

three kingdoms. London, which takes the political ferment, has given on this occasion lively marks of the indignation and discontent



to the people of England. The ministry and parliament, and all connected with the present administration of affairs, are loaded with the bitterest reproaches. The cry of the people now is for a new parliament; a parliament which, instead of waiting their time in fruitless speculations and debates, shall attend to the most important business, and shall resolutely exert themselves to dispel the clouds that threaten even the destruction of the nation. It is said the king begins to lend a favourable ear to this cry, and has given orders to take such steps as tend to the creation of a new parliament. According to the orders the lord lieutenant of this kingdom has received, all the regiments of Ireland are to be augmented to a thousand men each; three or four of which are to be sent to Jersey, and to embark from thence for the West Indies. The lord lieutenant will hardly be able to fulfil these orders. Our salvation is by no means favourable to new levies. Discontents and misery continually encrease from various causes; and our people are apt to pass from murmurs to sedition. Lord Howe, it is said, is to command in the channel, and never did the nobility of the three kingdoms discover a greater ardour to acquire a knowledge of marine affairs. Above two hundred sons of the first families, have entered on board the fleet this year, in quality of volunteers.

According to the most accurate accounts, the forces France has on foot are superior to ours, even including the militia, in the proportion of three to one. The marine of France, in proportion to that of Spain, is also superior to ours, in the proportion of one and a half to one. This observation is not so agreeable as it is just.

Friday last a brave sea captain at Salem (William Gray) hearing a privateer from New-York was on the coast not far from that harbour, offered to step on board an armed schooner (the Ræbuck) that lay here, and attempt to bring her in, provided he could get a crew. A sufficient number of bold fellows immediately entered the schooner with him. They went out, and running close up to the privateer, soon carried her and brought her into Salem. She was a sloop of eight carriage guns besides swivels, and sixty men, called the Castor, which made no resistance. She came from New-York, with a number of other privateers, to cruise upon our coasts and to intercept our supplies; encouraged perhaps by the late success of a cruiser from the same place, which took several valuable vessels within, or on the borders of this bay. The public pays deferred honour to the alertness of the Salem captain and crew, and would gladly pay the same honours on a similar occasion to the continental frigates.

#### HARTFORD, April 13.

A few days since general Clinton returned to New-York, accompanied by a small guard. It is said the British troops on Long-Island, are commanded by general Vaughan.

#### NEW-YORK, April 27.

Private letters, brought by the last packet, mention the trial and honourable acquittal of admiral Keppel, and of his being re-instated in the command of the grand fleet which was fitting out with all expedition to act against the marine of France's troops and a number of capital ships of war were preparing to be sent off to the East-Indies, from which quarter important intelligence is soon expected. Specimens are also embarking for the British forts on the African coast. A most respectable augmentation will be speedily sent to the army acting under the command of gen. Grant, in the West-Indies; but what all ranks of men in the nation seem to have most at heart is, to enable his excellency Sir Henry Clinton to act decisively against the rebels the ensuing campaign: the first division of British troops destined for this continent, consisting of fifteen regiments, under convoy of a formidable squadron of men of war, were expected to sail soon after the departure of the last packet.

#### TRENTON, April 28.

Extract of a letter from Albany, April 17, 1779.

"From the westward we have certain accounts, that on Sunday last, the 11th instant, twelve Indians and two Tories came near Sir William Johnston's old house, and took four prisoners, one of whom however luckily made his escape, and says their intention was to take two or more principal inhabitants to gain intelligence, but they missed their aim. We hear they have killed two people on their return, who endeavoured to escape their savage hands."

We hear the commissioners, who lately met at Albany to agree upon a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, have broke up without settling it.

On Saturday the 17th instant, two of the militia of Bergen county, who in conjunction with several others had been out as a reconnoitring party, suspecting from the conduct of a boy they saw running in great haste towards a house on the bank of Hudson's river, about a mile above Weehaw, that some of the infamous gang of robbers that have for some time infested this county and the neighbouring parts of the state of New-York, were concealed there, advanced as fast as possible to the house; one of them entered immediately and discovered five or six in the house, several of whom had arms, and with admirable presence of mind calling aloud to his companion as if a large party had accompanied him, discharged his musket and killed the chief of the gang on the spot. Retiring to load his piece, the rest of the villains took to their heels, but were fired upon by him and his companion, by which one of them was supposed to be wounded.

On Sunday night the 28th ult. a party of about thirty men, belonging to lieutenant Van Buskirk's corps of Tories and embodied refugees, stationed at Hoebeck, in the county of Bergen, who came out as far as Closter, for the purpose of stealing horses and of robbing the inhabitants, were attacked and put to flight by nine of the militia, commanded by lieutenant J. Huyler, leaving their plunder behind them; and one of their officers, the noted Peter Myer, engaged in captain David Peak's company, dead on the

field. Another of their officers was wounded in the arm, and the infamous Weart Santa, so notoriously known for his complicated villainies, thefts and robberies, was shot through the knee, and it is supposed will, by the amputation of a limb, be disabled from kidnapping and plundering the loyal subjects of this state in future.

Tuesday last twenty-eight sail of square-rigged British vessels put to sea from Sandy-Hook.

We are told that the price of wheat, from the present prospect of very fine crops the ensuing season, has fallen six dollars per bushel; and we have no doubt this circumstance will operate forcibly with respect to importations from abroad, as the French, Dutch, and other nations, will be the more readily induced to come to our markets when they find the produce of the country falling so considerably.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of rank in South-Carolina, dated Charleston, April 5, 1779.

"The camp formed by his excellency governor Rutledge encreases. Col. Hammond marched with a detachment a few days ago towards Fulsom's fort, at Ogechee in Georgia, in order to attack a large party of disaffected Indians, Creeks and Cherokees, under the command of Tate, Cameron, and other white barbarians. These having received intelligence of col. Hammond's approach, burnt and abandoned the fort the 28th of March; many of them fled towards the Indian country, and about seventy of them attempted to join the British troops at Savannah, but col. Hammond came up with and routed them, killed eight Indians and took three of them prisoners. Of the Indians slain, two were principal men of the Creek nation; one of the prisoners is the son of Miltizego, otherwise called the Big Fellow. Col. Hammond sustained no loss, except lieutenant Rofs wounded.

"Our friends of the Creek nation wished we would give these fellows a drubbing; I hope this will have a good effect.

"Yesterday our state vessels brought in four prizes, two brigs with rum for the enemy at Georgia, a New-Providence sloop intended for the same place, and a privateer sloop of twelve guns."

May 1. On Monday last, the 26th inst. about break of day, a detachment of British, consisting of seven hundred men, were discovered by a scouting party of col. Ford's, coming up the North river, about half a mile below Red Bank, who immediately gave the alarm. The enemy directly landed four hundred men at Painter's Point, and about forty of them marched up to Shrewsbury; the remainder went about half a mile to the westward, and came out about Wm. Wardill's place, with a view to cut off the retreat of near three hundred of our people posted on that station. Col. Ford's party (uncertain of the enemies force) retreated, and got about four hundred yards ahead of them; the enemy pursued them to the Falls, firing all the way, but could not overtake them. They then set fire to high sheriff Van Breen's house, and a small house, the property of and adjoining to col. Hendrickson's dwelling house, which were burnt to the ground. They also fired the houses of capt. Richard McKnight and John Little, Esq; but they were extinguished by the activity of the inhabitants, before they had suffered much damage. The enemy then returned to Shrewsbury, plundering all the way to col. Breeke's, whom they robbed of all his money and most of his plate, and at justice Holmes's where they plundered and destroyed every thing they could lay their hands upon; and then retreated to their boats, a few militia firing on them. They then went to Middleton, and joined three hundred who had crossed over there, when the four hundred marched to Shrewsbury, and staid till evening, burning a house and barn, and plundering some of the inhabitants. Col. Holmes had by this time assembled one hundred and forty of the militia, who drove them to their boats near the gut dividing the Highlands from Sandy-Hook. One of the enemy was killed, and another taken prisoner. The enemy carried off with them justice Covenhoven and son, likewise several others. They got on by sunset, and returned to New-York, taking away some cattle and horses.

#### TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1779.

ORDERED, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commissioners of accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their accounts to the auditor-general for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treasury,  
JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.  
The federal printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

#### TREASURY OFFICE, April 5, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the several commissioners of the continental loan-offices, the federalers appointed to receive continental taxes, and others, authorized by congress to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, be respectively directed to send to the treasurer of loans as soon as may be after the first of June next, such of the said bills as they may possess, under the care of some continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be sent to the treasurer of loans by the said officer, and another by some other conveyance.

"State of \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1779  
"RECEIVED of \_\_\_\_\_ cases (or pack-  
"in the state aforesaid, and said to contain  
"ages) marked \_\_\_\_\_  
"dollars, in bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777,  
"and April 11th, 1778, which I promise to deliver to  
"Francis Hopkinson, Esq; treasurer of loans at Phila-  
"delphia, having signed duplicate receipts.  
"Signed \_\_\_\_\_ officer of the guard."

That such cases or packages be not received by the treasurer of loans, unless accompanied with particular invoices, specifying the numbers of the bundles in each case or package, and the contents of each bundle.

That one of the said receipts be endorsed by the treasurer of loans, on his receiving the cases and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his discharge.

By order of the board,  
JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.  
P. S. The printers in the several states are requested to publish the above three weeks successively.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, the following tract of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-house, on the main road leading to Beltsville ferry,

PART of four tracts of land, containing 106 1/2 acres, the title indisputable. On the said land is a shingled framed dwelling house, 20 feet by 15, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-house and lumber-house, a milk-house, a paled garden 80 feet square, a 40 feet tobacco-house, and one log dwelling-house, 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 117 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nursery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good swamp ground for meadow; about 110 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the soil and improvement will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the subscribers, who live on the said land.  
TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & REBECCA, WILLIAMS.

For SALE, at VENDUE, in ANNAPOLIS, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of GEORGE MANN,

THE SHIP DEFENCE, with her guns, tackle, and apparel, according to inventory.

THE GALLIES, INDEPENDENCE, BALTIMORE, JOHNSON, and ANNAPOLIS, and the SCHOONER SMALLWOOD, are for SALE; and also a considerable quantity of GUNPOWDER.

The Governor and Council are desirous of treating with any person inclined to purchase either.

29 April, 1779. J. T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. co.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CONTINENTAL MONEY, A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, situate on the lower end of KENT-ISLAND, in the state of MARYLAND, and known by the name of KENT FORT MANOR, bounded by the Eastern and Western Bays, with a line drawn thro' the woods from one bay to the other. The shores abound with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, and the produce of the land may be carried to any market on the navigable waters on the bay. The exact number of acres is ascertained. The annual amount of the rents is between twenty-five and twenty-six thousand pounds crop tobacco. For further particulars apply to honourable DANIEL CARROLL, Esq; in ANNAPOLIS, to the subscriber near Dumfries, in Virginia.

