cti-

tres there

the

om-

E.

elling

Cal

cath.

fate;

live

DC 20-

which

to the

not be

BCX4

Cutor.

eftare.

their

noving

it well

gentle-

ate on

hurch

azority .

ugar by

the city

nt July,

BRA-

elaud, a.

gh, very

when he

s, an old

ch worn:

he may

S FCWARE

e charges

T KEY.

R D.

, viz.

1, 1776.

wict, has

, born in

feet 5 or

with the

hair tied:

fhirt and

atry linfey

cs, and a

has been

in Wales,

in brought

th the dif-

omplexion

rled black

ks broken

e ofnabrig

acket, one

fleeves, an

rings them

criber gets

from home

. for each,

hat the law

ACQUES.

19. 1770.

ATELY,

waiting M

d. Such &

of a place,

ren, by ap-

sound is

LINEN

ound for

durer of the

t attendance

to give in

e Provincial

day of De-

RVCDUCA

uckles.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 151

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 3, 1776.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

REMARKS on the CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

T has often been said that the Americans are the first people in the world that ever have been blessed with an opportunity of forming a government for themselves. For the honour therefore of human nature it is to be hoped we shall form such governments as shall be productive of more liberty, order and happiness, than those which have been formed by accident, or obtained by grants from kings and proprie-

It becomes legislators always to remember that mankind are prone to error and vice, and that all governments are instituted to rectify the one and restrain the

From the weakness and depravity of human nature, power is apt to become absolute, and liberty to run into licentiousness. The perfection of government concerning laying both under proper restraints.

fifts in laying both under proper reftraints.

In the conflitution of Pennfylvania I fee no kind of power delegated to the executive part of the government, and yet I find an hundred barriers erected to prevent the supposed power in that branch from becoming arbitrary. But in the assembly I find the most unbounded liberty, and yet no kind of barrier to prevent its degenerating into licentiousnels.

If men were wife and virtuous as angels, a fingle legislative assembly would be the best form of government that could be contrived for them, except a despotic one, which from being more simple would approach nearer to perfection: but as this is not the case, the inhabitants of free states, in every age, have sound it necessary to secure and perpetuate their liberty by com-

I have enquired in what states the most order, attachment to government, faithful execution of laws, particularly against disaffected persons, prevail, and find them all to exist in the greatest degrees in South-Carolina. There we behold a government adapted to the passions and habits of people of all ranks and classes. It is sull of safety, dignity and wisdom—and no wonder; it is formed upon the principles of their ancient government, with the great improvement of a governor and council deriving their authority not from the crown of Britain but from the people.

All government supposes power, and power can exist only by delegation. Why then should the people, by the constitution of Pennsylvania, in so many cases refuse to part with their power, when it is given wholly to their servants, who are bound by a thousand ties to employ it only for their benefit, and who must return it to them every year? The people in this case resemble a man who bequeaths his estate to himself, and afterwards appoints himself his own executor.

It would take up a volume to point out the danger of many of the articles of our government. I shall conclude these remarks by proposing, that an application be made to the first legislators of this state to make such alterations in the plan of government, as shall be most agreeable to their constituents. Nothing but such a step can give permanent safety and liberty to our state. K.

In CONVENTION of the Delaware State. Wednesday, September 11, 1776, a. m.

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS and FUNDAMENTAL RULES of the Delaware State, formerly stiled the government of the counties of New-Carle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

1. THAT all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole.

s. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worthip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own contciences and understandings, and that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worthip or maintain any ministry contrary to or against his own free will and content, and that no authority can or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with or in any manner controll the right of conscience in the free exercise of religious worthip.

3. That all persons professing the Christian religion ought for ever to enjoy equal rights and privileges in this state, unless under colour of religion any man disturb the peace, the happiness or safety of society.

4. That the people of this state have the soie, exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

5. That persons entrusted with the legislative and executive powers are the trustees and servants of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted
and public liberty manifestly endangered by the legislative singly, or a treacherous combination of both, the
People may and of right ought to establish a new or reform the old government.

6. That the right in the people to participate in the legislature is the foundation of liberty and of all free government, and for this end all elections ought to be free and frequent, and every freeman, having sufficient evidence of a permanent common interest with and attachment to the community, hath a right of suffrage.

7. That no power of suspending laws or the execution of laws ought to be exercised uniess by the legislature.

2. That for redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening of the laws, the legislature ought to be frequently convened.

9. That every man hath a right to petition the legif-

lature for the redress of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

ro. That every member of fociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perfonal fervice when necessary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of a man's property can be justly taken from him or applied to public uses without his own consent or that of his legal, representatives: nor oan any man that is conscientiously serupulous of bearing arms in any case be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such equivalent.

11. That retrospective laws, punishing offences committed before the existence of such laws, are oppressive and unjust, and ought not to be made.

12. That every freeman, for every injury done him in his goods, lands, or person, by any other person, ought to have remedy by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right for the injury done to him, freely without sale, fully without any demial, and speedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

13. That trial by jury the facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estates of the people.

14. That in all profecutions for criminal offences, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him, to be allowed counsel, to be confronted with the accusers or witnesses, to examine evidence on oath in his favour, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

15. That no man in the courts of common law ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself.

16. That exceffive bail ought not to be required, nor exceffive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

17. That all warrants without oath to fearch suspected places, or to seize any person or his property, are grievous and oppressive, and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend all persons suspected, without naming or describing the place or any person in special, are illegal and ought not to be granted.

18. That a well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and fafe defence of a free government.

ral, and fafe defence of a free government.

19. That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without the confent of the legislature.

20. That in all cases and at all times the military ought to be under frict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

and That fio foldier ought to be quartered in any house in time of peace without the consent of the owner; and in time of war in such manner only as the legislature shall direct.

22. That the independency and uprightness of judges are effential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people.

23. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

A true entrall from the journals of the Convention, JAMES BOOTH, clerk.

GIBRALTAR, May it.

THREE American veffels were brought in here yefterday by two of the cruizers, which they took just before they reached the bay of Cadiz. They are laden with corn, flour, &c. and are valued at about 20,000 l. On board of one of these vestels, which had eight carmounted were two merican me faid to be men of property; the nature of the business they were going upon we cannot tell; however, just before the was taken, they put a finall packet of letters into a canvais bag, with some shot of six pounders, which they threw overboard, and sunk it immediately; we understand there are numbers of vessels, from 150 to upwards of 300 tons, now on their voyage from different ports in America, to Cadiz, which in all probability will be taken, the admiral having flationed all the vetfels he can spare to cruize for them. One of the frigates on this station is constantly cruizing of the entrance of Cadiz bay, so that it will be very difficult if not impossible for them to escape.

Lisson, May 28. The captain of a French vessel is arrived here with the news that the Toulon and Brest squadrons have joined, and that the Spanish squadron from Cadiz, commanded by Don Michael Gasson, sailed on the 25th of May to join these two. We know not their destination, but the orders sent to our different ports for hastening the military preparations making

there have been renewed.

MARSEILLES, June 2. Commerce is carried on here with a great deal of activity, and it feems as if it received increased vigour from the reports that are spread of a war. It is assured that the English with their colonies will give rise to a general war between the maritime powers. It is said that they are not only arming at Toulon and Brest, but also that hostilities have already been committed in America. Some persons pretend that the Spanish sleet has possessed itself of Jamaisa; but this important news has need of confirmation.

PARIS, June 13. We hear that by order of the court fifteen men of war and eleven frigates are fitting out at the different dock yards of this kingdom. The general opinion is, that this armament is defined to be in readiness against any event that may concern our colonies.

Two frigates failed some days ago for our settlements in America.

HAGUE, June 17. A report prevails here of fome very extraordinary news from the north, which will aftonish all Europe, but the particulars are not known to the public.

LONDON, June 6.

When all the troops that are gone out arrive in America, it is faid that the royal standard is to be hoisted in three different parts of the country, when it is thought many thousand people, friends to government, finding themselves likely to be supported (who were afraid before to declare themselves) will flock to it.

By letters lately received from vice admiral Young, dated at Antigua, the 3d of March, and from vice admiral Gayton, dated at Jamaica, the 28th of that month, it appears, that the cruizers under the command of the former had seized 26, and those under the command of the latter 9 ships and vessels, either belonging to or employed in carrying on a trade with his majesty's rebellious subjects in North-America.

The reason that the Glasgow man of war was sent from North-America, was owing to her being so much damaged by admiral Hopkins's armed vessels in the late engagement. She is ordered to be docked, and got ready to sail again with all expedition.

June 11. The Aaron, capt. Drinkwater, who is arrived at Dover from Montferrat, with new fugars for London, brings advice, that all kinds of previsions in that island were exceeding scarce, owing to their having no supplies from America; and that the people began to be very much asraid they should be in great want, unless they were relieved by some ships from England and Ireland very soon.

Amidst the shout of joy that has been raised on the appearance of the extraordinary gazette, it confirms one melancholy circumstance, which ought to be attended to by administration in the midst of their transports, which is, it clearly proves that the provincials are not poltroons, but that, on the contrary, throughout the whole of the siege of Quebec, and the retreat (however they might have been overpowered by numbers, and the succour of the sleet) they less no enterprize, however daring, unattempted. I his unabating principle of courage, therefore, disseminated throughout three millions of people, is and ought to be of serious consideration, as such courage so exerted, tho in one or two instances it might fail, bids fair in the end for success.

Yesterday four hundred horses were sent down to Portsmouth from Whitechapel, to be put on board some very large ships there, fitting up with stalls for the purpole of carrying them to America.

June 18. Several American gentlemen, who have fold their estates in that country and retired, have assured lord George Germaine, that if the king's troops can in the course of this campaign secure all Canada, the tract of the Ohio, and Lakes, with Crown-Point, and the adjacent country, the rebels will be kept in such constant alarm on their rear, and so injured by the men of war at sea, that they will submis in the solowing winter.

According to letters received in town from Paris we are informed, that the Dutch ambassador has had frequent conferences with the French minister, relating to the views and inclinations of the colonists; the answer he received on offering the point of negotiation we have not yet been made acquainted with, but by the fresh orders for augmenting the troops in France, and fitting out ships, we are to suppose that he has met with success.

Extral of a letter from Cadix, May

"The 9th inftant a squadron of clean men of war and frigates sailed from this port; they were immediately joined by a French squadron, that brought too off the bay, and made a signal for the above purpose, when they sailed together with a fair wind for the West-Indies.

June 20. Letters from Hamburgh mention, that every thip which arrives there from America with flour, wheat, &c. is very acceptable, and the Americans have in return whatever they choose, and are encouraged to continue to trade in that port.

On Saturday last 40,000 facks for earth, 4000 shirts for officers, 10,000 shirts for private men, &c. were put on board a transport at the 1 ower, and are to fail with all expedition to Quebec, being for the use of the armies under the command of gen. Burgoyne and gov. Carleton.

Extract of a letter from Portfmeuth, June 16.

"Yesterday upwards of ten ships, lately taken into government service, arrived at Spithead, which, with the men of war and other transports, consist of upwards of 100 sail, and are all ready to sail for America, as soon as they receive orders."

Several ships are fitting out in the river, and loaded entirely with provisions for the supply of the plantations in the West-Indies.

m. the West-Indies.

June 22. On Tuesday Thomas Oliver, Esq; lieutenant-governor of Mallachusetts-Bay, arrived in town
from that place, but last from Halitax, and yesterday
he delivered to lord George Germaine some dispatches

from the governor.

Capt. Charles Douglass, of the Isis, who arrived so critically at Quebec, after passing through a most dangerous navigation, is appointed a commodore.

Yesterday morning general Burgoyne's light horse marched from Guildford to Portsmouth, in order for their embarkation for America.

Lord George Germaine exerts the prerogative of his office in a much more peremptory stile than any of his predeceffors. He has carried it in the cabinet by a 52 great majority, for the war being entirely transferred to Canada.

The Betty, Bruce, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Londonderry, in hopes of taking back with him a freight of provitions, the inhabitants being, when the thip left Barbadoes, in a starving condition; but to the captain's great surprise he found Ireland so much drained, that he could not get any at that port, and was obliged to fail for another.

The spirit of fitting out memed ships for government fervice is greatly encouraged both in the windward and leeward islands, and a very good reason is given for it -the prizes furnish them with the commodities they

fland in need of. June 27. This morning new cloathing for four thoufand foldiers were faipped off from the Tower on board the transports bound to America, who are ordeted round to Portimouth to join the fleet there.

June 29. Yesterday at ten o'clock came on in the court of common-pleas, before the right hon. lord chief justice de Grey, and a special jury, the cause in which Stephen Sayre, Esq; was plaintist, and the right hon. ler Rochiord defendant. The action was for affault and falle imprisonment, in committing the plaintiff to the 1 ower, upon the information of adjutant Richardfon, for treatonable practices. At four o'clock the jury withdrew for tome time, when they returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of 2000 l. damages, fubject to the opinion of the court of common-pleas upon two points of law.

Yelterday at 12 o'clock an express arrived at the admiralty, with advice that a fleet of French men of war, under the command of a vice admiral, were failed from Toulon for the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Corke, June 17.

" Last night a fleet of foreign ships of war failed past the Cove, the largest of which, supposed to be a flag. thip, carried a light in her main-top, and likewise three lanterns in her poop. They are gone to the fouth-

Lord helburne, the marquis of Rockingham, lord Camden, and several other heads of the opposition, have had a meeting in order to concert measures during the tur m r for a political union. Hitherto the feveral partics of which the minority confifts have had no fort of coment, except during the meeting of parliament.

Lord Hilliborough, it is faid, has been offered the licutenancy of Ireland, but has declined that honour.
The three eithers Ord, from Ancona, fays, that he

faw put without the Gut of Gibraltar nine fail of large thips cru zing off that place, which he takes to be the Frence fleet. One of them he believes meant to speak with him, but his mip keeping her course, and night coming on, he supposes the Frenchman put about, as he faw no more of her. I wo days after he faw two French rigates, who, by the course they steered, scemed to belong to the above squadron, and were going to join them.

All the accounts received both from the windward and leeward iffinds agree, that they very feverely feel the effects of the present disputes with america, and not only in respect to provisions, but also to casks which their present large crops render extremely necessary for

his morning upwards of two thousand tons of shipping were taken up into government fervice, and ordered to be got ready with the greatest expedition,

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 28.

" Yeilerday came into harbour from Spithead Ieveral light transports to take on board the remains of Burgoyne's light horfe, which began embarking this morn-

The transports, with the first division of Hessians and Bruntwickers, under convoy of the Garland, Pearfon, and amazon, Jacobs, got clear of the island yesterday, and have now a fair wind to proceed on their voyage to North-America. The transport having on board the remains of the foreign troops, British troops, and light horse, with the horse ships and victuallers, under convoy of the Diamond, Fielding; Unicorn, Ford; Lark Smith; Daphne, Henry; fell down to St. Eelen's, where they are to wait for the remainder of the horse thing, (which it is thought will be ready on Monday) and then proceed on their voyage.

July 2. Notwithstanding the reports of leathern artil. lery having been constructed for the use of British troops in American are not generally believed, we are assured elpondent that they are absolutely true, and that an ingenious projector has brought them to such perfection, that they may be discharged oftener without danger, in a fhort space, than guns made of iron, or any other metal.

Extrad of a letter from Marfeilles, June 2.

" The dispute between Great-Britain and her colomies proves very advantageous to the commercial nations in-the touth of Europe, as it causes the North-American commerce to flow into them, which was formerly fecured to the English, and was very lucrative to that

"At prefent trade feems more than ufually brifk here; and by advices from Spain and Portugal we likewife judge, that those people ardently embrace the opportunity offered them of opening new fources of riches and prosperity. Anglo-American ships frequently enter the ports of Cadiz and Lifbon."

a great number of brass cannon are casting, and getting ready, in order to be fent to nast-Florida.

The proof at Woolwich on Friday was a very heavy one, and the guns turned out well. All the brais ones were received. It is faid they are destined by government for the Virginia tervice. Only nine of the late iron guns were condemned. .

The Jane, Fulton, taken by the rebels, had a cargo on board worth upwards of 6000 l. which is mostly infured at Glatgow.

PORTSMOUTH, June 27. Yesterday the transports, having on beard the Brunswick troops, and the company of stanan artillery, failed from St. Helen's with a tail wind, under convoy of his majesty's ships the Amazon and Garland.

