats, horses carrying as above.

Horses to be entered with Mr. JOHN SPICKNALL, the day preceding the race, when proper certificates must be shewn. Subscribers to pay thirty dollars entrance the first day, and twenty dollars the second, non-subscribers to pay double each day.

August 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.