WILLIAM BRENT

THE subscriber proposing to reprint the LAWS of MARYLAND, now in force, from the collection up to the present government, has a subscription papers to the clerks of the several counties to give those an opportunity of subscribing who are desirous of having them. They will be done in the same manner with BACON's, stitched in blue paper, and delivered to the subscribers, for ten dollars each copy. He intended to have begun the work some time ago, but has not yet been able to procure paper for the purpose. Subscriptions are taken in at his office.

FREDERICK GREEN

Lately published, and to be sold at the Old Printing-Office in Charles-Street.

#### LAWS of MARYLAND

Passed last SESSION of ASSEMBLY

AND VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF THE

SENATE AND HOUSE of DELEGATES

LIKEWISE, TREATIES

ALLIANCE

AMITY and COMMERCE

Between His Most CHRISTIAN MAJESTY THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ALMANACK

TESTAMENTARY and ADMINISTRATIVE BONDS and LETTERS, revised by Mr. Elio Vallette, COMMON and BALTIMORE BONDS, &c. &c.

Money given for clean LINEN RAGS.

These gentlemen who have been kind enough to send a subscription for this paper, are requested to send a list of the names of the subscribers by the first opportunity.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, May 14, 1779.

P A R I S, January 3.

LETTERS from Brest advise, that the Engagement frigate has had a severe battle with an English frigate, named the Rose, and that on putting into that port to refit the sunk, and only saved forty of her crew.

Jan. 22. They write from Lisbon, that the Pendant, of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. Vauquereuil, had been obliged in a storm to run ashore on the coast of Portugal, and is wrecked.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12. Ten ships of the line and 6 frigates are fitting out against the spring, one of 74 guns, 3 of 70, two of 64, two of 60, and two of 50, two frigates of 36 guns, one of 34, two of 30, and one of 20 guns.

HAGUE, Jan. 17. Our last letters from Berlin mention positively, that prince Henry of Prussia will quit the command of the Saxon army, at the opening of the next campaign, and that the hereditary prince of Brunswick will succeed him.

HANOVER, Feb. 5. The king of England, our elector, has demanded from the regency of this electorate, two tons of gold, to enable him to put the electorate in a proper state of defence in these critical times. This demand was readily complied with by the states, at an assembly held for that purpose the 21st ultimo.

L O N D O N, January 5.

Yesterday fifty sail of transport ships were taken into service by the commissioners of the navy.

On Saturday last four companies of the 75th, or prince of Wales's regiment, under the command of a field officer, embarked at Chatham on board lighters, in which they proceeded to Black Stakes, where transports were ready to receive them. They are destined for Africa.

Jan. 12. Yesterday Sir Edward Hughes hoisted his flag on board the Superb man of war, of 74 guns, at Portsmouth.

Yesterday arrived at Portsmouth his Majesty's armed ship the Fortune, from the South Seas, which was sent some time ago to make some new discoveries.

This morning accounts were sent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for the Foudroyant man of war, and the rest of the men of war in that harbour, immediately to sail for Spithead, to join the fleet there, which is to sail on some secret expedition.

Yesterday se'night, the Tyger, Capt. Qualtrough, a privateer belonging to Douglais in the Isle of Man, returned to that port with a Dutch galliot loaded with 189 hogheads of tobacco, bound from Bordeaux to Dieppe, which they took on Sunday se'night about ten leagues to the southward of Sicily.

Yesterday the Hunter, Capt. Grey, arrived in the Downs with dispatches from New-York, which were landed at Deal, and immediately sent, by express, to Lord Germaine's office.

Yesterday advice was received from Cork, that a large American privateer is taken and carried into that place, said to be the General Sullivan, which took the Weymouth packet.

A letter from Toulon by the last mail confirms the account of the sailing of three men of war and three frigates, with a body of land forces on board for the East Indies.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth for the transports lying there to take in their provisions, &c. as soon as possible, that they may be ready to take the troops on board which are ordered for Jamaica.

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, February 5.

"Sir Edward Hughes made a signal this morning for the East India fleet to drop down to St. Helen's."

"The American prisoners at Forton had once more nearly effected their escape, but were prevented by the vigilance of the guards."

"The Liverpool Blues are here, and in a few days will embark on board the transports for America."

PUBLISHED by AUTHORITY.

The sentence of a court-martial held on the honourable admiral Keppel, from the 7th of January to the 11th of February, 1779.

THE court, pursuant to an order from the lords commissioners of the admiralty, dated December 11, 1778, directed to Sir Thomas Pyle, proceeded to enquire into a charge exhibited by Sir Hugh Palliser against the honourable admiral Keppel, for misconduct and neglect of duty on the 27th and 28th of July, 1778, in sundry instances, as mentioned in a paper, which accompanies this said order, and to try him for the same.

And the court having heard the evidence and the prisoner's defence, and maturely and seriously having considered the whole, are of opinion, that the charge is malicious and ill-founded, it having appeared that the said admiral, so far from having by misconduct and neglect of duty on the day herein mentioned, lost an opportunity of rendering essential service to the state, and thereby tarnishing the honour of the British navy, behaved as became a judicious, brave, and experienced officer.

The court do therefore, unanimously and honourably acquit the said admiral of the article and charge laid against him, and he is hereby fully and honourably acquitted.

Thomas Pyle, President, Matthew Buckle, Abutnot, Milbank, Penny, Hunt, Boteler, John Montague, Roddam, Drake, Mountjoy, Duncan, Cranston.

Upon which the president addressed the admiral as follows:

Admiral Keppel,

It is my small pleasure to me to receive the commands of the court I have the honour to preside at, that on delivering you your word I am to congratulate you on its being restored to you with so much honour, hoping ere long you will be called forth by your sovereign to draw it once more in defence of your country.

B O S T O N, April 19.

Extra of a letter from Allen Hall, Esq; commander of the armed brig Tyrannicide, directed to the hon. board of war, dated in latitude 28, 30: N. long. 68, 25: west, March 31, 1779.

"I have the pleasure of sending this by Mr. John Blanch, who goes prize master of the prize brig Revenge, a privateer lately commanded by capt. Robert Kendall, belonging to Grenada, but last from Jamaica, mounting fourteen carriage guns, 6 and 4 pounders, four twelves and two cohorn, and sixty able bodied men, which I discovered on the 29th instant at four o'clock, P. M. about four leagues to windward coming down upon us. Upon which I cleared ship and got all hands to their quarters ready for action, then stood close upon the wind, waiting for her till about half past six, P. M. when she came up and hailing me, asked where I was from? I told them, from Bolton—

I asked them, where they were from? and was answered, they were a British cruiser from Jamaica—I immediately replied, that I was an American cruiser; upon which they ordered me to strike; but finding me not disposed to gratify their desires, they run up under my lee and saluted me with a broad side; without loss of time I returned the compliment, and dropping a stern got under her lee, where our fires were so warm from below and from our tops, and the shots so well directed, we dismounted two of their guns, drove the men from their quarters, and compelled them to strike to the American flag. The engagement, lasted one hour and a quarter, during which we were not half pistol shot distant, and some part of the time our yards were locked in with theirs. I had eight men wounded; only two of which are bad, among them my first lieutenant and master. On board the prize were killed the first lieutenant, one quarter master, and six men; and the captain, second lieutenant, gunner, and eleven men were wounded."

The prize Revenge above mentioned, arrived safe in port the 14th instant.

Thursday last three persons were committed to gaol on proof of having been concerned in trading with the enemy at Newport.

April 22. Saturday last arrived here, a packet-boat, in 39 days from Brest; she failed a few hours after receiving her orders and dispatches from the court; she brought very few private letters, but large dispatches for congress, and the minister of France at Philadelphia, which will probably determine the arrangements of Europe for the ensuing summer, and the issue of the negotiations of the marquis d'Almodovar, the Spanish ambassador at London. These dispatches were immediately forwarded, with a proper guard to Philadelphia. By this packet, which left Brest the beginning of March, we learn, that the armaments of France, our good ally, were going on still with great rapidity and success; that the spirit of the nation was high, and their cruises against the British successful; particularly that two men of war of the line, lately meeting with two British cruisers, of 18 and 20 guns, had taken one and sunk the other; that the navigation of the French and Americans, was much more safe and unobscured in the European seas than it had been, by the capture of many British armed vessels; particularly that the bay of Biscay had for some time been free, in a manner, from their cruises; that the armaments of Spain were continued with equal earnestness with those of France, so that should no accommodation take place, the whole Spanish naval power would be in a condition to act the ensuing summer.

Two days before the above packet left Brest, five ships of the line, and a number of frigates, with some troops, failed for the West-Indies, as an additional reinforcement to the count d'Estaing; and some time before, seven sail of the line, with transports, and a proportion of frigates, and 6000 troops, had gone from France to the East-Indies.

A letter from a gentleman in France, received by the packet, mentions, that count d'Estaing may probably, by the summer, make his appearance again in these seas.

An article from the London paper of the 16th December, mentions great precautions having been taken against French spies. This is not without good reason, for France has the best intelligence from every quarter in Europe, and is well acquainted with the plans and transactions of the court of London. This court, we are told, was lately not a little surprised and confounded, at finding that the substance of a conference must have been, by some means, conveyed to M. Sartine, the minister of France, at which only the king, lord George Germaine, lord North, and Charles Jenkinson, were present.

Late advices from the West-Indies mention, that some cruisers of the count d'Estaing had not long since taken two British frigates.

Thursday last Benjamin Procter, David Hatch, John Jones, and John Butler, were apprehended and committed to gaol, on suspicion of having supplied the enemy, at Rhode-Island, with naval stores.

N E W - Y O R K, April 14.

Genuine copy of a letter from Mr. Livingston, titular governor of New-Jersey, to his excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c.

"Sir, Elizabeth-town, 29th March, 1779.

"After having apologized for my delaying your and Mr. Franklin's dinner, by being accidentally abroad when you did me the honour a few days ago to send col. Stirling to wait upon me to New-York, I beg leave to acquaint you, that I am possessed of the most authentic proofs of a general officer under your command having offered a large sum of money to an inhabitant of this state to assassinate me, in case he could not take me alive; this, Sir, is so repugnant to the character which I have hitherto formed of Sir Henry Clinton, that I think it highly improbable you should either countenance, connive at, or be privy to, a design so sanguinary and disgraceful. Taking it however for granted that you are a gentleman of too much spirit to disown any thing that you think proper to abet, I give you this opportunity for disavowing such dark proceedings, if undertaken without your approbation, assuring you at the same time that if countenanced by you, your person is more in my power than I have reason to think you imagine. I have the honour to be, with all due respect, your excellency's most humble servant,

(Signed) WIL. LIVINGSTON.  
General Sir Henry Clinton."