Kesterday at the final close of the poll at Guildhall for chamberlaine, the numbers were, for Mr. Hopkins, 1269; for Mr. Wilkes, 1673; majority for Mr. Hopkins, 1196.

HALIFAX, (Newe-Scotia) Legel 13.

We have undoubted authority, that two thousand highlanders, under the convoy of three frigates and three armed schooners, on a new construction for drawing the least quantity of water, have been dispatched by lord Howe up the bay of Fundy, to penetrate by that fide into the New-Hampshire government, and that col. M'Lane, with 3000 of the lower county militia of Canada, with 600 Indians, are on their full march to join that body of highlanders at the head of the river St. John's, and to co operate with them.

September 6. Friday last arrived his majesty's frigate Milford, rapt. Burr, from a cruize, and brought in a prize schooner, loaded with fish and lumber for the West-India market. Also the Princess-Royal, a home. ward Jamaica ship, loade with rum, sugar, and other valuable articles, which having parted her convoy, fell in (off the Bermuda iflands) with a letter of marque schooner in the American service, of fix guns and tome fwivels, bound to Santa Croix, who took her, and put an officer and twelve men on board. But after they had her in postession fixteen days, the fell in with the Milford, in Boston-Bay, who retook her; but the prize-mafter and his men took to their boat and got on fhore before the Milford came up.

N O R W I C H, September 9.

By the Ticonderoga post we learn, that our army there have received intelligence, that col. Guy Johnfton, fur crintendant of Indian affairs, had fet off from St. John's, with a large body of Indians and regulars, and intended to land them at the German Flats, near Albany; that three regiments from our northern army had marched to intercept them.

B O S T O N, September 12.

Monday and Tuelday last the British tyrant frigate Milford was feen in our bay, and to have two schooners and a floop as prizes: She has taken the continental privateer Warren, capt. ark, and is continually cruifing between Cape-Cod and Cape-Anne, that we apprehend the will intercept all our trade. It is hoped that tome of the American frigates will come this way, and rid our coast of this inhuman plunderer.

An authentic LIST of the naval and military force in the province of Nova-Scotia, August 13, 1776, collected from the best authorities in faid province.

IN the harbour of Halifax, the Milford and Liverpool frigates, of 28 guns; the brig Hope, of 12 guns; the new floop of war fitting out, called the Albany (late the Rittenhouse, belonging to Philadelphia) to carry 16 guns, Mowatt, commander.

August 16. Since writing this lift, the Milford and Liverpool frigates failed, and the 17th the brig Hope will fail for Louisburgh. [And fince which (by an bonefl fifberman) we are informed, that the Milford is cruifing off this couft again. Look out cruizers, Gc. !]

In the town of Halifax, two battalions of marines, the whole goo rank and file-near 100 invalids-12 artillery men-one company of the 14th regiment of infantry 47 rank and file-one company of the royal highland emigrants, 39 rank and file-fix brais field pieces, 6 and 3 pounders.

Fortincations in the town and fuburbs :- A fivefided redoubt, about 100 paces W. of the dock yarda redoubt on a hill, called Pedley's-hill, about a mile and a half M. W. of the dock-yard-a redoubt, four fides, about 500 paces S. W. of the dock-yard-a fmall breaft-work on a hill called Still-house-hill, about 40 paces N. of the dock yard, small block houles to be built in each of the above redoubts-a block house, 20 feet by 30, at the "N. W. corner of the dock-yard, and another of the fame dimensions at the S. W. corner-a small block house, 15 feet by 8, each fide of the do kyard gate; the foregoing works had no cannon mounted August 16th.

A large square breast-work for cannon (almost finished) on the top of Citadel Hill, mounting twelve 24 pounders, three each way, viz. N. E. S. W. the eaftern fide fronts the harbour; a block house, 40 feet by 60, erecting in faid works.

In the county of king's county—part of the royal highland emigrants, confifting of 327 rank and file.

In the county of Cumberland-the regiment of royal fencible Americans, commanded by col. Gorham, confitting of 272 rank and file (when the last accounts came away) but frequent defertions leffen their number. The dock yard is fituate upon low land, a mile N. by

W. of the middle of the town of Halifax, furrounded with a frone wall ten feet high, but is not frong enough to refift the force of a three pound ball.

The governor of Halifax received the declaration of independency about four weeks fince, but would not permit the poor dupe of a printer (had he ever fo good good a mind) to publish any more of it than barely the last clause, where it says, "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, Do, &c. &c." And his reason (as we are credibly informed) was "because it may gain over to them (the rebels) many converts, and inflame the minds of his majefty's loyal and faithful subjects of the province of Nova-Scotia.

Our last accounts from Halifax fay, that there are forty fail of veffels, prizes, &c. that they were in great fright, expecting an attack from our troops every day; three expresses arrived successively, with an account of their being at Cumberland, and having 500 Indians with them, and it was supposed there, about 2000 Americans; they had, it was faid, cut a road of 90 miles in three weeks, through the woods, from Sheperday to Cumberland; that the above news came from the mouth of an exprets from col. Gorham, who every moment expected to be belieged, and wrote to Halifax for fuc-cours; and that an Indian (of the St. John tribe) was executed for damning his excellency gen. Washington.
Capt. Gill, in a small privateer schooner from this

port, has taken and fent into Plymouth, a brigantine from Antigua bound for Europe, laden with rum and fugars. She was first taken by a Connecticut privateer, but the people role and took her, also had her in posfession three days before capt. Gill came up with her,

We hear a privateer from Salem has taken a brigantine from Cork, loaded with provisions for New-York, and fent her into fome port at the eastward.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the schooner Sally, capt. Reach, which lately went from Fiscataqua to Halifax, as a flag with some prisoners, was

en ler errivel nece a prize of, and all the lande put on board a man of war.

Yesterday se might was sent into this harbour, by the Lee, capt. Waters, a floop from the eastward, bound for Halifax, laden with cord wood.

We hear that a flow, laden with rum and fuster was carried into Cape-Anne last week, he

WATERTOWN, September 16.

All military commissions bearing date in the year of the king's reign, were, by two laws of this state, to have ceased on the 19th instant, unless altered in regard to fuch date, &c. But we hear the general court, to prevent a delay in the present military movements, in passing a resolve for continuing in force for a surther limited time, all fuch commissions, the aforesaid the notwithstanding.

Last Sunday se'nnight was taken and carried into

Gouldsborough, by two small boats, a brig from treland bound for Halifax, laden with beef, butter, &c. She parted company with 12 other provision vessels the on which she was taken, all bound for the above

The firing heard last Saturday morning was occasioned by the fale arrival of a fine prize thip of 300 tons at Cape-Anne. The contents of her cargo at prefent un-

N E W P O R T, September 16.

On the 3d of August, capt. Nathan Bull of this place, and Mr. Gideon Coggeshall of Middletown, with 11 other Americans, made their escape from Italiax in an open boat, in which they came round Cape Sable, crolled the bay of Fundy, and arrived at Beverley on the 14th of August, from whence capt. Buli was brought to town by land last Wednesday, in a very low state of health; by whom, and Mr. Coggethall, we learn that Halitax was left without one ship of war; that the wiole force they can raise there would amount to but 1500 men ; that a little before they came away a number of transports arrived from England, which brought out 300 head of cattle, but 93 of which lived through the passage, and those miserably thin.

By a letter from gen. Thompson, dated Aug. 5, Que, bee harbour, it appears, that he and our men, who have been long in captivity, were about to be fent to gen. Howe, to be landed in the states they belong to.

A vessel lately arrived at Dartmouth from Hispaniola brings a confirmation of a war between Spain and Portugal.

-, capt. Lever, belonging to New. The floop -York, arrived at Dartmouth last Thursday, in seven weeks from France, by whom we learn, that American veffels find a very free trade there, and that the French only waited for a declaration of independence from this country, when they were determined to thrike some a. pital blow.

We learn by the above vessel, that the carpenters were fo closely engaged in the thip yards, the could not procure a fingle hand to do one day's work on her; that Mr. Dean, from the most hon, the general congress, was at the French court; and that letters for the congrels from him came in this veffel, which were difpatched forward last Friday morning.

HARTFORD, September 16.

By a gentleman from Albany, fince our laft, we are informed, that gen. Schuyler had received intelligence by expreis from gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, that a heavy firing had been heard at that place, which continued, with fome intermissions, for several days, supposed to be between gen. Arnold, at the head of the American fleet on that station, and a party of the enemy; but as no return had been made to the general when the express came away, no further particulars have as yet been our

NEW-LONDON, September 13.

Yesterday returned here from a cruise the armed fchooner Spy, capt. Robert Niles, belonging to the state of Connecticut, and brought in with him the schooner Mary and Elizabeth, commanded by capt. Bruce, bound from Barbados to Halitax; her cargo confifts of 59 hogsheads of rum, and & ditto of sugar .-About 18 days ago capt. Niles took the thip Hope, capt. Quince, burthen 270 tons, bound from St. Vincent to London; her cargo confilts of 257 hogheads of fugar, 32 puncheons of rum, tome melalies, cocoa and coffee, and may be daily expected into tome port.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

In CONGRESS, September 16, 1776.

Refolwed, That eighty-eight battalions be enlitted as foon as possible, to serve during the present war, and that each state furnish their respective quotas in the sollowing proportion, viz.

| New-Hampshire | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
|----------------|-----|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| Maffachuletts- | Bay | | | | - | | | | | 15 | |
| Rhode-Island | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Connecticut | | - | | - | | - | | - | | 8 | |
| New-York | - | | - | | | | - | | - | 4 | |
| New-Jerfey | | - | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Penntylvania | - | | - | | • | | - | | • | 12 | |
| Delaware | - | | | | - | | | | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Maryland - | | - | | | | - | | | Ç. | 8 | |
| Virginia - | - | | | i. | | | - | | | 15 | |
| North-Carolin | a | - | | | | - | | - | | 9 | |
| South-Carolin | a | | - | | - | | - | | - | 6 | |
| Georgia - | | - | | _ | | - | | - | | 1 | |

That twenty dollars be given as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who shall enlift to ferve during the prefent war, unless fooner di-

Each non-

charged by congress.

That congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and folders who shall to engage in the service, and cantinue theich to the close of the war, or until ditcharged by congres, and to the representatives of such officers and foldiers at thall be flain by the enemy; fuch lands to be provided by the United States, and whatever expense thall be not ceffary to procure such land, the said expence shall be paid and borne by the States in the fame proportion the other expences of the war, viz.

| o a colonel | - | | | 500 | acres |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| a lieutenan | t-co | lonel | | 450 | ditto |
| a major | | | | 400 | ditto |
| a captain | | | - | 300 | ditto |
| a lieutenan | t - | - | | 200 | ditto |
| an enfien | | | 1 | 150 | ditto |
| commissioned | offic | er ar | id f | oldie | L 1 10 |

That the appointmen cancies (except general ments of the feveral flat arms, cloathing, and troops, according to t pence of the cloathing the foldiers, as ufual.

That all officers be c That it be recomme they take the most speed lifting their feveral q. o. for bounties be paid by where the foldier shall e That each foldier f from the time of their

Septei Refolved, That if ra or privates in the conpaid at the rate of eigh ration.

I hat the bounty and gress by a resolution o ragement to the officer in the army of the Un extend to all who are c the bounty of ten dolla received from the cont liftment, to be reckone dollars offered by faid That no officer in th held more than one co

in one capacity.

That the adjutants army be allowed the p have the rank of first ! In order to prevent be entitied to the land refolution of congress fame during the war,

Referved, I hat this any perion or perions an officer or fold er.

Extract of a letter fre " Last night a fire br med all that part of the my continue quiet, an Extra& of a letter from " Two accounts f most all Broadway wa by whom fet on fire i

culais. The old En both burnt, and fo de Extract of a letter f " We are lying ! gaged with the ener miles, one we had y honour, 1800 of or number; they had number of field piece off with imall loss of valuable man, a colo and a few privates; i fide loft, but you may

more than our's, as held, and three fine fight of the field of fhot, our turn certain of troops landed laft doubt you are great policition of the ener turn out to their adv good hearth and high

A pilet boat, mot fwivels, fitted out at turned from a cruis thips, one of which

To the Printers

I AM deeply aff which many of our a fingle legislature. meafure myteli; bu matter I prefumed contented to wait ti prove whether it w fee the very exper fatal.

, he science of go

and intricate as any ploy its thoughts t

community in a faf

wiflom of the most of the fate, as well tention of the pec-It is for this cause : Thucydides down particular reason i the country are far pollefled of commo to mention other and declentions, th government are ta thened with taxes, men and penfioner would foon faddie guardians from the ted the care of the to keep off unner great men, who m them, yet in matt wifdom and foref quaintance with the interes own cours aen, allied with must telting to community The affairs of

the laws, ordin

That the appointment of all officers and filling up vacancies (except general officers) be left to the governments of the feveral ftates, and that every state provide arms, cloathing, and every necessary for its quota of arms, according to the foregoing estimate; the exthe foldiers, as ufual.

That all officers be commissioned by congress.

That it be recommended to the several states, that they take the most speedy and effectual methods for enhiting their feveral q. o:as. That the money to be given for bounties be paid by the paymaster in the department where the foldier shall enlist.

That each foldier shall receive pay and subsistence

by the

and for

fu_bter

Asst of

to have

Estd to

to pre-

ents, in

further

aid like

ied into

treland,

cc. She

the day

e above

ccafioned

tons at

efent un.

his place,

with 12

fax in an

e croiled

the 14th

rought to

w- Hate of

learn that

the whole

but 1500

number of

ought out

rough the

g. 5, Que,

nt to gen.

Hispaniola

n and Por-

to New. , in feven

American

the French

e from this

ce fome ca.

carpenters

e could not

n her; that

d congreis

or the con

were dif.

nber 16.

laft, we are

intelligence

that a hea-

1 continued.

posed to be

nerican fleet

; but as no

the express

et been ou-

the armed

ging to the

ith him the

d by capt.

her cargo

of lugar .-

thip Hope,

om St. Vin-

hogheads'of

cocoa and

e port.

mber 24.

16, 1776.

be enlifted as

ent war, and

as in the fol-

Battalions.

15

- 4 - 12

9 6

ounty to each

ier, who fhall

eis fooner di -

ating lands in

s and folders

ntinue thereia

d by congres,

and foldiers as

o be provided

ce thall be ne-

cpence shall be

proportion as

100

10 acras.

acres ditto

ber 13.

16.

from the time of their enliftment, September 18, 1776.

Resolved, That if rations be received by the officers or privates in the continental army in money, they be paid at the rate of eight ninetieth parts of a dollar per

That the bounty and grants of land, offered by congress by a resolution of the 16th instant, 28 an encouragement to the officers and foldiers to engage to ferve in the army of the United States during the war, shall extend to all who are or faail be enlifted for that term, the bounty of ten dollars, which any of the foldiers have received from the continent on account of a former enlitment, to be reckoned in part payment of the twenty dollars offered by faid retolution.

That no officer in the continental army is allowed to held more than one commission, or to receive pay but

in one capacity. September 19, 1776.

That the adjutants of regiments in the statinental army be allowed the pay and rations have the rank of first lieutenants.

In order to prevent the officers and foldiers, who shall be entitled to the lands hereafter to be granted by the resolution of congress of the 16th, from disposing of the same during the war,

Refelved, I hat this congress will not grant lands to any person or persons claiming under the affignment of an officer or folder.

By order of the Congress, JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Extract of a letter from bead-quarters, Sept. 21, 1776.

"Last night a fire broke out in New-York, and confu-med all that part of the city near the River. The ene-my continue quiet, and a are githening our lines."

Extra& of a letter from Brunfwick, dated Sunday morning, balf paft four o'clock.

" Two accounts from New-York confirm, that almost all Broadway was burnt on Friday night, how or by whom fet on fire is unknown, as we have no particulars. The old English and Lutheran churches are both burnt, and fo down to White-hali."

Extract of a letter from camp, at Mount-Mifflin, Settember 15, 1776.