His excellency's answer.

"Sir, New-York, April 10, 1779.  
"As you address me on a grave subject, no less than life and death, and your own person concerned, I condescend to answer you, but must not be troubled with any farther correspondence with Mr. Livingston.

"Had I a soul capable of harbouring so infamous an idea as assassination, you Sir, at least, would have nothing to fear; for be assured, I should not blacken myself with so foul a crime to obtain so trifling an end.

"Sensible of the power you boast of being able to dispose of my life by means of intimates of yours, ready to murder at your command, I can only congratulate you on your amiable connections, and acknowledge myself your most humble servant,

(Signed) H. CLINTON.  
William Livingston, Esq; New-Jersey."

To which his excellency the governor of the Jerseys returned the following answer.

"Sir, Elizabeth-town, 13th April, 1779.  
"I received your excellency's letter of the tenth inst. this afternoon, and had an opportunity about an hour thereafter to see a copy of it in the New-York American Gazette, together with mine of the twenty-ninth of March, which occasioned it. Your excellency by these publications, compared with a certain passage in your letter, seems determined to close our correspondence, by precluding me from a reply. But by the laws of England, Sir (the best of which we intend to adopt, leaving the rest to our old friends of the realm) he who opens a cause, hath the privilege of concluding it.

"It is the observation of foreigners, that America has shewn her superiority to Great-Britain no less in the decency of her writings than in the success of her arms. I have too great a respect for my native country, whatever I ought to have for Sir Henry Clinton, to furnish an instance in contradiction of so honourable a remark.

"Perhaps, Sir, you entertain too exalted an opinion of your own importance, in deeming it a *condescension* in you, to answer a letter informing you, in the most inoffensive terms, of an overture made by one of your general officers to have me assassinated. Alas, how many a hopeful gentleman has been made giddy by a star and garter! It had doubtless redounded more to your honour, and afforded a stronger argument of your abhorring such infamous measures, to have called upon me for the proofs, and manifested a proper resentment against the criminal, than to flourish about "the capability of your soul," and to betray a want of politeness, so unusual in persons of your rank and breeding; and that without any other provocation than my complaining to you of the conduct of one under your command, so repugnant to the law of arms, and the sentiments of humanity."

"I hat "you have a soul capable of harbouring so infamous an idea as assassination," I was so far from intimating, that I told you, "I thought it highly improbable you should either countenance, connive at, or be privy to, a design so sanguinary and disgraceful." And I remember that when I used the word *improbable*, I had like to have said *impossible*; but that I was deterred, on recollecting numerous instances, by the extreme difficulty of precisely ascertaining the utmost *possibility* of British cruelty. Whatever your soul may be capable of, I should have ventured, before the receipt of your letter, to have pronounced it impossible for you to be capable of opprobrious language. How far, Sir, I am now to believe this impossibility, I leave you, in your cooler moments, to determine.

"How trifling an end forever you may suppose would be obtained by my assassination, you certainly thought my capture, not long since, important enough to make me a principle object of what was, in a literal sense, a very dirty expedition.

"What could induce you to say, that "I boasted of the power of being able to dispose of your life, by means of intimates of mine, ready to murder at my command. I am at a loss to guess. Is there a word in my letter either about your life, or about murder? Or is your excellency so haunted with the thoughts of murder, that in a consciousness of British barbarity, that you cannot write three paragraphs, without being startled at the shocking spectre? And if there are any intimates in the case, how do you know but that they are intimates of your own? I told you, that your person "was more in my power than I had reason to think you imagined." But is there no such thing as one person's being in the



power of another without murder? Indeed, Sir, from this specimen of your inductions, you ought to be a much better general than you appear to be a logician, or America need be under no apprehensions about her independence, during your administration.

"As to your 'mult not be troubled with any farther correspondence with Mr. Livingston,' believe me, Sir, that I have not the least passion for interrupting your more useful correspondence with the British ministry, by which the nation will doubtless be greatly edified, and which will probably furnish materials for the most authentic history of the present war; and that you cannot be so ambitious of my correspondence than I am of yours; because whatever improvement I might hope to receive from you in the art of war, and especially in the particular branches of conducting a moon-light retreat, and planning a secret expedition; I should not expect, from our correspondence, any considerable edification or refinement, in the epistolary way. I am therefore extremely willing to terminate it, by wishing you a safe voyage across the Atlantic, with the singular glory of having attempted to reduce to bondage, a people determined to be free and independent. I am, Sir, your excellency's humble servant,

WIL. LIVINGSTON."

His excellency General Sir Henry Clinton.

"Sir Henry informed the ministry, that in his retreat at Monmouth, he took the advantage of the moon light; when in reality he did not begin his retreat till five hours after the moon was set.

"It is remarkable, that of all the secret expeditions planned by this gentleman, since he has had the chief command of the British army (and those expeditions have been numerous) not one of them has succeeded. It is therefore to be presumed that Great-Britain prefers to obtain, by his generalship, a most untrifling end.

CHATHAM, New-Jersey, May 4.

We hear from undoubted authority from New-York, that four regiments of the enemy are actually embarked for sea, and from circumstances, 'tis thought a general embarkation will shortly take place.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Extract of a letter from general Schuyler to general Washington, dated Albany, 27th April, 1779.

"Last night capt. Graham, of Van Sacker's, delivered me dispatches from that officer, advising me of the success of the troops of the United States, under his command on the enterprize against Onondaga; for particulars permit me to refer your excellency to the enclosed papers.

"The secret, dispatch and propriety with which col. Van Sacker has executed his orders, do him great honour, and he is highly satisfied with the conduct of the officers and troops that accompanied him on the expedition."

Fort Schuyler, April 23, 1779.

Minutes and proceeding of the Onondaga expedition.

Early on Monday morning, the nineteenth inst. I marched from Fort Schuyler with a detachment of troops consisting of 558 men, including officers and after putting 8 days provision into 29 batteaux which had been conveyed over the carrying-place in the night, and leaving a sufficient number of soldiers to assist the batteaux men to get the boats down Wood-Creek, with five officers to hurry them on, the remainder of the troops marched, to the old Scow Place, 22 miles by land, but much more by water, the troops arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. but the boats did not arrive till 10 o'clock, having been much obstructed by trees which had fallen across the creek. As soon as the boats arrived, the whole of the troops embarked, and upon entering the Onondaga lake, were much impeded by a cold head wind, made one halt in the night for the rear-most boats to come up, and proceeded to Priffer's Bay, where we arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th inst. to wait again for the coming up of all the boats, when we continued with as much expedition as possible to the Onondaga landing, opposite to old Fort Brewington, and arrived there at 3 o'clock P. M. from whence, after leaving the boats with a proper guard, we marched 8 or 9 miles on our way to the Onondaga settlement, and lay on our arms all night without fire, not being able to continue our march in the dark. (The night cold)

Very early on the 21st we proceeded on to the Salt Lake, forded an arm of that lake 200 yards over and 4 feet deep a considerable part of the way; pushed on to the Onondaga creek, where capt. Graham with his company of light infantry took an Onondaga warrior prisoner, which was the first Indian we had discovered; ordered capt. Graham to endeavour to surround the first Onondaga settlements, which were about two miles off; and hastening on the troops by companies as they crossed the creek upon a log (the creek not being fordable) I soon arrived with the whole of the detachment at the principal castle; but was before apprised of their having discovered our advanced parties while they were taking some prisoners; upon which I ordered different routes to be taken by several different detachments, in order to surround as many of their settlements as possible at the same time, which extended 8 miles in length, with some scattered habitations lying back of the castles, and on the opposite side of the creek; but notwithstanding we entered their first settlement in the most secret manner, and quite undiscovered by them, they soon received the alarm throughout the whole and fled to the woods, but without being able to carry off any thing with them. We took 33 Indians and one white man prisoners, and killed 12 Indians. The whole of their settlements, consisting of about 50 houses, with a large quantity of corn and beans, were burnt, a number of fine horses, and every other kind of stock we found were killed; about 200 guns found, which were rifles, were found among the powder, the whole of which, after the men had loaded themselves as much as they could carry, was destroyed, with a considerable quantity of ammunition;

one swivel, taken at the council house, had the trunnions broke off, and was otherwise damaged, and in fine the destruction of all their settlements was complete. After which we began our march back, recrossed the creek and forded the arm of the lake, along side of which we encamped on very good ground. Having been once interrupted in our return by a small party of Indians, who fired at us from the opposite side of the creek, but were soon beat off by lieut. Evans's rifle-men, with the loss of one killed on the part of the enemy, and none on our own (fair weather all this day). 22d, Marched down to the landing, found the batteaux in good order, re-embarked and rowed to the Seven Mile Island, where we encamped (fair weather). 23d, Crossed the lake, and landed two companies to guard and assist the batteaux men in getting up the boats, marched 8 miles and encamped along side of Fish Creek (fair weather). Saturday 24th, Small showers of rain on our march to the fort, where we arrived at 12 o'clock, having been out 5 days and an half, the whole distance of going and returning being 180 miles, not having lost a single man.

RETURN of PRISONERS taken, and the number of killed in the Onondaga castle, on the 21st April, 1779.

- |                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 2 Sachems,                   | } Prisoners. |
| 6 Warriors,                  |              |
| 13 Women,                    |              |
| 13 Children,                 |              |
| 1 White man,                 |              |
| 12 killed, chiefly Warriors. |              |

G. V. CAICK, Col.

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

On Sunday last, capt. Yallot, in the schooner Lord Camden, of this port, arrived here, in a short passage, from Statia. He failed hence about five weeks since, in company with several vessels, bound to the same port, none of which had arrived a fortnight ago.

St. Kitt's papers, brought by capt. Yallot, advise, that his Britannic majesty's ship Portsmouth, on her passage, with dispatches, from England to St. Lucia, had taken an American ship of 20 guns, and had retaken the Ceres British sloop of war—that on the 10th ult. 7 French frigates passed by that island, conveying 60 victuals to Martinique and Guadalupe, and that a Virginia schooner, with 36 hogheads of tobacco, slaves, shingles, &c. from James river, bound to Statia, was taken and carried into Basseterre in that island.

Our advices from Antigua say, that adm. Byron, with 23 ships of the line, 3 fifty gun ships, and some frigates and sloops, lie at St. Lucia, in sight of Martinique; that 12 of the first are kept contently cruising between that island and Martinique, to observe the motions of the French, whose fleet now consists of 19 sail of the line, exclusive of frigates, having been reinforced with 7 sail under the command of M. de Gras, which gentleman, it is reported, has superseded the count d'Estaing in the command.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Eustatius, to another in this town, dated April 23.

"From every appearance, as well as our last advices from Europe, there is not the least expectation of an accommodation taking place, both England and France exciting every nerve for the dominion of the sea; from their high-wrought manœuvres, no advantage is yet obtained. Spain is slow in her movements, but must soon interfere. All the friends of America are in amazement, and thunder at the thought of your present state, from the low credit of your paper currency, which must end only in your destruction, if its credit is not shortly reinstated; and no remedy to me appears left, but that of an excessive heavy tax, and a loan in Europe, if to be obtained. It is not your want of resources or wealth, but bad policy and want of virtue, that are now likely to destroy and ruin your country and our hopes. You must, in future, trade for your selves; all foreigners have done with you, until you retrieve the credit of your paper. Many of us here have a considerable part of our capitals in your funds, through numberless dangers and losses, and at low advances.—I need not mention to you our apparent joys at present."

ANNAPOLIS, May 14.

A number of the enemy's vessels have lately appeared and still continue in our bay; they have captured some vessels, and chased others as high as the mouth of Patowmack. Their destination and intentions are not known.

Livingston's royal Gazette of the 1st inst. mentions, that the Revenge cutter, commanded by capt. Cunningham, is taken and carried into New York.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq;  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

THAT no excuse may be left to those who may riotously break the peace, and disturb the order essential to the happiness of the public and the security of individuals, I have thought fit, with the advice of the council, being induced thereto by complaints of recent outrages, and threats to repeat and extend them, to warn all persons in this state against raising or joining in any riotous assembly or proceeding, as highly illegal, and to notify and declare, that they will, by such unwarrantable conduct, subject themselves to the necessary and exemplary punishments inflicted by the law. And all judges, justices, and officers of justice in this state, are required, according to the duties of their offices, to prevent and suppress all such riots, and to put those who may commit them in a due course of law.

Given under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

By his excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

PROCLAMATION.  
By his EXCELLENCY GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; general and commander in chief of the army of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my proclamation, dated the 11th day of last month, a pardon was offered to all deserters from the army, dispersed in different parts of the states, who should rejoin their respective corps by the first of May next; And, Whereas from the expiration of the term limited for its operation, the offer of grace therein contained hath not had sufficient time to circulate as extensively as was necessary to a free and benevolent purpose for which it was designed, and therefore thought proper to extend it to a further period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the 1st day of July next.

Given at head quarters, Middle-Brook, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command,

JENCH LILGHMAN.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ANnapolis, May 10, 1779.  
L O S T by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 60 Dollars, No. 478, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean-Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the above mentioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stop at the Loan-Office.

JAMES DICK.

ANY persons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Lloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceased, by enquiring of Zadock Pottinger, in same county, may hear of some thing of better advantage. 10 Dollars

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DECEASED May 10, 179 from Annapolis, a certain JOHN BOWEN, a new recruit for the first Maryland regiment; he is about twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, was born in England, but has been from there about eight years; he had on, when he went away, a blue plush coat, red waistcoat, blue breeches, a light hat, and a pair of oling rig trousers. Whoever takes up the said deserter, and delivers him to any officer of the Maryland Line, or to me at Annapolis, shall receive the above reward from me. 10 Dollars

W. J. LAMP, R. S.

To be SOLD at public vendue on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of avert county court-house, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry,

PARCELS of four tracts of land, containing 306 acres, the title indisputable. On the first tract is a good shingled framed dwelling house, 20 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire places on the first floor, with a large brick chimney, a garden, a board kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-room, and butter-cup, a milk house, a paved yard, 8 feet square, a 40 foot tobacco-house, and one large welling-hut; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 117 trees, a cut 100 young peach trees, and a nursery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good land for mow; about 150 acres of woodland, with a large quantity of timber and fire wood, &c. The quality of the soil and improvements will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the agent, who lives on the said land.

TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & REBECCA WILLIAMS.

2 (to 3)

TO BE SOLD, FOR CONTINENTAL MONEY.

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, situated on the western shore of Kent-Island, in the state of MARYLAND, known by the name of KENT FORD MARSH, bounded by the Eastern and Western Bays, with a line drawn through the marsh from one bay to the other. The marsh abound with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, and the produce of the land may be carried to any market on the navigable waters on this bay. The exact number of acres is not ascertained. The annual amount of the rents is between two five and twenty six thousand pounds of crop to each. For farther particulars apply to the honourable DANIEL CARROLL, Esq; in Annapolis, or to the publisher near Duncans, in Virginia.

SW 3X WILLIAM M. RENT.

THE subscriber proposing to reprint the LAWS of MARYLAND now in force, from HATCON's collection up to the present government, his first subscription papers to the clerks of the several counties, to give them an opportunity of subscribing who are desirous of having them. They will be done in the same manner with HATCON's, stitched in blue paper, and delivered to the subscribers for ten dollars each copy.—He intended to have begun his work some time ago, but has not yet been able to procure paper fit for the purpose.—Subscriptions are taken at his office.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Lately proposed, and to be sold at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street.

LAWS of MARYLAND.

Passed last Session of ASSEMBLY.

AND

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1779.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 17.

MR William Howe rose, and in a short speech descanted on the injustice which had been done him, both in that house and without doors, by the prejudicial opinions entertained respecting his conduct while commander in chief in America; opinions never contradicted, and possibly encouraged, by those who alone had it in their power to speak from authority on the subject. He in particular pointed out two assertions which had been made in parliament, and which amounted to a charge against him and his brother, of not having put an end to the American war when it was in their power; the one was a declaration by an honourable gentleman lately returned from America, that "the means were equal to the object," had the war been properly conducted; the other, by the same gentleman, "that the southern expedition, the entering Pennsylvania, and the marching to Philadelphia," was the cause of every ill consequence which ensued. Nothing could disprove these assertions but the letters which had passed between him and the secretary of state for the American department. He was in hopes therefore that the honourable gentleman to whom he alluded, would have set on foot an enquiry which had so frequently been talked of, and which he and his brother had anxiously waited for; as however no person had thought proper to move for the papers in question, he was at length reduced to the disagreeable necessity of moving for them himself, and he trusted no gentleman would object, as it would from those papers appear to what a degree of due, if any were due; and either he and his brother would stand acquitted or condemned, according as the facts should come out to be against them or in their favour. He then read his motion as follows:

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the house copies or extracts of all letters of correspondence that have been received by the secretary of state for the American department, from Sir William Howe, from the 4th of August, 1775, to the 16th of May, 1778.

Lord Howe rose to second his brother, and spoke for a short time in a similar manner. His lordship concluded with saying, that it was his determination to retire from the service, and to have no connection whatever with any public person; but that he wished not to retire with discredit, which it should be proved that he merited it. Ministers had withheld that approbation of the conduct of the general and himself from the public, which they had both received from their most gracious sovereign: that the enquiry which the papers moved for would necessarily lead to, would afford a proof whether they were entitled to the approbation they desired, or whether they must rest contented with the shame and obloquy, which a proof of their not having done their duty would necessarily involve them in.

Governor Johnstone rose in order to answer what had fallen from the honourable general in his speech introductory to his motion, relative to what he had in a former debate said upon the subject of the American war. The governor said, that he was still of opinion that the force sent to America was adequate to the object, and that the southern expedition was the immediate cause of the capture of the army under general Burgoyne, and all the subsequent ill success; but that he meant not to charge the gallant general, or his noble brother, as the cause of these mischiefs. No man respected both of them more than he did; no man wished more heartily that they would come off with honour from any enquiry that could be set on foot respecting their conduct; he did not take upon him to say who was to blame, he only thought an enquiry highly necessary; it might appear, that the southern expedition was planned at home, that the troops were sent out, that their arrival in America was such as to render them ineffectual, and that the whole conduct of the war was in the hands of the king's servants, and that they alone were answerable. With regard to the southern expedition, he knew perfectly well it was the opinion of all ranks of people in the country (of America) that it was an unwise and ruinous measure. He did not trust solely to his own judgment respecting it; that was too little to rest upon, and too poor a ground to justify the house in crediting his assertions: he had taken the opinion of a great variety of sensible and impartial persons on the subject; all men of intelligence and reputation, many of them military men, who one and all agreed, that the expedition to Pennsylvania was highly impolitic. For that reason he still retained his opinion, that the force which had been sent out by this country was equal to its object; but yet he was not to obstinate as to say, that he would not change his opinion, if the papers moved for proved that he was wrong in so thinking.

The governor said further, that the loss of America, and the various ill successes of the American war, highly demanded an enquiry; that every member of the British parliament, who had a grain of spirit, or of love for his country, must wish for such an enquiry; that he did most earnestly; but at the same time he wished it might be a fair, candid and impartial enquiry, without respect to persons, and that the praise or censure, which in the result of the enquiry might appear due, might be distributed with rigid justice. Before he sat down, he begged the gallant general and the noble lord not to regard him in the odious light of an accuser, but as a member of the British parliament, delivering his senti-

ments upon an object of the first importance, with the freedom that should ever characterize the members of that house.

Lord Howe, after complimenting the governor on what he had said respecting the general and himself, declared that he had understood that he had designed to have moved an enquiry, and as he probably would take the lead on the present occasion, he hoped he would bring forward the gentlemen on whose judgment in support of his own opinion he maintained his assertion, "that the southern expedition was ruinous and impolitic," in order that the house might know what degree of authority and weight their judgment carried in it. His lordship avowed having assisted in planning the enterprise, and assured the house, that if the southern expedition did not appear to be well founded, of infinite utility to the progress of the war, and exceeding advantageous to the public service, he would be contented to retire, covered with shame, when the enquiry was over.

Governor Johnstone replied, and declared that he never intended to have stirred the question, if the honourable gentleman, or some other person, had not moved it. But that he had before promised the noble lord, that he would second it whenever it was moved, which he had now done.

General Burgoyne rose, and expressed a wish that the enquiry might be general, and might take in the whole of the American war, including his expedition and the surrender of his army at Saratoga.

The question being read was agreed to unanimously.

*Extracts from lord North's speech on opening the budget, Monday, March 1.*

Lord North rose, and addressing himself to the committee for raising the sum of seven millions for the service of the current year, on terms which had been reported to the house and accepted; it therefore, he said, was now his duty to lay before the committee propositions for raising the annuity to be paid to the lenders for the loan of the said seven millions. But before he produced these propositions, he took occasion to mention the difficulties arising in his station to provide such taxes as would be productive, and yet neither oppressive or partial. He entered into a distinction between laying new taxes, and making additions to old ones. With regard to the first, his lordship said, that no minister could possibly foresee what any new tax would produce; as it was new ground he trod upon, it was impossible to prevent many unforeseen embarrassments, evasions and partialities, which might render them deficient, so as to baffle all his calculations: a chancellor of the exchequer in this case could only propose such taxes as he thought would answer the object proposed, without being burthenome to the subject; but he could not be answerable of their falling short of the amount estimated, for no exact calculations can be formed of new taxes.