"We are lying here, hourly expecting to be engaged with the enemy; there has been feveral fkirmines, one we had yetterday, which has done us great honour, 1800 of our in attacked nearly the fame number; they had the advantage of us by the number of field pieces, by had, however we beat them eff with small loss on our fide; our greatest loss is a calculated from New England a captain valuable man, a colonel from New England, a captain, and a few privates; it is not known yet what the other fide loft, but you may reasonably think it must be much more than our's, as they were obliged to leave us the held, and three fine field-pieces; our camp is within fight of the field of action, and nearly within cannon that, our turn certainly will be next, as a great number of troops landed last night within four miles of us. No doubt you are greatly alarmed at New York being in policilion of the enemy, but depend upon it, it will not turn our to their advantage; we are in general in pretty good heath and high spirits."

A pilet boat, mounting one two pounder and a few fwivels, fitted out at Baltimore in Maryland, is just returned from a cruste, having taken two large fugar

thips, one of which is fafe arrived:

To the Printers of the Pennjylvania Journal.

I AM deeply affected to find the reluctance with which many of our principal people receive the plan of a fingle legislature. I confess I never was fully in the measure myself; but distrusting my own judgment in a matter I presumed others had better considered, I was contented to wait till some trial of the expedient would prove whether it was an improvement or not. I now fee the very experiment will be milchievous, if not

, he science of government is undoubtedly as sublime and intricate as any subject the human mind can employ its thoughts upon. To conduct the affairs of a community in a fafe and fuccessful was requires all the wifton of the most learned and expected members of the fate, as well as the vigilance and particular attention of the peculiar deputies of the whole people. It is for this cause a compound form of government has It is for this cause a compound form of government has generally had the clogiums of the best writers, from Thucyclides down to the present day. But a more particular reason is this. The body of the people in the country are farmers, men of a moderate education, possessed of common sense, and sew of them much read in the history, or politics, even of their own, not to mention other is, from whose rises, revolutions, and declentions, the great landmarks of legislation and government are taken. To prevent their being bur-thened with taxes, to furnish livings for hosts of placemened with taxes, to turnish livings for holds of place-men and pensioners, which a government of great men would foon faddie them with, a proper number of guardians from their own class is indispensably neces-lary, and to this body the wisdom of ages has commit-ted the care of the people's purse-strings. Now, though these common farmers are more interested and inclined to keen of unnecessary taxes than the learnest and to keep off unnecessary taxes, than the learned and great men, who might more probably enjoy a feeling of them, yet in matters where all are alike concerned, the wildom and forefight of perions, who have a long acquaintance with the history and manners of mankind, the interest prejudices, views and connections of our own course, and all others we may or should be allied with must we thout a doubt be extremely intesting to community.

The affairs of a large state are many and important.
The laws ordinances and regulations aught to be

the laws, ordinances, and regulations ought to be

grounded on the stable principles of natural and politic law, and as well as possible adapted to the habits and innocent prepossessions of the people. Regularity and a good discipline should be aimed at in every station and fituation of life, but how few are there to be found capable of bringing large bodies of men into a decorous mode of behaviour towards each other. Men busied with the common concerns of rural or mercantile life can hardly find leifure to acquaint themselves with all the requifites which render men judges of the expedience or danger of every article proposed to form a code of laws. Nothing can more embarrais a people, nothing can render them more litigious and unhappy, than an incoherent, implicate and discordant system of juriforudence. The best sembly of farmers, merchants and mechanics (conficulty of farmers, merchants and mechanics (conficulty of farmers, old hardly be equal to the task of framing regular digest.

Some answer to this, Can we not put the wise and learned man into the house of allembly, as well as into

learned man into the house of assembly, as well as into a legislative council? And shall we not have all the benefits of his great talents in the one case that we should in the other? I answer, by no means. The legislature, in which there may probably be one hundred members, will, at a moderate estimate, contain ten to fifteen fuch men as would be chosen counsellors; a few hands become pleaders, speakers, or managers, in legislative as well as judiciary courts, and though fourteen of the highest supposed number might easily penetrate the scheme of the speaker, yet it might, (and probably too often falls out) that having much credit in the house, and a perfect knack at applying himself to fon, pre-judice, and interest, he might carry as a sestion he pleased, of which none but his equals had a tolerable comprehension; whereas were the great mangler of tropes, figures, and diffimilar parallels, to throw out his rhetoric in the small company, he would be heard with distaste and answered with contempt.

The people at large, as well as those who are, and ever ought to be, the guillians of their purses, are generally honest. All periters ascribe integrity to plebeians. i. e. common and the general particular history of managing. Another important consideration is forward of kind. Another important confideration in favour of a legislative council is, that the honest countryman, in his deliberations, is always guided by what appears RIGHT to him, never weighing fo critically the probable confequences of any proposed measure. The

contemplating of well informed rewifer of laws may allow it to a right, but totally inexpedient.

Finall population, that a wife, different, and well instruction but of men is as necessary to pass. laws as another fet of men learned in them, is to explain and apply them; for if there be a great want of learning in their compilation, all the learning in the world will be nonplused to make them speak the same language throughout, in detect of which, instead of being a faje caftle, they will become a pitfall and a fnare.

A legislative council, behaving as may rationally be expected, will command the respect of the people, give a firmness to the government; and what is of some im. portance, avoid suspicious innovation and deviation from the mode that has long pleafed mankind, that now pleases all our fifter states, and has so many powerful partizans among ourselves, that in no ther question upon the proposed form are the fries of free and equal government fo much divided.

I conclude with observing that, in the few hints I have haftily thrown out, I have candidly suggested what I think important to the public. I wish for nothing but a cool confideration of the merits of the cause. If i am right I wish my country may be benefited by the publication of my fentiments; if wrong, I hope the other fide of the question will be set in I want and strong a fide of the question will be set in I myfelf a convert to the better of

Magnus amicus Socrates, magnus amicus Plato. Major vero veritas.

DEMOPHILUS. ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 3.

Extract of a letter, dated at Head Quarters, September 17, 1776.

" We are now encamped between York and King's-Bridge, on very advantageous heights, and have formed our lines from the North-river to a creek, that makes out of East-river, running up to King's Bridge. Soon after we came to New-York, there was a council held by the general officers, and the question was put, whether New-York was tenable against the king's forces; it was carried in the negative. Three days ago the whole of our troops evacuated New-Yor and the day before yesterday the king's troops land, about three miles below this, where there were two brigades station-

ed, who abandoned their posts with precipitation. Yesterday morning the regulars came within half a mile of our lines, and made a ftand; a few of our fcouts, who were out, attacked, and drove them off; in two hours after about 2,000 of them returned; gen. Beall for the companies of rifle-men, under the command major Mantz, who attacked them; immediately gen. Washington reinforced, with the remainder of our brigade, together with col. Weedon's regiment from Virginia, major Price's three independent companies, and one regiment of Rhode-Islanders-never did troops go to the field with greater cheerfulness and alacrity---when there began a heavy fire on both fides; it continued about one hour, when our brave fouthern troops disloged them from their posts; the enemy rallied, and our men beat them the second time; they railied again, our troops drove them the third time, and were nushing on the hour troops were ordered to got on an eminence, and our troops were ordered to retreat, the general confidering there might be a large number of the enemy behind the hill concealed, which was the cafe-- we were informed by a prifoner, that our men took, there were about 8 or 10,000 concealed.

From the number of the enemy that I faw lay on the field dead and wounded, I think their loss must be three or four times ours. I have not yet been able to get a full account or our loss, only of our brigade, which is as follows---capt. Lowe wounded through both his thighs, twelve privates wounded and three missing--major Leech, of col. Weedon's regiment, received three balls through his belly; more is the pity, for never was a braver hero; he stood the field with the greatest bra field, who diftinguished himself at Buncker's-hill, as

well as in this engagement; he will be interred to day with all the honours of war .-- From our present fitte. tion, it is firmly my opinion we shall give them a teel drubbing, in case the Yankeys will fight with as 153

much spirit as the southern troops.

As near as I can collect, our loss, killed, wounded, and taken, amounts to fifty men. We expect every hour when the general engagement will come on, and if we prove successful, the campaign will be settled for this prefent year.

Gen. Washington gave great applause to our Maryland troops, for their gallant behaviour welterday.'

Extract of a letter from Philadelphta, Sept. 25, 1776.

"By a lift of prisoners taken on Long-Mand, and fent up by gen. Howe to gen. Washington, it opears, that of the Maryland troops, there are one optain, eight lieutenants, and two ensigns, in the enemies possession, to wit. Capt. Daniel Bowie, wounded; lieutenants William Steret, William kidgely, Hatch Dent, Walter Muse, Samuel Wright, Joseph Butler, wounded, Edward Praul, I dward de Courty: ensigns lames ed, Edward Praul, I dward de Courcy; enfigns James Fernandes, William Courts

" Congress have taken measures for the redemption of the prifoners taken on Long-Island, and it is expected that an exchange will take place in a few weeks."

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Od. 2, 1776.

T O R I E S, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Englishman, about fix feet high, a very strong well made man, ruddy complexion, has short brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, stockings, shoes, and an old hat.

ALEXANDER M'CRAW, a Scotchman, a well made man, about five feet nine inches high, had on a coarfe hunting thirt and leather breeches, a pair of ftriped trouters, and pale blue yarn ftockings, a pair of shoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNITH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting thirt with pockets in the fides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white stockings, a brown furtout coat, and

ROBERTSON, YORK, a Pennsylvanian, pretends to have some knowledge in physic, about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a short brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, shoes

and flockings. ROBERT TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured furtout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth close brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of fustian breeches, several pair of ribbed yarn stockings, shoes and hat.

THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Inglishman, about five feet fix inches high, a flim made man, and very pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted

ftockings, shoes and hat. STEPHEN SYSNE inches high, a well pr his chin, short dark eni anian, five feet five a dimple in g fhirt, 2 brown shalloon jacket, leath, breeches, and a pair of trousers, stockings, shoes, and clarge hat.

Whoever takes up and fecures the above persons, fo that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-fix dollars for all of them.

Per order,

R. RIDGELY, clk,

CONVENTION.

September 13, 1776. RESOLVED, That the re-

strictions laid on the price of salt by the resolve of Convertion of the 6th of July last, and the faid refolve, that no future lin be made by this or a future Con tion, or by any committees of observation of this state, in the price of any falt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the faid or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter feveral vessels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clk.

RESOLVED, That a public falt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and mether on the sea board of this province; and that the faid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of fuch persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any fum of public money, not exceeding the furn of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the faid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the faid works.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk. COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

A L L persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on falt-works, agreeable to the above rejolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order, G. DUVALL, clk.

PRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY O

September 27, 1776. By virtue of a decree of the high court of chan-cery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the feal of the faid court, August 11, 1775, will be fold, the first Monday in December next, on the premises, several tracts or parcels of land, Iving near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Costin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died feifed thereof; which faid lands descended to Henry Coffin, his fon and heir at law, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, to whom the subscriber was appointed guardian by the juffices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for fale, and for the payment and fatisfaction of a large fum of money by the subscriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthony Bacen, Efq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the subscriber, as security for the aforesaid Henry ' oftin, deceased, given, he is by faid decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the faid land, or any part thereof, in ter fimple, to any person or persons who shall or may puchase the same, saving and referving all just right and title of the faid Henry Costin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the fame, fo that he, the, or they, prof cute the fame within fix months rext after he, she, or they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an aft of assembly of this province in such case lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, on giving bond and security the same. JOSHUA CLARK.

October 2, 1776. WHEREAS the subscriber, belonging to a sleop of which a certain Abner Ely is kipper, was hove overboard on the 7th day of September last by the faid Ely, who, out of a bloody defign, as he supposes, while he was struggling for life, ftruck him feveral blows, which ob ged him to get ashore. In the interim, said Ely, with a certain John Robertson, being in Hooper's Straights, Maryland, fet fail and went off with his cash and cloaths. Ely is of the New-light persuasion, about five feet fix or feven inches high, and wears white cloaths and hat; the floop is about feven tons burden, has a pump in the larboard ade of the cabin, a white main-fail and black gib. Whoever will fecure him fo that he be brought to justice, on applying to me, at Mr. David Weems's, Herring-Bay, shall have five poured to and all reasonable ex-

HUGH M'CREE. his vessel in Pocomoke September laft.

Annapolis, Oftober 2, 1776. FOR the ease of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is hereby given, that I will attend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Menday the 21st day of this instant October; at Mr. Samuel Mansell's, on Tuesday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thursday the 31st; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's due &c. As the time is long elapsed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the subscriber begs that all persons concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforesaid, and discharge the several claims against them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his for Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by THOMAS DEALE, fheriff.

October 1, 1776 THE subscriber wants to hire a sober man for an oftler, and to do any other bufiness as oceasion may require. Any person inclinable to serve in this capacity may apply to William Reynolds in Annapolis. If he writes a good hand, he will be more agreeable. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

R AN away this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named lessery about fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a large scar on his left cheek: had on when he went away, an old Irish li-nen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a sky blue shag waittcoat, the back part of which is gray German serge and a spotted swanfkin waistcoat; he also took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said negro shall be entitled to the all ve reward.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

JOSEPH IRELAND.

September 25, 1776. CTRAYED or STOLEN from the fubscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near West River, on or about the 16th instant, a dark brown or black mare, about fourteen hands high, has no perceivable brand, her feet are galled by wearing iron fetters, has a long fwitch tail, and her mane hangs on both fides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the faid mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall be paid twenty shillings currency reward, and no questions asked.

ANNE HARWOOD.

HERE is at the plantation of Vachel Johnson, in Amne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a horse between a chesnut and a bay, branded on the off buttock &, bald face, and white hind feet; has no shoes, and is about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him age proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of William Doveler, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a fray, a bay mare, about fourteen ed on the near thigh HO. The hands high, one white foot, fix faddle spots, brandmay have her again on proving property

September 16, 1776. BE S O L D, HE ship LOVELY POLLY, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Chester-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May laft, compleatly finished, with masts, yards, tops, caps, and trusseltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will fail fast. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the subscriber, living where the fhip now lays.

MATTHEW AIKEN.

Patuxent, Marvland, Sept. 7, 1776. A LL persons indebted to the estate of capt, Hen-ry Carroll, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the faid estate is indebted, are defired to make their claims known to

GEO. & A. BISCOE, admrs.

September 6, 1776. OST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and fundry papers, of use to no other person but the ewner; there was also a set of bills of exchange in faid book, drawn by Meff. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of Lon-

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

don, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds fterl. Whose-ever hands it has fallen into. by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions aked.

DAVID WEEMS.

NY person who is qualified to teach reading, A writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his fobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite Alexandria.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776. OST, on Monday the 5th ink. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the faid watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for fale please to Rop it.

JAMES MAWE.

just published, and to be fold at the Printing-office, OCEEDINGS

ON TION

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND. Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 218 of June, 1776.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

HE benevolent people of this city, and coun. ty, are earnestly requested to fend all the old feets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, faffafras, feneca and black fnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose. R. TOOTELL, S. M.

August 26, 1776, To be fold by the fubscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Cal vert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cath, HE remaining part of the deceased's estate; consisting of some houshold furniture, live

Rock, and a number of other things that may be he ceffary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be feen and bought cheap by applying to the Subscriber. And if the above things should not be sturday the fifth day of October next, shey the

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor, one who are indebted to the above effate, All p er to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as foon as possible, as he intends moving fome distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentle. men, to enable him to fettle up the above effate on or before that time.

July 23, 1776 O be fold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church freet, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown fugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

R AN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented fervant man named GEORGE BRA-NAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a flim man about five feet feven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen thirt and troufers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Wheever apprehends the faid fervant fo that he my be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, it brought home, by ROBERT KEY.

POUNDS REWARD. Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776. R AN away last night, two servant men, iz.
STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has

been four years in the country, a miner, born is Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the fmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied; had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linky ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented fervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the bufiness, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a four look, finall eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one ofnabrig thirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with seeves, as old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up faid fervants and brings them home, or fecures them fo that the subscriber geo them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows. DENTON JACQUE

Annapolis, June 19. 1776 WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such s person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

HOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the feventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-fixth day of July, 1775.

RULES and ART ment of the TROOP in pay by and at the America.