But after having proved them to be deficient, it certainly behoved him to try some other expedient, and no better could be devised than to lay an additional duty on articles already taxed; the produce of which being ascertained for years back, accurate calculations can be made of the produce of any augmentation.

His lordship explained the reasons why the two taxes of last year on servants and houses had proved deficient in no less a sum than 200,000l. he said it was owing to mistakes in the mode of appointing the collection, and to prejudices and partialities. To these and other circumstances he ascribed their failure, and added, that the public had been cheated by the shameful evasions of the acts constituting these taxes; that they were not therefore to be given up. He would not have gentlemen think he meant to shelter his deficiencies by applying to the sinking fund to make them good. At present they appeared indeed as deficiencies; but on a future day he hoped to bring in bills to remedy the errors in the acts, and to put them upon such a footing, that both these taxes will produce more than they were taken for.

From this digression his lordship returned to the business of the day.

The sum wanting to pay the three per cent. annuity, and the additional terminable annuity for twenty-nine years, is 472,500l. In order to raise this, his first proposition was an additional five per cent. on the produce of all customs and excises; and he declared this to be a certain productive tax on which he could depend for the amount he intended to take it, but also a very light tax, and advantageous to the state, as it would require no new officers, but would be added by the officers in the respective departments of the customs and excise, with one dash of a pen to the foot of an account made out to merchants or dealers for the duties or excises they were before liable to on every commodity.

His lordship shewed on what articles it would fall heaviest, viz. on wines, on sugars, on British made low wines and spirits, on beer, soap, candles, and hides for shoes; but as any further excises on the common drink of the labouring people, or on soap, candles and hides, would alarm the common people and the manufacturers, though without reason, (for it would not make above the tenth part of a farthing on a pot of porter, nor a farthing in the pound in candles, soap or leather) yet as the brewers had once before taken the advantage, and laid a halfpenny, when government did not impose a farthing, he should propose another tax to supply the deficiency.

His lordship then gave a detail of the produce of the customs and excises separately for three years back, and stated the average produce of each. The customs, 2,500,000l. or thereabouts; the excises at 5,500,000l. or thereabouts, annually. And he made the net produce of his new tax of five per cent. to produce 315,000l.

allowing the beer, candles, soap and leather, to be taxed; but if these were to be excepted, it would make a deficiency of 32,000l.

His second proposition was 9d. on every horse for every stage to all persons travelling post in post-chaises, to be paid by the traveller; and a halfpenny per mile on all diligences in, and a halfpenny out, that is to say for their journey and return, to be paid by the owners.

The above tax he said being a new one, he would not pretend to warrant its produce, but from the best information he could obtain of the number of chaises and horses let out for hire, exclusive of London and Middlesex, he had reason to conclude that it would produce 164,000l. which added to the 314,000l. the amount of the five per cent. would make the sum total 478,000l. by which there would be a surplus above the payments to the annuitants. However, if the committee should agree to except the beer, candles, &c. there would be a deficiency of 32,000l. which he proposed to supply, by taking away the privilege of franks, only allowing the letters to members a short time before, during and a short time after the session, to be freed; or if it was thought more eligible, he should propose a bill to repeal the prohibition of cambrics, and to allow the importation of that article, subject to the former duties, which produced 35,000l. and to the new duty.

These are the outlines of the remainder of the budget.

What his lordship said further, by way of explanation, we shall give in concise terms:—

No one he believed would think an addition of forty shillings on a ton of Opoto wine any hardship, after the vintners had so far imposed on the public as to raise a bottle from 2s. to 2s. 6d. because government had laid one penny per bottle, by their tax last year. On coals, the new duty would be about 4d. per chaldron, which he thought very light. On sugars, it would not make a farthing a pound, and could not give any colour for the importer to raise the price on the consumer.

As to the tax on travelling post, it would affect only those who could well afford that convenience, which was greater in England than elsewhere; it was the luxury of travelling. His lordship computed, that there are 4200 post-chaises kept for hire on the roads, exclusive of London and Middlesex, and 16,000 horses, who perform two stages a day one day with another. With respect to resources, he declared, we are not yet near the end of our tether.

Mr. Pulteney spoke very long, not in direct reply nor opposition, but to make propositions of his own, asserting, it would be better for every man to make a declaration of his property upon oath, and to pay 15s. for every 100l. than to adopt the ruinous method of loans, and such taxes to pay the interest. He quoted his own pamphlet, and Smith on the wealth of nations, whom he extolled above all the writers of the present age.

Mr. Burke could not by any means allow of Mr. Pulteney's reasoning. He made no material objections to the taxes; but thought travellers should pay so much per mile. Upon this hint, lord North made an alteration in his motion respecting this tax. It now stands at one penny per mile for every pair of horses travelling post in a chaise; and all inn-keepers and others to have licences for letting horses, and to pay five shillings a year for such licences. They are to have stamps for every stage printed, from the stamp-office, expressing the number of miles and the money collected; they are to give them to travellers, who are to deliver them at the turnpike gates, as a voucher of having paid the money. Lord North arose and put his propositions, excepting porter, candles, soap, and leather, from the general tax; which were severally agreed to without a division.

*Further particulars from lord North's speech.*

He said, that though the war should be continued, we should still have the means of carrying it on with vigour, and be enabled to procure as much as we might want. If the terms of the loan were hard, our credit was good, and in high reputation; and though it might not be thought necessary or proper in the future prosecution of it to continue borrowing and running, means might be devised for raising the necessary supplies within the year. Such a plan, he was satisfied, would be productive of many benefits, nay, singular advantages. It would tend to raise the value of the funds already in being. It would route the people at large to the most vigorous exertions; it would fully restore public credit. He did not pretend to determine exactly, whether such a plan was, or was not, practicable. He thought there was nothing very difficult in it, if there was a full confidence in government, accompanied with an approbation of their measures. He allowed, if confidence was wanting; if a diversity of opinions prevailed in that house, and among the people at large, that such a disposition would tend to throw almost insurmountable difficulties in the way. But he hoped that would not be the case; he hoped that the nation in general retained a proper sense of their own injuries, and of the pernicious conduct of France; and that as America was the original cause of all our calamities, the people see the necessity of prosecuting the war to an issue; and that, considering France and America as one enemy, an union would take place, sufficient to inspire us with the most vigorous and successful exertions.

He said that he knew further, that Mr. Neckar did not approve of the present war because the real state of the finances; and so far from their credit being high in other countries, they could not procure a loan in Holland on the terms proposed by them, but were obliged to go without it. A great deal had been said of their turning their whole attention to the marine, and neglecting their military establishments. It might be true, but he could hardly believe it. Their situation was such as required a very great military force; the genius



and inclination of the nation led that way; and he never could be persuaded, until the event proved it, that France meant to rival us as a maritime power. Such an attempt would be unnatural, when the genius of the people was considered; it would be impracticable, when her situation and views on the continent were taken into the account.

His Lordship sat down, after being up two hours and forty minutes.

*The speech of Sir Fletcher Norton to Admiral Keppel, in consequence of the house of commons order for returning their thanks to that officer upon his late honourable acquittal.*

ADMIRAL KEPPEL,

"THIS house have done you the distinguished honour of ordering their thanks to be given to you, an honour never conferred but upon extraordinary merit, which thanks it is my duty to communicate to you in your place.

"After having sat so long in this chair, I hope it is unnecessary to declare, that I have been always happy to obey the orders of the house; and I have now a particular satisfaction in that obedience—Indeed every generous mind must feel satisfaction, when the day of honourable acquittal succeeds to the day of severe trial; and this pleasure was, I believe, never more general nor more sincere upon any occasion.

"You, Sir, was called by your sovereign, with the approbation of all descriptions of men, particularly those of your own profession, to a station of the utmost difficulty, and of the highest importance. The safety of this country, and the honour of the British flag, were trusted in your hands, when the enemy was expected upon our coast; and notwithstanding the most able discharge of this great and momentous trust, you were accused of misconduct and neglect of duty. But, after a very long and full investigation, by men in every respect the best qualified to judge, that charge appeared to be ill grounded and malicious, and your judges have unanimously and honourably acquitted you, and have further added, that your conduct on the 27th and 28th of July last was that of a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. Surely then it cannot be matter of surprise, that extraordinary marks of respect and esteem are shewn to such a character. We now know with certainty, that our confidence in you was not misplaced; and we entertain a well grounded hope, that there still remain amongst the naval officers talents and abilities fully equal to the dangerous crisis.

"Amidst the general joy, I cannot help repeating the singular pleasure which I feel in giving you the thanks of this house, which I now do, for your distinguished courage, conduct and ability, in defending the kingdom in the course of last summer, effectually protecting its trade, and more particularly for your having upheld the honour of the British flag on the 27th and 28th of July last."

Upon which Admiral Keppel said,

MR. SPEAKER,

"IT is impossible by any expressions I can use, to do justice to my feelings of gratitude to the house, for the honour they have done me by their approbation of my conduct.

"The good opinion of my fellow citizens, expressed by the representatives of the nation, cannot but be received by me as a most acceptable addition to the satisfaction I felt in the recent sentence, to which you have been pleased to allude, of a court-martial; the result of a full and deliberate enquiry, expressive of their sentiments of the subject referred to their examination, in terms equally honourable to themselves and me.

"The pleasure I feel at this moment is not a little heightened, by the unavoidable recollection of the very different emotions I felt when I was last in this house, and in this place.

"I should be guilty of great injustice, if, on an occasion like the present, I neglected to inform this house, that my efforts for the public service, in the instances in which the house has been pleased to distinguish them, were most zealously seconded by many as gallant and able officers as the navy of England ever produced; to whose attention and spirit, next to the Divine Providence, the success of these efforts ought to be in a great measure ascribed.

"I cannot sit down without returning to you, Sir, personally, my particular thanks, for the very obliging terms in which you have executed the commands of the house."

The Admiral having said this, was in a manner overcome by the extreme sensibility that has so conspicuously characterized him, and immediately retired from the house, returning home amidst the applause and acclamation of a numerous populace.

BOSTON, April 26.

We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that last Thursday evening arrived here, the continental frigate Queen of France, capt. Olney, with the ship Maria of sixteen guns, three brigs, and the schooner Hibernia, being the remainder of the eight sail captured by the Warren, Queen of France, and Ranger.

The Ranger, capt. Simson, is arrived at Portsmouth, with the other brig and schooner Chance.

Last evening the brig Tyrannicide, captain Allen Hallet, belonging to this state, returned into port from a successful cruise; having taken since the brig Revenge, a schooner bound from the West Indies for New-England, laden with rum, sugar and molasses; and on Tuesday last, a fine ship of 300 tons, mounting fourteen 6 pounders, bound from Scotland for New-York, laden with dry goods, and above 1000 barrels of provisions, of different kinds.