(XXXII YEAD

In CONGRI RESOLVED, HAT fr

the follow mies of articles heretofor they are hereby repeal

Art. 1. THA f e in the army of the Un his acceptance of his and regulations. Art. 2. It is earnest

foldiers diligently to a ficers and toldiers wh verently at any place missioned officers, be martial, there to be by the prefident; if diers, every perion fo forfeit one fixth of a next pay; for the fee feit a like fum, but b and for every like o manner; which mon the use of the fick fo which the offender be Art. 3. Whatfoeve dier thall use any pro cur the penalties exp it a commissioned offi ing or fwearing, he

every tuch offence tw Art. 4. Every char giment, company, to himtelt from the fa garrifon (excepting ience) shall be brou not exceeding one n pay during his abfer court martial fhall

S E Art. 1. Whatfoe to use traiterous or thority of the Unite the legislature of an may be quartered. cashiered; if a non thad tuffer tuch pur him by the fentence

dri. 2. Any of himtelf with conten ral, or other comma United States, or fl or difhonour, fhall of his offence, by th

Art. 3. Any offi eaufe or join in an company or regime other troop or cor States, or in any pa any pretence what other punishment flicted.

Any or foidier, who being does not use his uti or coming to the does not without d commanding office tial with death, or of the offence.

Art. 5. Any off Superior officer, or or offer any violen of his office, on a obey any lawful co fuffer death, or fu ing to the nature of by the fentence of

Art. 1. Every btates, shall at the days afterwards; of the forces of thail, by the office manding officer of was inhifted, be peace, or chief m rate, not being an eannot be had to advocate, and in oath, or affirmatio taking an wath :be United States and jaithfully again forver ; and to obje congrejs, and the e

me by them.

ANNAPOLIS: by FREDERICK GREEN.

oun. e old

ently tions etor's n the merly a and e pur-

rust be dried. black

S. M.

velling in Cal.

it cafh.

eftate:

e, live

be ne

which

g to the

not be

er next,

xecutor.

e effate

ge their

moving

e it well

e gentle.

eftate on

1776

Church.

quantity

lugar by

n the city

tant July,

GE BRA-

Ireland, a

nigh, very

n when he

ers, an old

uch worn:

at he may

gs reward

ble charges

ERT KEY.

ARD.

ly 1, 1776. en, iz.

onvice, has

er, born in

5 feet 5 or

ed with the

s hair tied;

en fhirt and

untry linfey

kles, and a

t, has bees

n in Wales,

een brought with the dif-

complexion

curled black

eaks brokes

one ofnabrig

jacket, one

h fleeves, 18

ringst

ibicriber get

s from home

s. for each

what the law

JACQUES:

ne 19. 1776

DIATELY,

ds waiting #

and. Such &

of a place,

riven, by ap-

pound is

LINEN

pound for

reasurer of the

ant attendance

lis, to give in

the Provincial

th day of De-

buckles.

T H B 1 Nº 1622.) 155 MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T OCTOBER 10, 1776.

RULES and ARTICLES for the better government of the TROOPs raised, or to be raised and kept in pay by and at the expence of the United States of America.

In CONGRESS, September 20, 1776.

RESOLVED, HAT from and after the publication of the following articles, in the respective armies of the United States, the rules and articles by which the faid armies have heretofore been governed shall be, and they are hereby repealed.

By order of Congress, JOHN HANCOCK, prefident.

SECTION I.

Art. 1. THA f every officer who shall be retained in the army of the United States shall, at the time of his acceptance of his commission, subscribe these rules and regulations.

Art. 2. It is earneftly recommended to all officers and foldiers diligently to attend divine service: And all officers and foldiers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court martial, there to be publicly and feverely reprimanded by the prefident; if non commissioned officers or foldiers, every perion to offending thall for his first offence forfeit one fixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence he shall not only forfeit a like fum, but be confined for twenty-four hours; and for every like offence shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money to forfeited shall be applied to the use of the fick foldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

Art. 3. Whatfoever non-commissioned officer or foldier thail ute any prophane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and if a commissioned officer be thus guilty of prophane curling or (wearing, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence two thirds of a dollar.

Art. 4. Every chaplain who is commissioned to a regiment, company, troop, or garrison, and shall absent himself from the faid regiment, company, troop, or garrifon (excepting in case of fickness or leave of abfence) shall be brought to a court martial, and be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence, or be discharged, as the said court martial shall judge most proper.

SECTION II.

Art. 1. Whatfoever officer or foldier shall presume to use traiterous or difrespectful words against the authority of the United States in congress assembled, or the legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer he shall be caffiiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he fhail iuffer tuch punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the fentence of a court martial.

dri. 2. Any officer or foldier who shall behave himself with contempt or difrespect towards the general, or other commander in chief of the forces of the United States, or shall speak words tending to his hurt or dishonour, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court martial.

Art. 3. Any officer or foldier who shall begin, excite,

eause or join in any mutiny or sedition in the troop, company or regiment to which he belongs, or in any other troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatfoever, shall fuffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be in-

Art. 4. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or foldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by a court martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature

art. 5. Any officer or foldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatfoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall fuffer death, or fuch other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the fentence of a court martial.

SECTION III.

Art. 1. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, who shall inlist himself in the service of the United btates, shall at the time of his so inlisting, or within six days afterwards, have the articles for the government of the forces of the United States read to him, and thail, by the officer who inlifted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which be was inlitted, be taken before the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or where recourse eannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following with or additional to the civil magistrate. oath, or affirmation, if confcientiously scrupulous about wking an wath :-

I fwear or affirm [as the case may be] to be true to the United States of America, and to ferve them bonefly and jaithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatforver ; and to objerve and obey the orders of the continental congress, and the orders of the generals and officers fet over me by them.

Which justice or magistrate is to give the officer a certificate, fignifying that the man inlisted did take the faid oath or affirmation.

Art. 2. After a non-commissioned officer or foldier shall have been duly inlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be allowed of as sufficient, which is not figned by a field-officer of the regiment into which he was inlifted, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is in the same state.

SECTION IV.

Art. 1. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop or company, shall, upon the notice given to him by the commissary of musters, or from one of his deputies, affemble the regiment, troop or company under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered.

Art. 2. Every colonel, or other field officer, commanding the regiment, troop or company, and actually reliding with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and foldiers, in such numbers and for so long a time as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the fervice; but no non-commissioned officer or foldier shall, by leave of his captain, or inferior officer commanding the troop or company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in fix months, nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time from their troop or company, excepting some extraordinary occasion shall require it, of which occasion the field officer prefent with and commanding the regiment, is to be the

judge.

Art. 3. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment, troop or company there present shall give to the commissary certificates signed by himself, fignifying how long such officers who shall not appear at the faid muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence; in like manner the commanding officer of every troop or company shall give certificates, fignifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private foldiers; which reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster rolls opposite to the names of the respective absent officers and foldiers: The faid certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be remitted by the commissary to the congress as speedily as the distance of place will admit.

Art. 4. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court martial of having figned a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer or private sol-

dier, fhall be cashiered.

Art. 5. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the figning of the muster rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall upon proof made thereof by two witnesses before a general court martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the fervice of the

Art. 6. Any commissary, who shall be convicted of having taken money, or any other thing, by way of gratification on the mustering any regiment, troop or company, or on the figuing the muster rolls, shall be dis-placed from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment under the United States.

Art. 7. Any officer who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a foldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

SECTION V.

Art. 1. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the congress, or any committee thereof, to the commander in chief of the forces of the United States, or to any his superior officer authorised to call for fuch returns, of the state of the regiment, troop or company, or garrison, under his command, or of arms, ammunition, cloathing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

Art. 2. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop or independent company, or garrison of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit to the commander in chief of the American forces, and to the congress, an exact, return of the state of the regiment troop, independent company, or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the rea-son tor, and time of, their absence: Whoever shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted the fending fuch returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court martial.

SECTION VI.

All officers and foldiers, who having received part or having been duly inlifted in the fervice of the United States, shall be convicted of having deserted the fame, shall fuffer death, or fuch other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 2. Any non-commissioned officer or foldier, who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop or company, or from any detachment with which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court martial.

Art. 3. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall inlift himself in any other regiment, troop or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or

company, in which he last ferved, on the penalty of being reputed a deferter, and fuffering accordingly : And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain fuch non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last ferved, he, the faid officer fo offending, shall by a court martial be cashiered.

Art. 4. Whatfoever officer or foldier shall be convicted of having advised or perfuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall fuffer fuch punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the fentence of a court martial.

SECTION VII.

Art. 1. No officer or foldier shall use any reproachful or prove. ing speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a foldier, imp ifoned, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

Art. 2. No officer or foldier shall presume to send a challenge to any other officer or foldier, to fight a duel, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered, if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporal punishment, at the discretion of a court martial.

Art. 3. If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard, shall knowingly and willingly fuffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger: And likewise all seconds, promoters and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed as principals, and be

punished accordingly.

Art. 4. All officers, of what condition foever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, trays and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers to prison, till their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whofoever shall refuse to obey fuch officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his fword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Art. 5. Whatsoever officer or foldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and foldiers are hereby discharged of any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage, which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the orders of congreis, and done their duty as good foldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

SECTION VIII.

Art. 1. No futtler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of foldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine fervice or fermon, on the penalty of being difmified from all future futtling.

Art. 2. All officers, foldiers and futtlers, shall have full liberty to bring into any of the forts or garrifons of the United American States, any quantity or species of provisions, eatable or drinkable, except where any contract or contracts are or shall be entered into by congress, or by their order, for furnishing su h provisions, and with respect only to the species of provisions so contracted for.

Art. 3. All officers commanding in the forts, barracks, or garrifons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at the market price, as they shall be answered for their

Art. 4. No officers commanding in any of the garrifons, forts or barracks of the United States, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls let out to futtlers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others; nor by their own authority, and for their private advantage, shall they lay any duty or impention upon, or be interested in the fale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life, which are brought into the garrison, fort or barracks, for the use of the foldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the fervice.

SECTION IX.

Art. 1. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrifons, or on a march, shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power redress all such abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or foldier under his command; if upon complaint made to him of officers or foldiers beating or otherwise ill treating any person; of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kind of riots, to the disquieting of the good people of the United States; he, the faid commander, who shall refuse or omit to fee justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offender's pay shall enable him or them, shall, upon proof thereof, be punished by a general court martial, as if he himself had committed the crimes or diforders complained of.

SECTION X.

Art. 1. Whenever any officer or foldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the persons or property of the good people of any of the United American states, fuch as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop or party, to which the perion or perions to accured thall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to ule his utmost endeavours to deliver over such accused 156 person or persons to the civil magistrate; and likewise to be siding and assisting to the efficers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring them to a trial. If any commanding efficer or officers shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforetaid, to deliver over such a cuted person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

Art. 2. No officer shall protect any person from his creditors, on the pretence of his being a soldier, nor any non commissioned officer or soldier, who does not actually do all duries as such, and no farther than is allowed by a resolution of congress, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1775: Any officer offending herein, being convicted thereof before a court martial,

shell be cashiered.

SECTION XI.

Ait. 1. If any officer shall think himself to be wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the general, commanding in chief the forces of the United States, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and either by himself or the board of war, to make report to congress thereupon, in order to receive surther directions.

Art. 2. If any inferior officer or foldier shall think himself wronged by his captain, or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial: But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the said general court martial.

SECTION XII.

Art. 1. Whatsoever commissioned essicer, store-keeper or commissary, shall be convicted at a general court-martial of having sold, (without a proper order for that purpose) embezzled, misapplied; or wisfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, cloathing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the United States to be spoiled or damaged, the sold officer, store-keeper or commissary so offending, shall, at his own charge, make good the loss or damage, shall moreover torseit all his pay and be dismissed from the service.

Art. 2. Whatfoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be convicted at a regimental court martial of having soid, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him to be employed in the service of the United States, shall, if a non-commissioned officer, be reduced to a private centinel, and shall besides softer corporal punishment, in the same manner as a private centiael so offending, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

[To be continued.]

H A G U E, July 11.

Letters from Canton, in China, mention the great barbarity which the French have exercifed upon the island of Berneo, in November last, it seems that in December, 1772, Mons. Le Veyer de Buzidon, commander of the forile, with some of the crew, had been killed by the inhabitants of the above siles; and to be revenged for this, Mons. Trobitant went thither with two frigates, Lindiscreet and Labadine, attacked the isle, murdered about three hundred, without distinction of age or sex; some hundreds were thrown into the sea, besides several hundreds killed and wounded in the engagement; they have carried off about thirty vessels of the inhabitants to a considerable amount, destroyed their sisheries, and burned all the effects, which they could not bring on board their vessels.

LONDON, July 11. Extract of a letter from Portimouth, July 9.

"Since my last arrived at this port the John and Elizabeth, scott, from Gallipoly, and the Anne, Shapter, from ditto, who inform us, that on their passage, the thirtieth of June, they saw a steet of French ships, consisting of sisteen, viz. ten frigates, two two deckers, a snow, a brigantine, and a large cutter, off Lisbon, all under French colours; and on the second of July saw another sleet, consisting of ten frigates, under the same colours.

They write from Minorca, that not only fort St. Philip's, but all the fortresses on that island have been lately repaired, and put in a proper state of desence, pursuant to orders from England.

July 12. Yesterday his majesty signed instructions, which were immediately sealed and sent off express to Portsmouth, for general Howe in America.

Letters from Berlin advise, that a messenger was just arrived from Petersburgh, that there was a report that a very dangerous conspiracy had been discovered; the aim of it was against the life of the empress, and to place the grand duke on the throne, but it had been discovered by an intercepted paper. There were only three persons supposed to be privy to it, and they were all fied.

The following letter was received yesterday from Mr. Charles Barns, commander of the mow Blake, in the service of government, dated Cadiz bay, June 20. Yesterday morning I chated an American ship, of about two hundred and fifty tons, into this bay, but cannot take her, it being a foreign port. I never was more surprized in my life, when I found there were three American privateers riding here at single anchor, and a number of their merchant vessels loading and unloading at the quays. A large Spanish seet of men of war are sailed from this piace, but to what part I cannot learn, all manner of business being conducted here with the greatest mystery."

A letter from Gibratar fays, that a fhip from Alicant was put in there, the mafter of which reports, that foon after he failed, he met three American veffels under spanish colours, failing for the above port, under convoy of two spanish men of war, who had met them on their passage, in order to protect them from being tenzed by the English cruizers.

A letter from Ladiz, dated June 12, fays that the fleet whi h failed from thence about a fortnight ago, were bound to the coast of New England, where they

are to have orders, from the congress, to act in conjunction with a French fleet, which were to join them

July 16. In the examination which Mr. Burke has lately made, with the greate'll attention, into the flate of the manufactures of this country, he has found that the loss of the North-American trade is principally made up by a prodigious increase of exports to Rusha, particularly in the hard ware branch and in coarse woollens. There is a great commerce lately opened from that empire to the Black sea, by which route, it is supposed, our fabrics have found their way in great quantities into Persia.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 31, fays, it is now no longer a fecret that the Spanish squadron, commanded by admiral Gaston, is to act against the Moors; he is to be joined by a French squadron: they are to act in conjunction, with a view of giving the Insidels a satal blow.

July 20. Eir Thomas Rich, in his majefty's fhip Enterprize, met with a French fleet, of two ships of the line and several frigates, commanded by the duke of Chartres. The French bore down upon her, and the admiral hailed the Enterprize, and defired the captain to come on board immediately; to which he replied, that if the admiral had any thing to communicate to him he might come on board the Enterprize, as he should not go out of his ship. The duke insisted that he should or he would fink him; and the French ships accordingly pointed their guns at the Enterprize; but Sir Thomas Rich, regardless of their hoffile threats and preparations, declared that he never received orders but from his own admiral, and that they were at liberty to fire whenever they pleafed, as he positively would not go on board; upon which the duke of Chartres admired his spirited conduct and begged it as a favour that he would do him the honour of coming on board, as he wished much to be acquainted with him; Sir Thomas immediately went, and was received with the utmost respect by all the officers.

Admiralty-effice, June 8. Admiral Shuldham transmits the following account, which he had received from capt. I yringham Howe, of his engagement in the Glafgow, with five armed thips and vessels of the rebels, viz.

viz.
"On Saturday the 6th of April, 1776, at two A.M. Block-island then bearing N. W. about eight leagues, we discovered a fleet on the weather beam, confifting of feven or eight fail, tacked and stood towards them, and foon precived them to be two or three large ships, and other iquare rigged vessels, turned all hands to quarters, hauled up the maintail, and kept standing on to the N. W. with a light breeze, smooth water, the fleet then coming down before it. At half palt two a large brig came within hail, and feemed to hefitate about giving any answer, but still kept standing towards us; and on being asked what other ships were in company with her, they answered, the Columbus and Alfred, a twenty-two gun frigate, and almost immediately a hand grenadoe was thrown out of her top. We exchanged our broadfides; the then that a-head, and lay on our bow, to make room for a large ship, with a top light, to come on our broadfide, and another ship ran under our stern, raked as she passed, and then luit up on our lee-beam, whilst a brig took her station on our larboard quarter; and a floop kept altering her station occafionally. At four the station of every vessel was altered, as the two ships had dropt on each quarter, and a brig kept a-ftern, giving a continual fire. Bore away, and made away to Rhode-island, with the whole fleet within musket shot on our quarters and stern. Got two stern chase guns out in the cabin, and kept giving and receiving a very warm fire. At daylight perceived the rebel ficet to confift of two thips, two brigs, and a floop, and a large ship and a snow, which kept to wind-ward as soon as the action began. At half past fix the fleet hauled their wind, and at feven tacked and flood to the S. S. W. We had one man killed, and three wounded by the mulquetry from the enemy."

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

The humble and dutiful petition of the freemen, freebolders, citizens, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants of the city of CORK.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freemen, freeholders, citizens, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants, of the city of Cork, beg leave to approach your majesty with a state of our feelings on the present criss of our foreign and domestic affairs, conscious that, however dubious the success, and whatever the event, it is the privilege and duty of a loyal, manly, and free people, to conduct truth to the foot of the throne, where her voice may be distinguished from that of corruption, interest, and adulation. We think ourselves particularly called upon at this time to declare our sentiments, lest your majesty should be influenced, by an address now surreptitiously preparing here, purporting to be the act of this corporation, and affecting to convey the real sense of this ancient, loyal, and opulent city.

The present unnatural dispute with America, originally grounded on the most arbitrary claims of former ministers, progressively sustained by the usurpations of fucceeding administration, and most impolitically carried on by the present, cannot but fill us with the most gloomy and alarming apprehensions in the pursuit of an inexpedient, unnecessary, and perhaps illegal power of taxation, over a bold, numerous, experienced, free and distant people; we have seen our armies defeated, our fame tarnished, and our revenue exhausted, our American trade totally destroyed, which formed the broadest basis of British wealth and prosperity; our West-India trade, dependent on America for supplies of provisions and lumber, mouldering into ruin, and our African commerce, intimately connected with that of the West-Indics, almost totally annihilated; our national honour lowered to the dust by an introduction of foreign mercenaries to fight our domestic quarrels on the most unequitable and disadvantageous terms, and the glory of the British arms for ever sullied by the newly adopted mode of piratical war, which in the destruction of many unoffending maritime cities of America, di splays a spirit of dark revenge and gloomy depredation, unprecedented in the annals of any enlightened age or polished nation. Whatever may be the event of this expensive and dreadful contest, it must be alike fatal to the victor and the vanquished; nothing can remain to either but poverty, ruin and defolation.

As members of your majefty's widely extended dominions, we must there in this general mais of public

calamity; as members of this opulent and commercial city, and natives of this maritime and lately rifing king. dom, we find ourselves more particularly interested.

Our linen trade, the great support of the nation, is in Our linen trade, the great tapport of the nation, is in imminent danger, it feels the want of its usual main, and the extreme dearness of flax-feed, now no longer up. plied from the colonies, but with great difficulty and at prodigious expence, scantly imported from the nor. thern parts of Europe. The lumber trade, which en. abled us to carry on the export of provisions from our fouthern provinces, is almost entirely ruined. Co. merce is a mighty chain, in which the weakness of a fingle link destroys the union and strength of the whole Thus have all the other parts of our commerce fentily declined by their connection with those already enunow defenceles kingdom, deprived of almost all its fipulated force, and left an easy prey to the first invade, When we throw our eyes on the continent, and behod the prodigious power and warlike preparations of our dangerous neighbours and usual enemies, we cannot but shudder at the humiliating comparison. We thus, sin, have prefumed to fubmit to your royal and benignant consideration, a small part of the manifold grievance under which we labour; one of the great axioms of our law places an easy remedy in your majesty's hands, to be employed in the national interest without any injury to the prerogative, or any diminution to your majety; personal honour; "The king can do no wrong," is that great rule we allude to, which preserving the sovereign dignity from infult confults the rights of freedom without the danger of anarchy, and by transferring faults from the supreme executive power to those officially employed in administration, determines a mode of responsibility, which has ever proved the surest fafe. guard of this often threatened constitution : under new ministers new measures may best be adopted without inconfishency, and with the utmost attention to every iust and lawful prerogative, the state may thus be, as it often hath been, faved by the intelligent, the incorrupt, and the intrepid, from destruction, into which it is plunged by the dastardly, the venal, and the ignorant. In your majesty's paternal attention to your people's

In your majesty's paternal attention to your people's welfare, in your wisdom, justice and clemency, we place the utmost confidence, and now most humbly supplicate your majesty to remove those evils of which we complain, to direct that the sword may be sheathed, that our commerce may be restored, and that conomy, union, peace and liber: y, may be permanently re-established through all parts of the empire.

B O S T O N, September 26.

Last Tuesday the Washington privateer sent into Newbury port a prize bark, one of the enemy's transports, bound from the British sleet at New-York to st. Vincents. Her cargo consists of provisions and some other stores.

Last Sunday was fent into Providence, by capt. Munroe, the prize ship Blaze Castle, from Barbados, bound for London, having on board 100 pipes Madeira wine, 110 hogsheads sugar, 18000 weight whale-bone, 110 barrels of oil, &c.

WATERTOWN, September 16.

By the post from Ticonderoga, we learn, that they are in daily expectation of an attack from general Burgovne.

The firing heard last Saturday morning, was occafioned by the safe arrival of a tine prize ship of 300 tons at Cape-Anne. The contents of her cargo at present unknown to us.

Thursday last the general assembly of this state passed a resolve for raising every fifth man in the same, a few sea port towns excepted, to march for New-York, for the immediate assistance of our brethren there.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

The following papers were a few days fince brought from Long-Island, and are given to us for publication.

Jamaica, Sept. 21, 1776. I AM ordered by his excellency the hon. William Howe, Efq; general fand commander in chief of his majefty's forces in North-America, from Nova-Scotiato the Floridas, on the application of the county of Suffolk, by Nathaniel Woodhull and Samuel Phillips, who have fignified to him that the inhabitants of faid county are defirous of laying down their arms and again becoming loyal and obedient subjects, that for the peace and eafe and fecurity of the inhabitants, he is willing to accept of their submission, and promise them protection, on the king's colonels and other inferiors of the militia respectively, making and causing the mea oath of allegiance, and fign the faid roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the orders of congress and committees, and totally refusing obedience to them, and to obey the legal authority of government, and in all places of worthip in future, pray for the king and royal family, as was usual before the present unprovoked re-

OLIVER DE LANCEY,
Major-general of the militia in the fouthers
district of the colony of New-York.

Col. CONCKLIN.

Directed also to col. Phineas Fanning, or next commanding officer, Southold.

SIR,

YOU are hereby ordered and directed to give order to all the king's captains, or next commanding officer of the militia, in the third battalion in Suffolk county, to call their feveral companies together, at the usual places, immediately, and to order them all that have taken up arms against the king, to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance to the king, and to sign a roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the order of congress or committees, and to obey the legal authority of government.

This by order of gen. Howe.

O. DE LANCEY.

I have enclosed a true copy of the writing ker me by gen. Howe.

To col. Phinas Fanning.

HIS excellency the hon. William Howe, general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scota to West-Florida inclusive, &c. &c. &c. having authorised me to raise a brigade of Provincials, solely for the

defence of this island, ment within the same rebels from among hand other essential pull do hereby, for the county of the person, of good recompositions and the county of the person, of good recompositions are same results.

I do hereby, for the in the county of the person, of good recompany of seventy men, captain, one lieutent and substituted as the off pay: And it is hoped will cheerfully raise it will prevent the dithem, which I shall be the companies cannot Given uncolor.

I AM ordered by write to you and or suffo k county to be maica, where proper pain the weight of the them, that the owner diffinct account of the who are in actual reb down, for the refresh Given under (Referving as mar

own fublishence.)

To col. PH. FANNING

In our last, we info New-York was in slar instant, since which, ve concerning that mean

NEW

concerning that mela of which, we believe originated at or nea Exchange, took its c treet, as far as Ver bocks from the Wh crois the Broadway joiniton to Beaver welt, and carried all b to the house at the the late Mr. Adam V cross streets in the on the west fide of rapt. Thomas Rand: lat's Mr. John Cort houfe, Dr. Jones's, 1 tell's and Mr. Kuth not known. We ima

city is deitroyed, and Vedneiday laft bri later taken by the ki exchanged for gener Chamblee, General

for lord stirling.
Sunday late a numboats from New-Yorl
was supposed intende
the afternoon they di
tempt for that time.
other ships came too
and after discharging
soo men, our people
hours before, and care
how advantageo
mill about one mile
throwing up entrene
with about 4000 men.

PHILAD Extrad of a lette

urnithes will be the ire mostly new raise e inferior to the hat if proper offer: rill defert in great n ear has more than a en, therefore if th hen, it will not be s the terror entertai ne officers of the gua he common men, the is supposed the who their apprehentions of the wearing breaftplate ttention may be gree but three Britis e German, the Ar ga:cuitomed to rid anite advantage in rspand cutting off aggons and three th rtillery and bagging o,oool, and may on; the expence of eive will be enormot and it is computed th he extraordinaries (

the extraordinaries of the extraordinary cannot oney. Every nerve exhausted; I was it out as encounty down their arms

defence of this island, to re-establish order and govern-ment within the same, to apprehend or drive all called rebels from among his majesty's well affected subjects, and other effential purpofes,

rcial

is in

naits,

und at

Hor.

h en.

no our

Co

s of a

enfibly

y enu.

of this

its ffi.

nvader.

behold

of our

not but

is, tire,

nignant

levance

s of our

ands, to

majefty's

ong," is

the fove-

treedon

nsterring

hole ofi.

mode of

reft fafe.

nder new

without

to every

be, as it

ncorrupt,

hich it is

gnorant.

r people's

, we place supplicate

we com-

thed, that

œconomy,

y re-citab

fent inte

my's tranf-

w-York to

is and fome

capt, Mun-

dos, bound

deira wine,

e-bone, 120

, that they

om general

was occa-

of 300 tons

go at prefent

of this flate

in the fame,

New-York

brought frem

f. 21, 1776. on. William

chief of his

ova-Scotiato

unty of Suf-

Phillips, who

f faid county

ad again be-

for the peace

he is willing

feriors of the

ng the men

ms, take the

of fubmiffion,

congress and

to them, and

it, and in all

ing and royal iprovoked re-

E LANCEY,

n the fouthers

s Fanning, or

igton, Sept. 1. to give orders anding officers

uffolk county,

, at the usual

all that have wn their arms

ig, and to figating the order he legal autho-

DE LANCEY.

he writing lest

re, general and orces within the oin Nova-Scota

having authorists, folely for the

Southold.

cw-York.

n there.

ETTE.

lication.

16.

r 16.

I do hereby, for the encouragement of enlifting men in the county of suffolk, give notice, that upon any person, of good recommended character, raising a company of leventy men, they shall have commissions of one captain, one lieutenant, one enfign, and shall be paid and ministed as the officers and foldiers are in the British pay: And it is hoped that the inhabitants of the county will cheerfully raife the men wanted for this fervice, as it will prevent the difagreeable bufiness of detaching them, which I shall be under the necessity of doing, if the companies cannot be raifed without it.

Given under my hand the date above, OLIVER DE LANCEY, brig. gen.

Jamaica, Sept. 11. I AM ordered by his excellency gen. Howe, to write to you and order all the fat cattle and sheep in Suffo k county to be immediately drove down to Ja-maica, where proper perions will be appointed to afcertain the weight of them, give certificates of the value of them, that the owner may be paid for them, keeping a diffinct account of twofe cattle, &c. that belong to people who are in actual rebellion, whose cattle muit be forced down, for the retrethment of the king's troops.

Given under my hand the above date. (Referving as many cattle as is necessary for their own lublittence.)

OLIVER DE LANCEY, brig. gen. To col. PH. FANNING.

NEWARK, September 28.

In our last, we infor ed our readers, that the city of New York was in flames on Saturday morning, the 21ft initiant, fince which, we had many and different reports concerning that meiancholy affair, the most authentic of which, we believe is as follows, viz. That the fire originated at or near Whitehall, foon extended to the Exchange, took its c urfe up the west fide of Broadfreet, as far as Veriattenberg hill, confuming all the books from the Whitehall up. The flames extended across the Broadway from the house of Mr. David johnston to Beaver Lane, or Fincher's Alley, on the welt, and carried all before it, a few buildings excepted, to the house at the corner of Bercley-Breet, wherein the late Mr. Adam Vandenberg lived, sweeping all the cross streets in the way. The buildings left standing on the west side of the Browway, are supposed to be capt. Thomas Randail's, capt. Kennedy's, Dr. Mallat's Mr. John Cortiandt's fugar house and dwelling houfe, Dr. Jones's, Ituli's tavern, St. Paul's, Mr. Axtell's and ivr. Kutherford's. The cause of the fire is not known. We imagine about a 6th part of the whole city is deitroyed, and many families have loft their all.
Wedneiday laft brigadier general Sullivan, who was

later taken by the king's troops on Long-ifland, was exchanged for general Prescot, who commanded at Chamblee. General M'Donald would not be accepted for lord stirling.

sunday lair a number of the regulars embarked in boats tron New-York island, near Greenwich, and it was supposed intended to attack Powles-Hook, but in the afternoon they differentiarked, and gave over the at-tempt for that time. Monday the Roebuck with three other this came too opposite our battery at that post, and after discharging about 100 cannon, landed near soo men, our people having evacuated the place fome hours before, and carried off their artil ery, &c. They are now advantageously posted on the heights at the mill about one mile from the enemy, and are bufy throwing up entrenchments, having been reinforced with about 4000 men.

PHILADEL PHIA, Odber 1. Extrad of a letter from London, April 7, 1776.

" Lord Howe has at length agreed to command the feet, and will full in about ten days in the Eagle line of battle ship of 64 guns The whole of the armament hat he brings, however for nidable in appearance, will be very inadequate to the business, if the provincials it with their usual spirit and prudence; that is, if they occupy good poits, intrench well, avoid a general ection but upon great and fure advantage, harrafs the narch, and intercept the convoys. All this their inperior knowledge of the country will enable them to lo, to as to distress if not destroy the invading army. he regulars trust to their artillery, of which more has een shipped off, three time over, than ever went out f this kingdom before: All this will embarrass their notions, and may, by proper precaution on the part the provincials. As the landgrave of Helle is a nooriously dishonest man, it is probable the troops he urnishes will be the worst he has. The British troops re mostly new raised, and therefore in discipline will e inferior to the Americans. It is conceived too, hat if proper offers are made to the Germans, they will defert in great numbers. Not one of the ships of car has more than a third seamen, the rest are landnen, therefore if the provincial vellels attack any of hem, it will not be furprising if they succeed. such the terror entertained of the service at land, that he officers of the guards now going, are cloathed like he common men, that they may be in less danger, and is supposed the whole army will follow their example. their apprehentions went to far, as to make them talk twearing breaftplates. The provincials with proper tention may be greatly superior in cavalry, as there re but three British regiments and those light, and me German, the Americans, both men and horse be by accustomed to ride through the woods, will have an mante advantage in forced marches, beating up quarers, and cutting off convoys. There are a thousand agons and three thousand draught horses sent for the stillery and baggage, which will cost them near co,000l. and may soon be destroyed by proper attena; the expence of this armament you may well conelve will be enormous. Six millions are already voted nd it is computed that full fix more will be required. he extraordinaries only of last year exceeded 800,000l. they do not fucceed this campaign, which they will of be able to commence till July, all men agree that in country cannot support it longer either in men or oney. Every nerve is now stretched and every reurce exhausted; lord George Germaine theresone ves it out as encouragement, that the Americans will

down their arms, without a ftruggle, and that he

has received the most humble offers from the congress, but as he will not treat, he fends this armament to enfure an unconditional fubmission, of which he is secure; you may depend upon this language coming immediately from his lips. The corporation of London have voted the freedom of the city in a gold box to doctor Price for a pamphlet in defence of America; and petitioned the throne for a declaration of the definitive terms intended to be granted to the colonies. The king's answer was, that when they lay down their arms and submitted, he should think of mercy. The colonies will therefore fee, that their fafety depends folely on their firmness, unanimity and prudence. It is no longer in their option to be independent or connected with this country as before. Independency or flavery is the only alternative. The whole of this armament may be expected by the latter end of July, as they will fail in May.