Yesterday a vessel was observed to go into Marblehead or Salem, and a considerable firing heard; from whence 'tis conjectured it is a prize.

*Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ship Alliance, dated France, Feb. 9, 1779.*

"We arrived at France in 23 days, and I believe we should have arrived in 16 days, but we had a bad storm about 8 days after we left London, which carried away

our main-top-mast, and wrecked us very much; the storm lasted about two days, and after we got rid of this, came another of a different kind.—Seventy-odd Irish and Englishmen had agreed together to rise and take the ship from us, and to sacrifice all the officers; the gunner, boatwain, and carpenter, were the first which were to fall victims. If this could not be accomplished, when they saw the land, they were to take the two how guns and point them aft, so as to fire in the cabin, loaded with grape shot; the two fore-castle guns, and point at the quarter-deck. This was to be done whilst the officers were at dinner; and when they had accomplished this, they were to take the ship to England or Ireland. But through the blessing of God some of them being faint hearted told of it, and blew up the cursed plot. We have got about 40 of them in irons. We expect some of them will be hung at the yard-arm, and others put in gaol to be exchanged for our men. After this we fell in with two Sweeds, a ship and a sloop, loaded with English property; we took them, and kept with them till the day before we got in, and then parted. We expect they have arrived at some other port. We should have taken an English privateer, if it had not been for the rebels we had on board. The prizes are loaded with fish, tin and tea."

NEW HAVEN, May 5.

Saturday night last, brigadier-general Silliman, and his son major Silliman, both of the militia, were taken from the general's house, in Fairfield, by a party of about 10 Tories, from Long-Island. The affair was conducted with such secrecy, that although they lived near two miles from the water side, the inhabitants knew nothing of the matter, till it was fully accomplished.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

On Saturday last came up a letter of marque brigantine, capt. Thomas Murdoch—On Thursday morning, the 6th instant, about forty leagues from Cape Henlopen, he met with the misfortune of losing his main-mast—Soon after which, and before he was well disengaged from the wreck, a ten gun schooner of 4 and 3 pounders, supposed to be the Pearl's tender, completely equipped and fully manned, engaged him for 7 hours—Capt. Murdoch was of an inferior force to the enemy, and had in the whole about thirty in number (half of which were subjects of his most christian majesty), who exerted themselves with so much gallantry in the defence of the vessel, as obliged them finally to sheer off. The captain and crew, on this occasion, have acquired much honour; and particular merit is due to the French gentlemen passengers on board, for their spirited conduct during the action. Capt. Murdoch's loss was one man killed and five wounded; that of the enemy not known, but supposed considerable, from the precipitate manner of their declining the engagement.

ANNAPOLIS, May 21.

*Extract of a letter from col. Lawson, to his excellency the governor of Virginia, taken from a Williamsburg paper, May 13, 1779.*

"I presume your excellency by this time is pretty well informed of the strength and movements of the enemy. From accounts which I have received, the cruel and horrid depredations and rapine committed on the unfortunate and defenceless inhabitants, who have fallen within their reach, exceed almost any thing yet heard of within the circle of their tragic display of savage barbarity. Household furniture, stocks of all kinds, houses, and in short almost every species of perishable property, are effectually destroyed with unrelenting fury by those devils incarnate; murder, rape, rapine, and violence, fill up the dark catalogue of their detestable transactions. They surprised and took a small body of Frenchmen at the great bridge, whom they murdered immediately on the spot, to the amount of seven. The feelings of humanity are deeply wounded with reflections on the various and pointed cruelties exercised towards our suffering countrymen, and call aloud for the most vigorous and spirited exertions. The militia of this place, on being informed that arms were coming down for them, are much spirited up, and possess the greatest desire of revenge and retaliation."

*Extract of another letter from the same gentleman.*

"On my way down from Smithfield toward Suffolk, I met numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants flying from the rapid approach of the enemy, with such circumstances of distress, as language cannot paint. I feel no pleasure (I believe your excellency will think) in enumerating and dwelling upon the distresses of our countrymen and fellow creatures, but on the present occasion they exceed anything in imagination. The enemy are now in possession of Suffolk, a part of which is actually in flames, and the whole will probably be so in a small time."

Baltimore, May 20, 1779.

Joseph White, of full age, being sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, depoleth and saith, That being upon the Bay side, between Hampton and Back river, he saw sixteen sail of ships, and five other small vessels, sloops and schooners, which came to an anchor in Hampton road about four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, which was the ninth day of this month; that the next day they went up to Portsmouth, and believes landed and took possession of the fort. On the Tuesday, being the next day, he heard from a deserter, who said he saw them, that they marched to Suffolk with about three or four hundred men, and burnt it, and that they burnt and plundered as they went. That the deserter informed this deponent, that yesterday was appointed by the enemy for the burning Hampton, from that they intended to burn York and Williamsburg, and from that they intended to Baltimore. And this deponent further saith, that the deserter further informed him, that the enemy's force was reported among themselves to be about six thousand, but that the deserter did not think they were above three thousand, and thirty light-horse. And this deponent further saith, that on the eighteenth of this month, in the town of Hampton, where he this deponent was, it was generally reported, that seventeen sail of vessels, two of which

were very large, were within Cape Henry, and came to anchor upon the Hook; that he this deponent went to Hampton church steeple himself, but it grew hazy, and he could see but one vessel, which was square rigged. Sworn before  
GEO. LENDENBERGER.  
(A copy)

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1779.  
ORDERED, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commissioners of accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their accounts to the auditor-general for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treasury,  
JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.  
The several printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 5, 1779.  
RESOLVED, That the several commissioners of the continental loan-offices, treasurers appointed to receive continental taxes, and others, authorized by congress to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 15th, 1778, be respectively directed to send to the treasurer of loans as soon as may be after the first of June next, such of the said bills as they may possess, under the care of some continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be sent to the treasurer of loans by the said officer, and another by some other conveyance.

"State of \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1779  
"RECEIVED of \_\_\_\_\_ cases (or pack-  
"in the state aforesaid, and said to contain  
"ages) marked \_\_\_\_\_  
"dollars, in bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777,  
"and April 15th, 1778, which I promise to deliver to  
"Francis Hopkinson, Esq; treasurer of loans at Phila-  
"delphia, having signed duplicate receipts.

"Signed \_\_\_\_\_ officer of the guard."  
That such cases or packages be not received by the treasurer of loans, unless accompanied with particular invoices, specifying the numbers of the bundles in each case or package, and the contents of each bundle.

That one of the said receipts be endorsed by the treasurer of loans, on his receiving the cases and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his discharge.

By order of the board,  
JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.  
P. S. The printers in the several States are desired to publish the above three weeks successively.

Worcester county, Maryland, May 18, 1779.  
NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay his ransom, and take him away.  
W2 1 BENJAMIN PURNELL, sheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Annapolis, May 10, 1779.

LOST by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 69 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the above mentioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stop at the Loan-Office. 2  
JAMES DICK.

April 20, 1779.  
ANY persons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Lloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceased, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in same county, may hear of some thing to their advantage. 2  
J. W. 5

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
DESERVED May 10, 1779. from Annapolis, a certain JOHN BOWER, a new recruit for the fifth Maryland regiment; he is about twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, was born in England, but has been from there about eight years: he had on, when he went away, a blue plush coat, red waistcoat, blue breeches, felt hat, and a pair of osnabrig trousers. Whoever takes up the said deserter, and delivers him to any officer of the Maryland line, or to me at Annapolis, shall receive the above reward from  
W2 2 JOSHUA LAMB, R. S.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-house, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry,  
PART of four tracts of land, containing 306½ acres, the title indisputable. On the said land is a good shingled framed dwelling house, 20 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-house and lumber-house, a milk-house, a paved garden 80 feet square, a 40 feet tobacco-house, and one log dwelling-house; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 217 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nursery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good swamp ground for meadow; about 150 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the soil and improvements will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the subscribers, who live on the said land.  
TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & REBECCA WILLIAMS.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, May 28, 1779.

## L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 10.

COLONEL Barre moved, that copies of the last general returns of the land forces, including the militia, now serving in Great-Britain, be laid before the house.

Mr. Jenkinson objected to the motion for the same reason, he said, as a similar one, tending to disclose the state of the navy, had been discharged from the house but a few days before, namely, that no dangerous discovery might at this very critical time be made to the enemy. He observed, that as the debates of the house were regularly printed, he conceived it would be very improper to comply with the motion, although, as the honourable member had stated, the house had, in the preceding session, agreed to the production of the accounts now called for.

Colonel Barre now stated his reasons at large for the motion he had taken the liberty to make, and which was meant to be followed by several others of the same nature. It was truly curious, he said, that the honourable gentleman who had so lately succeeded to the office of a noble lord, or who perhaps was only *elect* to the office, should already appear so great a proficient in the rules of that office, as to deny every matter of useful information that should be called for from his side of the house. It was still more curious, that a motion of so simple a nature, that could not convey any information to the enemy of which they are not already in full possession of, but which would tend to remove that ignorance from the house which he esteemed to be its greatest disgrace, should at this imminent and most dangerous crisis be refused. Good God! says the honourable member, how long are we to continue in ignorance, which has already cost us half the empire? We are refused the communication of that which I venture to say every minister, and every intelligent and active officer of France, perfectly understands. Is it not a shame, and a disgrace, that the people of France should know more of the state of our navy and army than nine tenths of the gentlemen in this house? I made this motion, continues he, for various reasons; I wished to ascertain the state of defence in which this country stands at present. Last year, to the shame and criminal conviction of the ministry, I proved that our national inland defence was short of 40,000 men, including the militia. The ministry dared to discover that to the French; and principally for that reason, though he had others, did we bring in the present bill, to show France that we were now in possession of three times the number. Another, and also a principal reason, was to discover if we meant to send any more of our regular troops to America. He had heard that we meant still to pursue that *dark, bloody business*; that some of the best, bravest, and most veteran regiments now in Britain, were to be sent there immediately. He intended, he said, to follow this with some other motions; one, to have an account of the troops serving in Ireland, for the same purpose as the former; a third, to have an account of the troops serving in the West-Indies. The necessity of this motion, he was sensible, would be apparent to the house, when they considered that, in the instance of Dominica, the house, as well as the nation at large, had been altogether ignorant that there were out forty-one men in the garrison, to manage one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty mortars; and that the governor had even written home for more troops, to prevent the stores in the garrison from being plundered and stolen. Seventy thousand pounds had been expended on the fortifications of the harbour, where nature had combined with art for its defence, and having placed it in the midst of the French islands, rendered it our vicegerent to receive suit and service from them all as vassals. He also intended to move for the proper papers, to inform the house of the periods when the regiments levied in England and Scotland by voluntary subscription or gift last year, were severally completed. This, he said, he did, because he conceived there were great partialities observed towards the noblemen and gentlemen of the northern part of this country, in the raising of these regiments; and he wished to be informed whether this measure had been effectual towards the end that was proposed. He was very well informed that great partialities had taken place. He knew not why that particular corner of the king's dominions had been preferred, and deemed the most eligible for the purpose of levying regiments. But if there was any good reason for preferring that part of the country, and which had induced government to treat with a degree of contempt offers of the same nature from persons in this part of the kingdom; yet he wished to know why it was permitted to those northern noblemen and gentlemen to come into the streets of London and Dublin, expressly against the spirit of their proposals, and pull off the breeches of Englishmen and Irishmen, to fill up their highland regiments.