"Such is the rage against America, that the adminis-

tration are determined at every hazard to make one desperate push. The whole empire is put into the hazard, with the sole hope of entlaving a part, which the firmness and unanimity of the colonies, will, under God, intallibly disappoint."

Extract of a letter from St. Euflatia, September 11.

"On the fifth instant, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Basseterre, in St. Christopher's, which confumed a great part of the town; and the day after a gale of wind came on, attended with a deluge of rain, which has done them almost as much damage as the fire; many houses that escaped the flames were carried into the fea, fo they must have been in a terrible condition; the provisions all burnt; what goods were laved from the fire were loft by the bad weather, and no lumber to rebuild their houles. I am told the island is in a worse situation than it was after the great hurricane; a good deal of provision has gone up from this island to at happened. We suffered but little by the gale of and, only our paths are as much washed as they were in the hurricane."

Another letter from the same place says, " The loss at Sr. Christopher's is computed at half a million ster-

Extract of a letter from St. Euftatia, September 19.

" Every veiled that arrives brings accounts of more or less damage done by the hurricane; at Guadaloupe it was more severe than ever has been known, some of their towns nearly destroyed, many vessels wrecked, and a king's thip difmasted, a number of island vessels are milling, and their fate is much to be dreaded.'

The following declaration of lord and general Howe was printed in a hand bill at New-York.

By Richard viscount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, esq; general of his majesty's forces in America, the king's commissioners for re-storing peace to his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the congress, whom she misguided Americans fuffer to direct their opposition to a re-establishment of the constitutional government of these provinces, have difavowed every purpose of reconciliation, not confonant with their extravagant and inadmiffable claim of independency, the king's commissioners think fit to declare, that they are equally defirous to confer with his majesty's well affected subjects, upon the means of restoring the public tranquillity, and establishing a permanent union with every colony, as a part of the British empire.

The king being graciously disposed to direct a revifion of such of his royal instructions as may be construed to lay an improper restraint upon the freedom of legiflation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the revital of all acts by which his subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect feriously upon their present condition and expectations, and to judge for themselves. whether it be more confiltent with their honour and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or to return to their allegiance, accept the bleffings of peace, and be fecured in a free enjoyment of their liber-ty and properties, upon the true principles of the con-

Given at New-York, the nineteenth day of September, 1776. By command of their excellen-W. HOWE. cies, HEN. STRACHEY.

EXPLANATION of the above.

By Richard viscount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, etq; general of his majefty's forces in America, the king's commissioners for deluding the good people of America by infidious offers of peace, or fhedding their blood without mercy.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the congress, whom the much injured Americans suffer to direct their opposition to the establishment of tyranny, and an unconstitutional government over their provinces, have difavowed every purpole of reconciliation, not confonant with that liberty to which they have the most clear and undeniable right; the king's commissioners aforesaid think fit to declare, that they are equally desirous to confer with his majesty's subjects (if any so weak and abandoned are to be found) upon the means of establishing a permanent tyranny over every colony, and fix them the everlasting staves of the British empire.

The king being most graciously pleased to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions as may seem not to lay a fufficient restraint upon the freedom of legislation in any of the colonies, and to concur in the revital of all acts by which his subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, for the better strengthen-ing and confirming the same, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large, to reslect seriously upon their pre-sent condition and expectations, and to judge for themfelves whether it be more confiftent with their honour and happiness to risque their lives in defence of a glorious independency, or return to the galling yoke of tyrannic ulurpation, and be deprived of every fecurity in the enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of a wicked and destructive

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 10.157 In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Od. 2, 1776.

T O R I E S, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Englishman, about six feet high, a very strong well made han, ruddy complexion, has short brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a particular leather breeches, stockings, shoes, and an old ALEXANDER MCP high, had on a coarse hunting shirt are striped housers, and pale striped housers, and pale shoes and Scotch bonne.

KENNITH STEWART, a scotchman, well made, about five feet nine in the shigh, wears a long hunting shirt with pockets in the sides of it, a pair of leather

thirt with pockets in the fides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white flockings, a brown furtout coat, and scotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennsylvanian, pretends to have some knowledge in physic, about five feet seven or eight inches high, flender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a short brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, thoes

and stockings.
ROBERT TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured surrout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth close brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of fultian breeches, feveral

pair of ribbed yarn flookings, shoes and hat.
I HOMAS BRAWFORD, an Englishman, about five feet fix inches high, a flim made man, and very pale countenance, thort black hair, an old gray cloth coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings, shoes and hat.

STEPMEN SYSNEY, a Pennsylvanian, five feet five inches high, a well proportioned man, has a dimple in his chin, short dark brown hair, a hunting shirt, a brown shalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of troufers, stockings, shoes, and a large hat.

Whoever takes up and fecures the above persons, fo that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-fix dollars for all of them.

R. RIDGELY, clk.

CONVENTION.

September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restrictions laid on the price of salt by the resolve of Convention of the 6th of July last, and the bounty given by the faid resolve, be taken off, and that no future limitations ought to be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committees of obserwatten of this state, in the price of any falt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the faid or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

> Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter feveral vessels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public falt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the fea-board of this province; and that the taid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall he appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any fum of public money, not exceeding the fum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the faid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the faid works. Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk. In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776. ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erect. ing and carrying on falt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

W. HOWE.

G. DUYALL, olk.

October 10, 1776.

ROPT, the 8th inflant, on the main road, between capt. Richard Weems's and David Weems's, Efq; Herring-Creek, a roll of Maryland convention money (of the last emission) containing (and marked on the outside) 50 sheets, at £. 9 12 6 each, £. 481 5 0, and T. C. W. and Co.—Whoever finds the said or hundle of money, and will or hundle of money, and will Charles Williams and deliver it to M fubscriber at Herring-Co. at Annapo Creek, shall n HO. MORTON, jun.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Lower district of Frederick county, Oct. 5, 1776. R AN away, last night, from the subscriber, an indented Irish so-tage. indented Irish screant man, named JAMES QUINN, about twenty-five years old, short black bully hair, which he sometimes ties, much pitted with the small-pox, a down fulky look, about five feet four inches high, thick made: took with him a blue shag livery frock lined with white linen, metal buttons, light coloured shag custs, and small cape the same, a short jacket, fore parts blue, as the frock, and back parts blue camlet lined with linen, a thread-bare foort blue cloth frock, with small carved brass buttons, and blue serge lining, a dollar hat almost new, a good linen shirt, not well bleached, a good pair of leather breeches, a pair of light coloured woollen stockings, a pair of pumps, almost new, with thongs, and a few nails in the heels.

Whoever takes up the faid fervant, and brings him home, or fecures him fo that the owner may get him again, if taken in the province, shall have forty shillings reward, or out of the province, three pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN KELLY. N. B. It is requested of all captains of vessels not to take him off.

October 9, 1776. STOLEN out of my pasture, at West-River, in Anne-Arundel county, the 29th or 30th of September laft, a horse colt, two years old last spring; he has not been rode; of a dark brown colour, about fourteen hands high, he is cut, docked, and branded NM, his tail is pretty long and rather thin. Any person that secures the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be convicted of the same, and delivers the colt to me in Annapolis, shall be paid ten pounds, or five pounds) for the colt only.

July 31, 1776. HERE is at the plantation of David Prift, living near Middle-Town, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay horse about two years eld, and about twelve hands high, has two white feet, a white face, glass eyes, branded on the near thigh thus, CM. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

September 27, 1776. BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chan-cery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the feal of the faid court, August 11, 1775, will be fold, the first Monday in December next, on the premise, several tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Costin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died feised thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Cossin, his formed heir at law, an infant, under the age of wenty one years, to whom the subscriber was appointed guardian by the justices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for fale, and for the payment and fatisfaction of a large fum of money by the subscriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthany Bacon, Esq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the subscriber, as security for the aforesaid Henry Cossin, deceased, given, he is by faid decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the faid land, or any part thereof, in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or may puchase the same, saving and referving all just right and title of the faid Henry Coftin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he, the, or they, prosecute the same within fix months next after he, she, or they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of assembly of this prevince in such case lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, on giving bond and security for the residue.

JOSHUA CLARK.

NY person who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his fobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite

October 1, 1776. HE subscriber wants to hire a sober man for an oftler, and to do any other bufiness as oceasion may require. Any person inclinable to serve in this capacity may apply to William Reynolds in Annapolis. If he writes a good hand, he will be more agreeable.

4W

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776. POR the ease of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is bernhy aire. county, notice is hereby given, that I will attend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Monday the zift day of this instant October; at Mr. Samuel Mansell's, on Tuesday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thursday the 31ft; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapsed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the subscriber begs that all persons concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforelaid, and discharge the several claims against them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his fon Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by THOMAS DEALE, fheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776. D AN away this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an ge scar on his left impediment in his speech, an old Irish licheek: had on when he went nen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a sky blue shag waislcoat, the back part of which is gray German serge and a spotted swanskin waistcoat; he also took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the faid negro shall be entitled to the above reward. JOSEPH IRELAND.

September 25, 1776. CTRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near West River, on or about the 16th instant, a dark brown or black mare, about fourteen hands high, has no perceivable brand, her feet are galled by wearing iron fetters, has a long switch tail, and her mane hangs on both fides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the faid mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall be paid twenty shillings currency reward, and no questions asked. ANNE HARWOOD.

HERE is at the plantation of Vachel Johnson. in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a horse between a chesnut and a bay, branded on the off buttock &, bald face, and white hind feet; has no shoes, and is about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again on priving property and

41

aying charges

September 16, 1776. BE S O L D, THE ship LOVELY POLLY, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Chester-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May laft, compleatly finished, with masts, yards, tops, caps, and trusseltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will fail fast. For terms apply to Mr. Themas Ringgold, or to the subscriber, living where the ship now lays. MATTHEW AIKEN.

FOUR DOLLARS' REWARD. September 6, 1776. OST by the fubscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and fundry papers no other person but the owner; there was also a fet of bills of exchange in faid book, drawn by Meff. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whose-ever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions, asked.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776. OST, on Monday the 5th inft. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the faid watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for fale please to flop it. JAMES MAWE.

DAVID WEEMS.

suft publified, and to be told at the Printing-office, PROCEEDINGS

ENTION

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND. Meld at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 212 of June, 1776.

HEREAS the fubicriber, belinging MEREAS to decrease Abner Ely is 4. per, was hove overboard on the 7th day of Septen ber last by the said Ely, who, out of a bloody de fign, as he supposes, while he was struggling ion life, struck him several blows, which obliged him to get ashore. In the interim, faid Ely, with a certain John Robertson, being in Hooper's Straights, Maryland, fet fail and went off with his cash and cloaths. Ely is of the New-light persuasion, about five feet fix or feven inches high, and wears white cloaths and hat; the floop is about feven tons burden, has a pump in the larboard fide of the cabin, a white main-fail and black gib. Whoever will fecure him fo that he be brought to justice, on apply. ing to me, at Mr. David Weems's, Herring-Bay, shall have five pounds reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

HUGH M'CREE N. B. He was feen with his vessel in Pocomoke on Wednesday the 25th of September laft.

AMNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTEM 31 July, 1776.

HE benevolent people of this city, and coun. ty, are earneftly requested to fend all the old fineets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, faffafras, feneca and black fnake-roots, tormeatil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, spiit and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, 8. M.

O be fold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church. street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown fugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

R AN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented fervant man named GEORGE BRA. NAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a flim man about five feet feven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen thirt and troufers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn; Whoever apprehends the faid fervant fo that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, it brought home, by ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD. Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776. AN away last night, two servant men, viz.
STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born is Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the fmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen thirt and troufers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linley ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a

good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age. JOHN JONES, an indented fervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the bufiness, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a four look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one ofnabrig fhirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, ose under ditto made of Welch cotton with old caftor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up faid fervants and brings the home, or fecures them fo that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows. DENTON JACQUEE

Annapolis, June 19. 1771 WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting a table, and can write a good hand. Suchi person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by a plying to the printer hereof.

HREE PENCE per pound given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof. Ja

HOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendant at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give exchange bills of credit emitted by the Province Convention of Maryland the seventh day of De cember, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-fixth day of July, 1775.

MA

RULES and AR ment of the TRO in pay by and at America.-Conclu

VERY who shall having fo fhail unde ceeding the half of judge lufficient for thall tuffer imprilons ment as his crime ft

Art. 4. Every office martial of having en with which he may of the men under 1 into the fervice, if fhiered, and compe commissioned office ranks as a private fo the money be made nifhment (not exter martial hall think f

Art. 5. Every capt with the arms, accou other warlike flores, under his command. to his colonel, in ca maged, not by un fervice.

SE Art. 1. All non-co shall be found one

in writing from their fuch punishment as f kntence of a court r Art. 2. No officer ters, garrifon or cam officer, upon penalt the nature of his of

martial. Art. 3. Every no shall retire to his qua retreat; in default of cording to the nature officer.

Art. 4. No officer, shall fail of repairing parade of exercite, or commanding officer, other evident necessit rendezvous, or from commanding officer, milled or relieved, or cording to the nature a court martial.

Art. 5. Whatever drunk on his guard, shall be cashiered fo or foldier fo offendi nishment as shall be martial.

Art. 6. Whatever on his post or shall relieved, fhall fuffer as fhalt be inflicted b drt 7. No toldie er company, shall h or he excused from bility or leave of abfe guitty of hiring his c

other's duty, shall

court martial.

Art. 8. And ever eed for it; and eve and allowing of fuch punished by the judg Art. 9. Any perfo of are arms, drawir by any other mean alarms in camp, gar or fuch other punish tence of a general co tent necessity, or w icer, quit his platoo tording to the natu court martial.

Art. 11. No office person who brings p tamp, garrifon, or States employed in 1 death, or fuch other direct. det. 12. Whatfo

save himfelf before any post committed inducing others to d Art. 13. Whatfoe himfelf before the er abandon any fort, thall be commanded others to do the like his commanding offi very fuch offender be reputed a disob

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 17, 1776.

RULES and ARTICLES for the better government of the TROOPS raised, or to be raised and kept in pay by and at the expence of the United States of America.—Concluded from our last.

ARTICLE 3.

VERY non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted at a court martial of having sold, lost or spoiled, through neglect, his horse, arms, cloaths, or accourtements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as a court martial shall judge sufficient for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer imprisonment, or such other corporal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

Art. 4. Every officer who shall be convicted at a court martial of having embezzied or misapplied any money with which he may have been entrusted for the payment of the men under his command, or for inlitting men into the service, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashuted, and compelled to refund the money, if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to serve in the ranks as a private soldier, be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporal punishment (not extending to life or limb) as the court martial shall think sit.

Art. 5. Every captain of a troop or company is charged with the arms, accourrements, ammunition, cloathing or other warlike stores, belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his colonel, in case of their being lost, spoiled or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual tervice.

SECTION XIII.

Art. 1. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 2. No officer or foldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court

first 3. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence by the commanding

Art. 4. No officer, non-commissioned officer or foldier, shall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade of exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismitted or relieved, on the penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 5. Whatever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party or other duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporal punishment as shall be inslicted by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 6. Whatever centinel shall be found seeping upon his post or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inslicted by the sentence of a court martial.

art 7. No toldier belonging to any regiment, troop or company, shall hire another to do his duty for him, or he excused from duty, but in case of sickness, disability or leave of absence; and every such soldier sound guity of hiring his duty, as also the party so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished at the next regimental court martial.

drt. 8. And every non commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty as aforesaid, shall be reduted for it; and every commissioned officer, knowing and allowing of such ill practices in the service, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court martial.

Art. 9. Any person belonging to the forces employed in the service of the United states, who by discharging of fire arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false starms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of general court martial.

Artho. Any officer or foldier who shall without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of

Art. 11. No officer or foldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the samp, garrison, or quarters of the for es of the United States employed in parts out of said states, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall street.

det. 12. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall missehave himself before the enemy, or shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, shall suffer death.

Art. 13. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall misbehave himself before the enemy, and run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard, which he or they shall be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like; or who, after victory, shall quit his commanding officer, or post, to plunder and pillage; hvery such offender, be ng duly convicted thereof, shall be reputed a disobeyer of military orders; and shall

fuffer death or fuch other punishment as by a general court martial shall be inflicted on him.

Art. 14. Any person belonging to the forces of the United states, who shall cast away his arms and annunition, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 15. Any person belonging to the forces of the United States, who shall make known the watch word to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watch word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court marrial.

Art. 16. All officers and foldiers are to behave themfelves orderly in quarters, and on their march; and
whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in
walks or trees, parks, warrens, fishponds, houses, or
gardens, corn fields, enclosures, or meadows, or shall
maliciously destroy any property whatsoever belonging
to the good people of the United States, unless by order
of the then commander in chief of the forces of the said
states to annoy rebels or other enemies in arms against
said States, he or they that shall be found guilty of offending herein, shall (besides su h penalties as they are
liable to by law) be punished according to the nature
and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court martial.

Art. 17. Whosoever, belonging to the forces of the United State employed in foreign parts, shall force a safe guard, shall suffer death.

Art. 18. Whofoever shall relieve the enemy with morey, victuals, or ammunion or shall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be in-slicted.

Art. 19. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inslicted.

Art. 20. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, cleathing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States; for the neglect of which the commanders in chief are to be answerable.

Art. 21. If any officer or foldier shall leave his post or colours to go in tearch of plunder, he shall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court martial, suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inslicted.

Art. 22. If any commander of any garrison, fortress or post, shall be compelled by the officers or soldiers under his command to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be insticted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 23. All futtlers and retainers to a camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, the no inlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipling of war.

Art. 24. Officers having brevetts, or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they now serve, may take place in courts martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevetts or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop or company to which such brevett officers and those who have commissions of a prior date do belong, they shall do duty and take rank both on courts martial and on detachments which shall be composed only of their own corps according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

Art. 25. If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps shall happen to join or do duty together, the eldest officer by commission there, on duty, or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give out orders for what is needful to the service; regard being always had to the several ranks of those corps, and the posts they usually occupy.

Art. 26. And in like manner also, if any regiments, troops or detachments of horse or soot shall happen to march with, or be encamped or quartered with any bodies or detachments of other troops in the service of the United states, the eldest officer, without respect to corps, shall take upon him the command of the whole, and give the necessary order to the service.

SECTION XIV.

Art. 1. A general court martial in the United States shall not consist of less than thirteen commissioned odicers, and the president of such court martial shall not be the commander in chief or commandant of the garrison where the offender shall be tried, nor be under the degree of a field officer.

Art. 2. The members both of general and regimental courts martial shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same rank which they hold in the army; but when courts martial shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take their ranks according to the dates of the commissions, by which they are mustered in the said corps.

Art. 3. The judge advocate general, or fome perfon deputed by him, thall prolecute in the name of the United States of America; and in trials of offenders by general courts martial, administer to each member the following oaths:

cording to your evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America, and the prifoners to be tried So help you God."

You A. B do Iwear, that you will duly administer justice according to the rules and articles for the better government of the forces of the United States of America, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any doubt shall arise, which is not explained by the said articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in the tipe cases. And you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court, until it shall be approved of by the general, or commander in chief; neither will you, upon any account, at any time whatfoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

And as foon as the faid oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall admin ster to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

"You A. B. do fwear, that you will not upon any account, at any time whatfoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

Art. 4. All the members of a court martial are to behave with calmness and decency; and in the giving of their votes, are to begin with the youngest in commission.

Art. 5. All persons who give evidence before a general court martial, are to be examine i upon oath; and no sentence of death shall be given against any offender by any general court martial, unless two thirds of the officers present shall concur therein.

Art. 6. All perfons called to give evidence, in any cause, before a court martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of such court martial: the oath to be administered in the following form, viz.

"You swear the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

Art. 7. No field officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of a captain; nor shall any proceedings or trials be carried on excepting between the house of eight in the morning and of three in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example.

Art. 8. No fentence of a general court martia shall be put in execution, till after a report shall be m do of the whole proceedings to congress, or to the general or commander in chief of the forces of the United States, and their or his directions be signified thereupon.

Art. 9. For the more equitable decision of disputes which may arise between officers and so diers belonging to different corps, it is hereby directed, that the courts martial shall be equally composed of officers belonging to the corps in which the parties in question do then serve; and that the presidents shall be taken by turns, beginning with that corps which shall be each in rank.

Art. 10. The commissioned officers of every regiment may by the appointment of their colonel or commanding officer, hold regimental courts martial for the enquiring into such disputes, or criminal matters, as may come before them, and for the insticting corporal punishments for small offences, and shall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no sentence shall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court martial) or the commandant of the garrison, shall have confirmed the same.

Art. 11. No regimental court martial shall consist of leis than five officers, excepting in cases where that number cannot conveniently be assembled, when three may be sufficient; who are likewise to determine upon the sentence by the majority of voices; which sentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer of the regiment, not being a member of the court martial.

Art. 12. Every officer commanding in any of the forts, barracks, or elsewhere, where the corps under his command confifts of detachments from different regiments, or of independent companies, may assemble courts martial for the trial of offenders in the same manner as if they were regimental, whose sentence is not to be executed until it shall be confirmed by the said commanding officer.

Art. 13. No commissioned officer shall be cashiered or disinisted from the service, excepting by an order from the congress, or by the sentence of a general court martial; but non-commissioned officers may be discharged as private soldiers, and, by the order of the colonel of the regiment, or by the sentence of a regimental court martial, be reduced to private centinels.

Art. 14. No person whatever shall use menacing words, figns or gestures, in the presence of a court martial, then sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot, so as to disturb their proceedings, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court martial.

Art. 15. To the end that off-inders may be brought to Justice, it is hereby directed, I hat whenever any officer or foldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall, by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arrest; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a courtmartial, or shall be lawfully discharged by a proper authority.

thority.

Art. 16. No officer or foldier, who shall be put in arrest or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till such time as a court martial can be conveniently essential.

Art. 17. No officer commanding a guard, or provoft

bout hite burabin, 1 fepply-Bay, le ex-

REE.

on the cormerly eca and are puran, split must be en dried, if black

1776, Churchquantity fugar by

in the city
stant July,
GE BRAIreland, a
high, very
on when he
fers, an old
nuch worn;
hat he may
ngs reward
able charges
ERT KEY.

A R D.

ily 1, 1776.

ien, viz.

convict, has

ner, born in

g 5 feet 5 or

ted with the

iis hair tied:

nen shirt and

ountry linsey

ckles, and a

age.

nt, has been rn in Wales, been brought with the difc complexion curled black peaks broken one ofnabrig r jacket, one ith fleeves, & d backles. d brings them fubfcriber gett es from home to s. for each g what the las N JACQUEE

DIATELY,
ands waiting a
hand. Such
ar of a place,
given, by ap

r pound is
te LINEN

r pound for

treafurer of the aftendard polis, to give by the Provincial enth day of De the Coaveaus

enth day of De , the Coaveaus

martial, fall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner 160 committed to his charge, by any onicer belonging to the ferces of the United States; which officer thall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, figned by himfelf, of the crime with which the faid prisoner is

Art. 13. No officer commanding a guard or provoft mertial thall presume to releate any prisoner committed to his charge, without proper authority for fo doing ; nor fault he fuffer any pritoner to cfcape, on the penalty of being punified for it by the fentence of a court

martisl

Every officer or provost martial to whose Art. 19. charge prifeners shall be commuted, is hereby required, within twenty-four, hours after fuch commitment, or as foon as he fhall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the colonel of the regiment to whom the prisoner belongs (where the prisoner is confined upon the guard belonging to the faid regiment, and that his offence only relates to the neglect of duty in his own corps) or to the commander in chiet, their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of his being pumified for his difobedience or negicet, at the differention of a court martial.

Art. 10. And if any officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is fet at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a superior power, he shall be

ethicied for it. Art. 21. Whatfoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court martial, of behaving in a scandalous, infamous meaner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, thall be difcharged from the service.

Art. 22. In all cates, where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice, or traud, it shall be added in the pumilment, that the crime, name, place of abode and punishment of the delinquent, be publified in the newspapers, in and about the cump, and of that particular thate from which the offender came or utually relides : After which it fluid be deemed translatous for any offier to allocate with him.

SECTION XV.

Art. 1. When any commissioned other shall happen to die, or be killed, in the fervice of the United States, the major of the regulent, or the officer doing the major's they in his abiente, thali immediately fecure all his theas or equipige then in camp or quarters; and thail before the next registered court martid make an inventory thereof, and lo thwith transmit the lame to the office of the hoard of war, to the end that his executors may a de payment of his debts in quarters, and interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their

A t. 2. When any non-commissioned officer or foldier shall has pen to due, on to be mided in the service of the United states the iten commanding officer of the troop or company that, in the prefence of two other commitfior ed officers, take an account of whatever ell ots he dies policifed or, above his regimental clouthing, are s, and accountements and transmit the lame to the office of the bourdag war; which fad effects are to be ac ounted for, and paid to, the representative of such deceated noncommittioned officer or fordier. And in cafe any of the officers, to auch writed to take care of the effects of dead connect to their represent tives for the same, have oc-N's and forders, thould, before they thall have accanon to cave the regiment, by preferment or otherwife, trey shall, before they be permitted to quit the fame, depots in the bands of the commanding officer, or of th' agent of the regiment, all the effects of such deceased non commuttaned officers and foldiers, in order that the fame may be secured for, and paid to, their respective

SECTION XVI.

Art. 1. All others, conductors gunners, matroffes, drivers, or any other perious whatfoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the artillery of the United states, shall be governed by the aforefaid rules and ar icles, and thall be subject to be tried by courts married, in like manner with the officers and fordiers of the other troops in the fervice of the United States.

Art. 2. For differences arting amongst themselves, or in matters relating to ely to their own corps, the courts martial may be composed of their own officers; but where a number funcient of fuch officers cannot be aftembied, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, the officers of artillery shall fit in courts martial with the odicers of the other corps, taking their rank according to the dates of their respective commissions, and no otherwise.

SECTION XVII.

Art. 1. The officers and foldiers of any troops, whether minute men, militia, or others, being multered and in continental pay. thali at all times, and in all places. when joined or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United states, be governed by these rules or articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial in like manner with the officers and foldiers in the regular forces, fave only that fuch courts martial stail be composed entirely of militia others of the lame provincial corps with the offender.

I hat fuch militia and m nute men as are now in fervice, and have by particular contract with their respective states engaged to be governed by particular regulations while in continental fervice, thall not be tubject to

the above articles of war. Art. 2. For the future, all general offi ers and colonels, friving by commission from the authority of any particular frate, shall, on all detachments, courts martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all generals and colone's ferving by comminions from congress though the commissions of fuch particular generals and colonels should be of elder date : and in like manner, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and other inferior officers ferving by commisfion from any particular flate, fhall on all detachments, courts martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United Sta es, have rank next after all officers of the like rank ferving by commissions from congrets, though the commissions of fuch lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and other inferior others, should be of elder date to those of the like rank from congress.

SECTION XVIII.

Art. 1. The aloregoing articles are to be read and published once in every two months at the head of

every regiment, troop or company, mustered or to be multered in the service of the United States; and are to be duly observed and exactly obeyed by all officers and foldiers who are or shall be in the faid service.

Art. 2. The general, or commander in chief for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning, or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted, for any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforefaid, by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned, or have his punishment mitigated by the colonel, or officer commanding the regiment.

Art. 3. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, except in the cales expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall more than one hundred lashes be inflicted on any offender at the discretion or a court

I hat every judge advocate, or person officiating as fuch, at any general court martial, do, and he is hereby required to transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and diffance of place can admit, the original proceedings and fentence of fuch court martial to the recretary at war, which faid original proceedings and fentence shall be carefully kept and preferred in the office of faid feer tary, to the end that perions intitled thereto may be enabled; upon application to the faid once, to obtain copies thereof.

inat the party tried by any general court martial thail be intitled to a copy of the lentence and proceedings of such court martial, upon demand thereof made by himself or by any other person or persons on his behalf, whether such tentence be approved or not.

Art. 4. The field officers of each aud every regiment are to appoint some fuitable perfor belonging to fuch regiment, to receive all such fines as may arife within the fame, for any breach of any of the foregoing articles, and shall direct the same to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of fu h fick, wounded or necessitous totalers as belong to such regiments; and fuch person thell account with fuch officer, for all fines received, and the application thereof.

d.t. 5. All crimes not capital, and all diferders and neglects, which officers and foldiers may be guity ot, to the prejudice of good order and muitary difcipline, though not mentioned in the above article of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the natine and degree of the offence, and be punished at their dif-

In CONGRESS, Angust 21, 1776.

Refolved, That the following refolution be printed at the end of the rules and articles of war, viz.

THAT all persons not members of, nor owing allegiance to any of the United States of America as described in a resolution of congress of the 24th of June last, who shall be found lunking as trees in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, firth hiner death according to the law and usage of nations, by fentence of a court martial, or fuch other punishment as fuch court martial thall direct.

By order of the congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

N D

Admiralty office, June 8.

By letters received from vice admiral Shuldham, dated at Havifax the 25th of April laft, it appears, that on the 15th of that month, capt. Furneaux of the Syren, one of the frigates under his command, took a brigantine belonging to the rebels, which was carrying from Philadelphia to Charlestown in South Carolina, a company of artifiery, confitting of a captain, commissioned by the continental congress, and 79 men, most of whom have fin e entered into his majefty's fervice with gen. Clinton; it also appears, that the other cruizers of his fquadron had intercepted and taken 44 merchant thips and veffels belonging to his majefty's rebellious subjects in North America; and that capt. Barkley, of the Scarborough, who had been fent to Savannah, in the province of Georgia, for provisions, had let free 13 vellels richly laden, which had been feized and de-tained there by the rebels.

Admiralty office, June 11, 1776.

By letters from capt. Douglafs, of his majefty's thip Isis, dated Quebec the 18th and 15th of May, received yesterday by capt. Hamilton, late of the Lizard, who arrived from thence in his majefly's floop the Hunter, it appears, that the Ifis, which failed from Portland on the 11th of March, having fuccours on boar the relief of the place, made the island of St. Peter's, on the 11th of April; that he had from thence with the greatest difficulty made his way, pressing the ship by sorce of fail for fifty or fixty leagues through large fields of thick ice; that on the 21st of April, when he got clear of the ice, he made the island of Anticostie, and the fame evening entered the river St. Lawrence; that on the 30th he anchored in a fnow fform near the Pilgrim iflands, and from thence, as the ftorm cleared up, observed successive smoaks from cape to cape towards Quebec; and that, after various obstacles from togs, calms, or contrary winds, he arrived on the 14th of May near Isle aux Coustres, where he was joined by his majesty's ship the Surprize, and Martin sloop, which lailed on the 20th of March from Plymouth, having likewife fuccours on board. Capt. Douglass adds, that having fecured here all the French pilots, and every hour becoming more precious, he gave orders on the 5th of May to capt, Linzee of the Surprize, to make the best of his way, and give notice to governor Carleton of the approaching relief. Capt. Linzee arrived in view of the town at fix o'clock the next morning; and after answering the private fignals from the garrifon, came to anchor in the bason of Quebec, between the rebel battery on point Levi and the lower town, where the Isis and Martin came to an anchor alfo, very foon after; and the feveral detachments they had on board were immediately landed. Capt. Dou-glass further observes, that the general wisely availing himself of the different impressions which the arrival of the ships had made on the minds of the rebels, marched out to give them battle, but that they as inftantly retreated; on which capt. Douglass ordered capt. Linzee and capt. Harvey of the Martin floop, with a province armed vessel to proceed up the river as far as the rapids, in liopes to annoy them in their retreat which was attended with good effect, as it hindered the parties on the

opposite sides of the river from joining in their flight to. wards Montreal. He represents their flight to have been very precipitate, as they left not only their cannon undischarged, their ammunition, scaling ladder, intrenching tools, and provisions, but even many of

The Surprize and Martin were farther successful in taking an armed scooner belonging to the rebels, car rying four 6 pounders and 6 three pounders, but the men escaped into the woods; they also recovered his majesty's schooner the Gaspee which in the last winter had failen into the hands of the rebels, and had been funk by them, but was foon weighed and found to be not materially damaged. It also appears, from capt. Douglas's letters, that on the 8th of May his majety's thip Niger arrived with three transports, having on board the 47th regiment from Halifax; and that on the 10th, capt. I utwidge, of his majesty's ship the Triton, arrived with the Lord Howe and Bute trans. ports, having troops on board, together with the Britith Queen, Agnes, and Beaver, victuallers from Eng-

Capt. Douglass speaks highly in commendation of the captains and officers of the ships employed to carry fuccours, for their perfeverance and exertion in the many difficulties they had to encounter in the paffage thro the gulph, and in every other part of the fer.