Mr. Stanley spoke next, and very warmly and pointedly urged the charge of partiality against the ministers. He said, the inhabitants of Liverpool and Manchester had once put a confidence in administration which they did not deserve; but they, as well as all others, had at length their eyes opened (alluding to himself and his brother lord Derby). They were no longer deceived, deluded, or misled; and they had the greatest cause now to lament they ever were.

Lord North warmly opposed the motion. The honourable member, he said, seemed to think himself entitled to have the accounts laid on the table, because they had been so at a less imminent moment than the present. He thought, however, that no general proposition could be made of the productions of state papers; it

could be early regulated by the necessities of the time; and he never would agree that a motion of such a nature should become annual, and pass as a matter of course.

Colonel Murray spoke to the regiment that his nephew, the duke of Athol, raised. He said it was complete within seventy men; there being now one thousand and ten rank and file, of which only fifteen were English, and twenty-five Irish.

Mr. T. Townshend warmly defended the militia; inveighed against the partialities that had been shewn, and gave an instance, in the duke of Richmond, of a noble peer, to whom the nation looked up with confidence, as to a man in whom she placed the dearest dependence, and whose offer was rejected, though it was more favourable, in point of expence at least, than those that were accepted.

Mr. Burke indulged for a few minutes that spirit of genuine and pointed railery, at the expence of the noble lord in the blue ribbon, which is so peculiarly his talent.

Mr. Fox ludicrously remarked on the impartiality of government, that they made no distinction between those who obliged them for nothing, and those who obliged them for pay. The towns of Manchester and Liverpool give their regiments for nothing, and Scotland gives her regiments for a certain sum or money, and yet this is impartial favour.

Colonel Barre, after rising to explain, with a remarkable degree of warmth, animated zeal, and honest ardour, depicted the state of our falling empire—"Whether we are to meet here another session, says he, or whether we are to sit the present one, I know not—but this I know, that the times are serious—are critical—are dangerous. Upon my word they are serious. I wish to do my duty. I mean to do my duty. I'll say no more. I am unequal to the task. *There may however be struggles.* And the vengeance of the nation may yet be wreaked on those ministers, who have brought it to the lowest ebb of misery and distress—who have dismembered it of thirteen colonies, and who may, ere long, add to these calamities what I tremble to think on.—I have done."

After some further desultory debate, the house divided on the question, when there appeared

Against the motion	103
For it	28

March 2. Yesterday at one o'clock, the lord mayor, attended by the two sheriffs, his chaplain, mace and sword-bearers, the aldermen Plomer, Hayley, Edaile, and Bull; the chamberlaine, town-clerk, Messrs. Gates and Miller, the two city-marshals, the marshals-men, and about 20 commoners, went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, where being introduced by the lord in waiting, they presented the following address, on the safe delivery of the queen of another prince.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"WE your majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beseech your majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince.

"Every addition to your majesty's family creates a new object of public care; for the blessings enjoyed under your majesty's illustrious predecessors, have brought your grateful people to believe, that in every new branch they shall find a new security. Permit us truly to assure your majesty, that the love of your loyal citizens to every part of the house of Brunswick, has no bounds but those which our preservation demands.

"Well knowing that your majesty's true honour must arise from the prosperity of your subjects, and having often been assured by your majesty, that you make that the first wish of your heart, pardon us, Sir, that we presume to entreat your majesty, with the utmost humility, to review the public transactions of your majesty's reign; to believe how sincerely and entirely your truly citizens, during that period, have been actuated by a constant wish to support the true dignity of their sovereign, and to preserve his realm entire; and we implore your majesty so far to receive us into your favour, as to trust that our future conduct will be prompted by the same wish, and the least attention to our dutiful petitions and desires be acknowledged with the most perfect gratitude."

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

"I thank you for your dutiful congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince.—I shall always receive expressions of loyalty from the city of London with great satisfaction."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 26.

"The courier which the French ambassador here sent to Versailles, with the answer of the states-general to his last memorial, is said to have returned last Saturday, and as nothing has yet appeared relative to the formidable regulations which he threatened to publish, it is apprehended the French government have altered their tone."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 20.

"The great bankruptcies in this city, which have been before mentioned, could not fail to involve many others in their tail. The chamber of accounts has already disposed of the effects of several persons concerned in receiving the royal revenues, and have just been ob-

liged to put their seals on one of the treasurers of bridges, &c. who has disappeared. The lieutenant of the police has also sealed up the effects of a receiver of taxes, who was one of the greatest fitters out of armed ships for America, and who was supposed to have gained immense sums by his great commerce with the American insurgents."

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, April 21.

The brave sergeant Jasper (who so gallantly, during the hottest of the fire of Sir Peter Parker's squadron upon fort Moultrie, in 1776, took up the flag that had been shot down, and planted it upon the ramparts) has lately given a new proof of his courage and address: he, with another sergeant, a few days ago, crossed Savannah river, took, and brought to major general Lincoln's head quarters, two captains, named Scott and Young, of the British troops in Georgia.

Yesterday odds were betted that there would not be a British soldier in Georgia, East or West Florida, the Bahama or Bermuda islands, on the 20th day of July next.

Whenever the British army may withdraw, or forced to quit the continent, it is said to be determined, to send as many of the loyal refugees as shall then remain with it, to garrison the several forts in the West-India islands, and to incorporate the rest in such regular regiments as may be most reduced.

B O S T O N, May 7.

Summary of the freshest news from Europe, extracted from Scotch papers of January and February, 1779.

Sir Hugh Palliser, on the trial of admiral Keppel, had thirty-five witnesses: Keppel double that number. The former sent a letter to the admiral by a most respectable captain. Keppel sent for answer, he could receive no letters till the determination of the court-martial. The *Deu Amis*, French Indiaman, was taken by the Knight privateer; the prize met afterwards with a schooner, having twenty-four English, and as many French on board, of which only ten of the former, and five of the latter were preserved: The remainder of the French, the moment the ship struck, leapt overboard; one in the confusion took with him a box of diamonds, worth 16000l. sterling, another a wedge of gold, weighing 12 pounds, both of which were lost as well as the men. The *Belle Poule* in the beginning of January last, had sent into Brest no less than twenty sail of prizes. A malignant sickness had raged in the garrison of Senegal, and carried off the governor and principal officers, and five out of six of the white inhabitants. In this condition they are apprehensive of an attack from the French. Lloyd's list of prizes carried into France, was high in the month of January. Ministry have much weakened their influence in Scotland, by favouring the bill for repealing the laws against popery, which after creating an high termination in that kingdom, they have been obliged to give up: the repeal has quietly taken place in England. They were in England so sure of the success of Campbell in Georgia, that before receiving any accounts of it, orders had been issued for Mr. Stokes, chief justice of that province, and the other officers, to prepare to embark and resume their offices there. Six prizes arrived at Brest in one day, viz. 30th December; the most considerable of which was taken by a French privateer, called the *American*. The chevalier de Terray, sailed from Brest about the middle of January, for the East-Indies, with seven ships of the line, and five armed vessels with 4000 men on board; besides the legion of the duke de Lauzeen. At a grand feast given by the farmers general in Russia, on the empress's birth-day, more than an hundred of the common people, through excess of eating and drinking, were found dead in the streets; and it was thought the whole number either dead, or expected to die from the same cause, would exceed a thousand. A cartel for exchange of prisoners is at length settled between France and England. An imperial bill for the recruit of the army has passed with little opposition. Lord Nugent in the house of commons on the 19th of January, moved for further relief to Ireland, in trade and manufactures, particularly the cotton: he drew a melancholy picture of that kingdom, and appealed to Sir George Saville for the truth of it. Estates had fallen to 16 and 14 years purchase, and no purchasers even on those terms; the streets of Dublin swarmed with manufacturers that were starving: a secretary of state, was then in Ireland, sent on purpose to represent to administration the deplorable condition of that kingdom, which only those could form a proper idea of, who had read the accounts of the famine at Calcutta. Proposals have been brought into the parliament of Paris for legalizing protestant marriages in France, which was referred to the king. The empress queen, by an ordinance, prohibits the sale of prizes brought in by any foreign vessels, in any part of her dominions. While the late act passed in England, repeals the laws that imprison popish priests and instructors of youth for exercising their functions, dissenting ministers and school-masters, who do not subscribe the 39 articles, remain subject to imprisonment: Dr. Robertson, the historian, in favour of the popish bill for Scotland. The abbé M. Necker, a financier of France, are much celebrated. The Caledonian Mercury of Jan. 16, says, "The interest of the ministry has already received a considerable shock in Scotland, and if they persist in their insatiable attempts, it will be altogether extinguished." At the beginning of admiral Keppel's trial, policies respecting the issue of it, were opened in the coffee-houses in London; but the evidences in favour of the admiral appearing so numerous and clear, they were soon laid aside: There are strong hints in the late papers, of a



general pacification; at least of withdrawing the troops from America; lord Amherst having given his opinion that war cannot be carried on against France and America together; other paragraphs, however, announce a strong reinforcement for America, and a vigorous campaign. It was said, lord Carlisle would succeed lord Sandwich, and governor Jountone Sir Hugh Palliser; and lord Howe admiral Keppel. The mobs in Scotland were so violent as not to be restrained by the magistrates, aided by the military; several popish places of worship had been pulled down. Supplies for the present year in Ireland, borrowed at 8 per cent. nine millions for England, at the same enormous premium, and a new tax on wheels and maid servants. One of the clerks in an high office, has betrayed to France, the cypher of certain dispatches of great importance, between the courts of London, Berlin, and Petersburg. Capt. Pownall in the Apollo, had carried into Plymouth, a French frigate of 36 guns. General Clinton is said to have desired to be recalled, and Sir Guy Carlton to have refused his place. France presses Holland to defend the rights of her neutrality, and the ministerial writers in England will have it, that Holland resents this treatment; their opponents say, Holland knows too well her own interest; and the inclinations of her merchants; and moreover, must find herself obliged to pay particular respect to the houses of Bourbon and Austria, now united: the talk of overtures from that republic to America, confirms this latter opinion.

#### FISH-KILL, May 5.

Last week a party of Tories perpetrated a most horrid murder on the body of capt. Hopper of Peramus: Some villains were heard breaking open the stable door, in order to carry off his horses; his wife hearing the noise, called to her husband, who went out in his shirt on the balcony, and called to them, lads what are you doing? On which their centinel shot him through the body. After they had taken the horses out of the stable, they came to the house, forced it open, and coming to the wounded man, who had cast himself on the bed, immediately thrust their bayonets into his body several times, continuing the barbarity while they heard a groan; and, least life might be still remaining in him, they cut both his arms with a knife, in the most inhuman manner. The villain who shot him, had been his neighbour and companion from his youth. Notwithstanding the many wounds capt. Hopper received, he lived two days, and told the names of his atrocious murderers. Providence, ere long, we doubt not, will suffer the murderers to fall into the hands of justice, to receive the reward of their evil deeds. It is surely time for us to be roused! every one should exert himself in taking up strolling vagrants, who have been suffered too long to rove at large; many of whom know the country well, and improve it to the most villainous purposes, by trepanning the credulous and unwary, and count it a merit to rob and murder.

#### WILLIAMSBURG, May 15.

By a gentleman from Suffolk, we are informed, that Mr. Brickell, a delegate from Nansemond county, the rev. Thomas Davis, and the rev. Henry John Burgess, have unfortunately fallen into the enemy's hands; that four young gentlemen, who were reconnoitering at some distance from the town, were also captured, and capt. Richard Davis killed by a party of Hessians. The enemy, after taking possession of the town, broke up the bridge, and burnt two vessels belonging to Mr. Cowper.

An express this moment arrived in town, brings a positive account of the enemy's having burnt all Suffolk, except the civil and religious houses; that a party of their men (mounted on stolen horses) were gone to South Quay, the others advancing towards Smithfield, but on hearing the militia, &c. were on the road, they changed their route, and are now returning towards Portsmouth.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from Thomson Mason to the president of congress, dated Leesburg, May 17, 1779.

"My son, who is immediately from Hampton, informs me, that about forty sail of the enemy appeared in Hampton road on Sunday the ninth inst. On Monday they attacked our fort at Portsmouth, where major Matthews commanded with one hundred and fifty men. They were repulsed. They renewed their attack on Tuesday morning, but the fort was gallantly defended till four in the afternoon, when perceiving that the enemy had landed a great number of men, and were marching round to attack it on the land side, major Matthews spiked up his cannon, destroyed his stores, burnt three fine ships of war we had on the stocks there, and marched off. A small party of thirty of the enemy, who had marched up to the Great Bridge, were intercepted by the militia, fourteen killed and sixteen taken prisoners. The enemy have with them three thousand men only; and I have the pleasure to inform you that the militia of the lower counties are turning out with great alacrity."

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

#### BALTIMORE, May 25.

The troops now assembled for the defence of this town, are commanded by general Buchanan.

A number of alert young gentlemen, of this town, handsomely accoutred, and mounted on noble steeds, richly caparisoned, have joined gen. Buchanan's troops, to act as a corps of light dragoons, as long as their country shall appear to need their personal services in the field.

The hon. capt. Chetwynd, of the 46th, capt. Cadogan, of the 49th, and lieut. Velancy, of the 55th, British regiments, lately died of fevers at St. Lucia, where the British soldiery and seamen are, it is said, very sickly.

Just as this paper was going to press, a courier passed through this town, on his way to Philadelphia, with dispatches for congress. By him we learn, that though

it had been for some time believed, on the information of deserters, that gen. Knyphausen commanded the enemy's troops in Virginia, yet it is now asserted, on better authority, that brig. gen. Matthews is the commanding officer, and that the forces consist of two Hessian regiments, one of British guards, and another of Irish volunteers—that a detachment of 300 men had made a rapid march to Suffolk, and burnt that town, 5 houses excepted, with 1500 barrels of pork, and had made a number of the inhabitants prisoners—that a small party had been at Smithfield, and taken away the wife of old Goodrich—that col. Lawton, late of the continental army, having humanely gone to the enemy, under the sanction of a flag of truce, to urge the liberation of several captured ladies, had been detained, and absolutely refused to be delivered up, under a pretence that he was then the commander of the militia assembled at Smithfield—that the enemy, after fortifying at Portsmouth, and at the Great Bridge, had embarked a part of their troops, and sailed, as it was supposed, on another enterprise; and it was apprehended they were designed against Hampton, or Williamsburg—that general Scott, with a considerable body of troops, was preparing to defend whichever place should be attacked.

#### ANNAPOLIS, May 28.

We hear, from good authority, that the governor and council have given orders to the gentlemen appointed by this state to purchase wheat and flour for the use of the army, to stop purchasing, the quantity required having been procured.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who sailed on board the Salisbury, captain George Buchanan, to his friend in this city, dated St. Eustatia, April 24, 1779.

"On the 3d of February last we had the misfortune to fall in with a ship called the Pool, of Liverpool, mounting 26 guns, nines and sixes, commanded by one John Maddock, and bound to New York; we saw her about 12 o'clock, and by 5 in the afternoon we were a considerable way to windward of her, but it falling little wind, she hoisted her boat out, and boarded us with only twelve men, and took the brig without meeting with any resistance, owing to the cowardice of our people, who, as soon as the boat was within shot, ran down below and refused to give any assistance toward the preservation of the vessel, which might in all probability have been saved, had they stayed on deck; for when they boarded us and found us to be an armed vessel, the commanding officer surrendered himself, but we had not a man to secure them. We were put on board the ship that night, where I was used very well during my stay, being allowed the cabin and every indulgence I could expect under my situation; but the scoundrel who went home prizemaster in the brig, plundered me of all I had, not leaving me a shirt to shift myself, which I never discovered till he had sailed; we had been out only 13 days, and had got as far to the eastward as the western islands.

"P. S. dated the 28th. A ship arrived this day from Amsterdam, brings accounts of a difference that has happened between that court and Great-Britain, owing to several vessels that have been taken from the Dutch under pretence that they had French property on board; they have been demanded by the Dutch, but refused. No post had passed between Holland and England for more than fourteen days before this ship sailed, and it is generally believed that it will end in a separation of the two powers."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25.

"We have been all in confusion and uproar here. Yesterday a number of people assembled and seem'd determined on some desperate matter. Advertisements have been printed and stuck up in several parts of this city, threatening the merchants in very severe terms. Three or four men were seized and sent to goal for pulling down the advertisements. There is to be a meeting of the town this afternoon, when it is expected some step will be taken to reduce the price of things in this city. The rapid rise of flour, sugar, coffee, &c. not owing so much to the scarcity as to the arts and avarice of the engrossers, call loud for some desperate remedy. The merchants and principal people have petitioned congress, praying an immediate attention to the state of the currency, and it is generally thought that every measure will be taken that can have a view to save its sinking. A foreign loan, and payment of interest in Europe, is talked of. A considerable addition to the present tax, I believe, is resolved upon.

"The town meets this afternoon, and the petitioning merchants in the evening.

"Yesterday was battalion day here—I believe the number did not fall short of 3000, all well armed, and determined to meet the foe come when they will. There seems to be an universal spirit of turning out in the militia prevailing here."

The following is the best account we have received of the enemy's proceedings here.

"The 8th of May in the evening the British fleet came in the Bay. The 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. landed a body of men 2 miles below the fort at Portsmouth, which was evacuated. Major Matthews marched with the garrison to the Great Bridge, at the head of the South Branch, and from thence 7 miles further near North-west landing. Thursday the 11th, a party of the enemy marched towards Great Bridge; at same time a galley and some small vessels went up South Branch, most of the property moved from Portsmouth having gone that way fell into their hands. Tuesday evening about 250 men, under command of col. Doyle, marched for Suffolk, where they arrived on Thursday morning; they burnt the town, leaving the church and 2 dwelling houses, and returned to Portsmouth, leaving a party at Dr. Hall's, under command of lieut. col. Garth; this post is 12 miles from Portsmouth. I remained in the neighbourhood of Smithfield till the 19th inst. and learned that the enemy continued at Portsmouth, but could gain very little advice respecting them, no person having come out since their landing. Col. Parker having gone with a flag, was detained under

some pretence respecting his rank; he had been three days gone when I left Smithfield.

"The accounts of deserters, of whom I have seen 7 or 8, are a good deal confused and contradictory, but I conclude from what they say, that the British force at Portsmouth consists of 2 regiments Hessians, 1 ditto guards, and 1 ditto Irish volunteers, and make near 2000 men, commanded by gen. Matthews; their ships are the Reasonable, 64, the Rainbow, 44, a frigate, and the Otter, 16 guns, with 14 transports and 11 small vessels. The movements of the enemy were so rapid, that no force could be collected to oppose them till they got to Suffolk, on their way they burnt col. Riddick's house with a large quantity of pork; they also burnt Mr. Murder's and Mr. Shepherd's houses near Sleepy-Hole ferry, and many others in the neighbourhood. When I left Smithfield, col. Lawton, who commanded on the south side James river, had about 1000 men from the neighbouring counties, and his numbers increasing fast. General Scott, who commands at Williamsburg, had about 1200 militia and 400 regulars, and many more were on the road. The enemy carry plundering to the greatest extent."

#### TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1779.

ORDERED, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commissioners of accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their accounts to the auditor-general for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treasury,  
JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.  
The several printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

#### Worcester county, Maryland, May 18, 1779.

NOW in the goal of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desirous to come and pay charges and take him away.

W3 2 BENJAMIN PURNELL, Sheriff.

#### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779.  
LOST by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 692 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the above mentioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stop at the Loan-Office. 3 JAMES DICK.

April 20, 1779.

ANY persons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Cloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceased, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in same county, may hear of something to their advantage. 3 (w5)

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-house, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry,

PART of four tracts of land, containing 306½ acres, the title indisputable. On the said land is a good shingled framed dwelling house, 20 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-house and lumber-house, a milk-house, a paled garden 20 feet square, a 40 feet tobacco-house, and one log dwelling-house; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 117 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nursery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good swamp ground for meadow; about 150 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the soil and improvements will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the subscribers, who live on the said land. 4 TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS & REBECCA WILLIAMS.

THE subscriber proposing to reprint the LAWS of MARYLAND, now in force, from BACON's collection up to the present government, has sent subscription papers to the clerks of the several counties, to give those an opportunity of subscribing who are desirous of having them. They will be done in the same manner with BACON's, stitched in blue paper, and delivered to the subscribers, for ten dollars each copy.—He intended to have begun the work some time ago, but has not yet been able to procure paper fit for the purpose.—Subscriptions are taken in at his office.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Lately published, and to be sold at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street,

#### LAWS of MARYLAND,

Passed last SESSION of ASSEMBLY;

AND

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SENATE

AND

HOUSE of DELEGATES.