Yesterday capt. Page, of the corps of engineers, wa presented to the king by lord viscount Townshend, and most graciously received. His majesty was pleased to fay much in favour of his condact at Bunker's Hill, on the feventeenth of June, under general Howe.

On Saturday morning fome experiments were tried at Woolwich, before lord vifcount Townshend, lord Amherit, generals Harvey and Delaguliers, and a number of other officers, with a rifle gun, upon a new construction, by capt. Ferguion, of the seventieth re. giment; when that gentleman, under the disadvantage of a heavy rain and high wind, performed the four following things, none of which had ever been accomplished with any other finall arms. First, he fired during four or five minutes at a target, at two hundred yards diftance, at the rate of four flots each minute, secondly, he fired fix shots in one minute. Thirdly, he fired four times per minute, advancing at the fame time at the rate of four miles in the hour. Fourthly, he poured a little water into the pan and barrel of his piece when loaded, fo as to wet every part of the powder, and in less than half a minute the fired as well as ever, without extracting the ball. He also hit the bull's eye at one hundred yards, laying with his back on the ground; and, notwithstanding the unequalities of the wind and wetness of the weather, he only miled the target three times during the whole courle of the experiments.

Extract of a letter from Amfterdam, July 9.

"There is not a maritime nation in Europe but which privately carries on a trade with the British co. lonies of North America, France, and Spain in particular, who have the best opportunity for it; witness, that commerce never flourished so much throughout all Europe as it actually has done fince the beginning of the prefent American war. Thus Great-Britain, formerly the provider of the whole glube, now fuffer foreign nations to enrich themselves by tradicking with her own colonies, while the is contending with power and vain superiority. The armament of France and Spain, which of late has fo much taken up the notice of Europe, we now find to be for the following purpole. It is far from the intention of either of those two powers to interrupt, Great-Britain whilft the iseagaged in the present contest; but their views merely are to carry on an open trade (warlike ftores excepted) with the colonies of North America. They argue thus: as the colonies were kept in subjection by the mother country, the latter prevented other nations from dealing with them, and the former, through filial affection, and mutual intereft, submitted their trade to he monopolized by the mother country; but new the ties being diffolved, the colonies being declared as enemies, the monopoly feized from itself, every nation may go to market according to their interest. It was in the power of Great-Britain to prohibit her colonies to trade with foreigners, but it is not in her power to prescribe laws to other nations, prohibiting them from trading with America; nor does it confift with the laws of nations; just as if Russia, as long as the was at war with the Ottoman Porte, would have prohibited all Europe from trading to Turkey. But if Great Britain should infift upon it that she has a right to prevent other nations from trafficking with North America, both France and Spain are determined to oppose her by force of arms; to which purpose a strong united force of these two nations is cruifing in the sea, merely to aft in their own defence : and as it is impossible for Great-Britain to fubmit to this, nothing is more fure than open hostilities to be soon commenced at sea, which cannot fail from involving all Europe in a most horrid war."

July 20. A correspondent affures us, that some accounts of a very difagreeable nature have been received from America within these sew days; but whether it be relative to the rumour spread of lord Howe being killed, and the troops under his convoy cut to pieces on his attempting to land at New-York or Rhode-ll-land, or whether these disagreeable accounts relative to any repulse in the southern colonies, have not yet transpired. Certain it is, however, that the court and all the great official officers were in the utmost confusion and embarrallment, on Sunday and Monday

The same correspondent says, that after the repeated attempts authorised by the most specific instructions, our ambaffador connot bring the French minitry to any direct or absolute engagement relative to the trade carried on by their subjects with our American colonic. The French cabinet treat the complaint as having no ground, but a mere imuggling commerce, opened by fome persons of desperate fortunes in the northern part of the kingdom. They fay it is not in their power to repreis or annihilate the illicit trade carried on within their own dominions, both by foreigners and natives, much less that carried on at three thousand miles diftance. In thort, they infift on being permitted to remain passive, and declare they have no manner of objection to Great-Britain's taking every step in her power to put a stop to this illegal intercourse, which may be consistent with the consistent which the consistent with the may be confiltent with the law of nations.

Upwards of 10,000 roved at Purfl.et, i raniports in the river The above powder i erent veffels, which arriage guns, in cafe ne provincial privateer ica are to land then city's forces there.

The expences of the ransport fervice, and no, erate computation oll leven millions fter han was expended in eisful administration, Europe to contend n every quarter of t ontario from the de he Wefer.

BOST

We just learn that onging to this state, ax, bound to New 1 orfe, &c. on board, as

NEWBUR

Last Friday was bros privateer, a mig bound iers for the enemy, provisions, and a tem p We nar todt a len alt, more and house plwich a few days ago

PROVIDI

Extracti of a letter fro Auguit 6, jound on bo.

" The confusion tha left the in mid. on acc fending you the article how the affinir will en latter than they can b zing, none have yet fi mye fent to it.e them who was concer ancy he will be decer chief on ers being to lucea on the first mit were accured, but it wantlefs ferlow, who ened by the tell, has wife to have him puni. has en havoured to rethe flaves. You cann matation this year. as ome other planters any a or on the lubje Extr. 9 of another let

" The purport of il fell wave in this parith bear much by the n and even to a white we been quared to ems. Such was thei of July, at might, wa the plot in execution enough to creer it to be ark, tince which the m Martial law bas been without exception, is a intelligence of the neg joined them but fupp general throughout the going on in this panish and gibbering alive, th he hipping have bee

> PHILADE In CONGI

The congress refum of the committee, to heral Wooffer's letter conduct, while he had continental forces in lows: " That brigad pies of a number of and general Schuyler, from which it appears featonable notice of command, and what cellary to render the e ber of officers, and ot! were acquainted with pened occasi pened occasionally to fore the compartee,

or the examination of the committee beg I ther information; a committee, upon the fore them, that not apper against brigad being again read was Extr

Extrast of a le "Three frigates

Washington the 9th arrived at head quart got to col. I hillips's, us, and have taken Chooners, or a school were landing fome m " Lord stirling is Providence, and mai

BALT ETRICTURES on h

THESE men int their effrontery, that ht to. o have

r can.

lany of

fsful in

S, Car

but the

red his

winter

ad been

d to be

m capt.

najetty's

ing en

that on

thip the

te tranf.

the Bri-

m Eng-

n of the

to carry

in the

e passage the fer-

ers, was

end, and

leafed to

Hill, on

ere tried end, lord

, and a

on a new

ntieth re-

dvantages

the four

n accom.

hundred

h minute.

Thirdly,

t the fame

Fourthly,

barrel of

part of the

ed as well

ifo hit the h his back

nequaines

only miffed

urle of the

Curope but

British co.

ain in par-

t; wiines,

oughout all

eginning of

icking with

with power

France and

the notice

lowing pur-

er of those

It the is eu-

cws merely

s excepted)

They argue

ction by the

nations from

ugh filial af-

ieir trade to

but new the

ared as ene-

very nation

elt. It was

her colonies

er power to

them from

with the laws

was at war

ohibited all

Freat Britain

t to prevent th America,

to oppose her

throng united

e fea, merely

impossible for

; is more fure

enced at fea,

ope in a molt

that fome ac-

been received

ut whether it

d Howe being

cut to pieces

or Rhode-II-

ounts relative

have not yet

the court and

ie utmott conand Monday

r the repeated

c instructions,

ich ministry to

e to the trade

rican colonies.

t as having ne

rce, opened by

e northern part

their power to

rried on within

rs and natives,

fand miles dif-

permitted to re-

no manner of

cry ftep in ber

ercourie, which

ly 9.

The above powder is to be distributed on board diferent vessels, which are each to mount a number of carriage guns, in case they should meet with any of he provincial privateers, and on their arrival in Ameica are to land their artillery for the use of his ma-

city's forces there. the expences of the campaign of 1776, army debt, ransport service, and navy extraordinary, at the most noterate computation, it is believed, will amount to all feven millions feering, a fum confiderably more han was expended in any one year of Mr. Pitt's fucessful administration, when this country had almost ii Europe to contend with, and when fhe waged war n every quarter of the globe, from Bengal to Lake ontario from the deferts of Africa to the banks of he Wefer.

B O S T O N, Olloher 3.

We just learn that capt. Sourr, in a privateer beonging to this itate, has taken a large ship from halilex, bound to New York, with a number of lightporfe, &c. on board, and tent her into I ownshend.

NEWBURY-PORT, Sept. 27.

Last Friday was brought in here, by the Washington privateer, a mig bound to the West-Indies, to setch tolners for the enemy, the had on board a quantity of provisions, and a tew pieces of cannon.

We n'ar that a Ichooner about 90 tons, laden with ait, men and houthold turniture, was carried into piwich a tew days ago.

PROVIDENCE, September 28.

Extracti of a letter from Montego Bay (Jamaica) dated August 6, jound on board a prize joip laiely captured.

" The condution that we have been in here fince you left the in and, on account of the flaves, prevents my fending you the articles which you defired. God knows now the affir will end, for the one daily impeached later than they can be taken up, and, what is amazing, none have yet fled to the woods. It is faid they ave fent to it. ...me's, to procure a man to command hem who was concerned in the latt rebellion; but I may be will be decerred on hearing of fo many of their hel on ers being ta en up. I was obliged to go to ucea on the first information. Two of the maroons were accured, but it appears at prefent that only one milles senow, wto never stand at home, and is deentd by the red, has had any knowledge of it, and they all to have him punished, if it can be proved that he as en havour, d to represent them as inclined to serve ie flives. You cannot imagine how it has affected my remainer this year. I expect it will rum me, as well as one other planers of but I have not spirits to write any more on the subject.

Extr. 9 of another letter from Jamaica, dated Hanower rary", August 7, 1776.

"The purport of this is to acquaint you, that we are files we listly purth. A most horrid conf iracy had and even to a white maic child; the women were to we been trated to make concubines for the Ethiopenis. such was their intention, and Sunday, the 21ft of July, at might, was the time appointed for putting the plot in execution; but Providence was kind mough to order it to be discovered the Monday before the arti, fince which the military duty has been very fevere. Martial law has been proclaimed, and every perion, without exception, is obliged to turn out. There is no intelligence of the negroes in the other parishes having oinco them but suppose the massacre was to have been general throughout the island. Searce any thing is now going on in this panish but taking up, trying, hanging, and gibbeting alive, though many have been acquitted. The shipping have been said under an embargo till this

PHILADELPHIA, Odober 12. In CONGRESS, August 17, 1776.

The congress refumed the confideration of the report of the committee, to whom was referred brigadier geheral V ooffer's letter, requesting an enquiry lato his anduct, while he had the honour of commanding the continental forces in Canada, which was read as follows: "That brigadier-general Weafer produced co-pies of a number of letters which pand between him nd general Schuyler, and of his letters to congress, rom which it appears, that he, from time to time, gave feafourble notice of the tiate of the army under his command, and what supplies were, in his opinion ne. tellary to render the enterprise successful. That a number or officers, and other gentiemen, from Canada, who were acquainted with his conduct there, and who hap-pened occase by to be in this city, were examined be-fore the complete, to which letters, and the minutes or the examination of the witnesses herewith exhibited, the committee beg leave to refer the congress for further information; and report; as the opinion of the committee, upon the whole of the evidence that was here them, that nothing centurable or blame-worthy pp A against brigadier-general Wooster. I he report

Extract from the minutes. CHARLES THOMSON, fecretary.

Extrast of a letter from camp, October 11.

"Three frigates and three tenders paffed Mount-Washington the oth of October-'l'is said an express strived at head quarters, informing that the fhips have got to col. Phillips's, between nine and ten miles above us, and have taken two row-gallies, a floop and two chooners, or a schooner and two sloops, and that they were landing fome men there.

"lord stirling is exchanged for gov. Browne, of Frovidence, and master Loyell for maj. Skeene."

BALTIMORE, Odober 9.

*TRICTURES on lord and general Howe's DECLA-RALION.

THESE men intimate, with a roundness equal to their effrontery, that the congress, misguiding the Ame-

ricans, did direct their opposition to constitutional government (British) and seemingly as an act of their own.—The congress being chosen by, and subject to the people, cannot misguide them, whilst they transact their bufiness by their own consent and instructions.

They next affert, " That congress have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation, not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of independence."-Was independence the first claim of the colonies? Or was it not rather the unavoidable confequence of the repeated refusal of having their griev-

They further declare, "That they are equally defirous to confer," &c. &c. If the word equally can be subject to construction, it must mean that they, lord and general Howe, equally difavow every purpose of reconciliation, not confonant with their extravagant and inadmiffible claim of parliament's making laws binding the colonies in all cases whatsoever.

They tell us, " They will confer with his majeff,'s well affected subjects, upon the means of reltoring public tranquility," &c. As the colonies have declared independence, they cannot be called bis maj fly's subjects. We prefume, therefore, their excellencies intention is to confer with those few who have been always difaffeeted and inimical to the liberties of the colonies, and stiled Tories, who therefrom may be faid to be his majelly's well affected subjects; and with these their excel-lencies may treat with success- They are agreed to any

They further generously promise, " That such infructions to the governors as lay improper reitraints on the freedom of legislation, are to be revised; but they are totally filent to the bulk of our grievances, and all the oppressive acts of parliament, a removal of which, and a repeal of those acts, would have secured peace, honour, and happiness, not only to the people of Ame-

rica, by hole of Great Britain.

Upon the whole, how chimerical, abfurd and ridiculous must it at appear to every person of any discerment, to expect the people at large could or would ta-crifice their liberty, and en hange their present noble situation for that of abject slavery.

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 17.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Those who are desirous of contracting for the same, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state.

By order, R. RIDGELY, elk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Od. 2, 1776.

T O R I E S, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Englishman, about fix feet high, a very firong well made man, fuddy complexion, has flort brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breedies, stockings, shoes, and an old hat.

ALEXANDER M'CRAW, a fcotchman, a well made man, about five feet nine inches high, had on a coarfe hunting fhirt and leather breeches, a pair of striped trousers, and pale blue yarn stockings, a pair of thoes and Scotch bounet.

KENNITH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long bunting thirt with pockets in the fides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white stockings, a brown furtout coat, and Scotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennsylvanian, pretends to have some knowledge in physic, about five feet seven or eight inches high, flender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a fhort brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, shoes and flockings.
ROMER! TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet

eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured surtout coat made in the uaker manner, a country cloth close brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of fultian breeches, feveral pair of ribbed yarn flockings, floes and hat;

THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Englishman, about five feet fix inches high, a flim made man, and very pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth coat, striped cotton jacket, leather reeches, worsted Rockings, shoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSNEY, a Pennsylvanian, ave feet five inches high, a well proportioned man, has a dimple in his chin, short dark brown hair, a hunting shirt, a brown shalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of troufers, flockings, shoes, and a large hat.

Whoever takes up and fecures the above persons, fo that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each

or fifty-fix dollars for all of them.

Per orde

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED. That a public falt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea board of this province; and that the faid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Sasety for the time being; and the my sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the faid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the faid works.

Extrast from the minutes, C. DUVALL, elk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above reloive of the late Convention, are requelled to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order, G. DUVALL, clk. BRESTER BERKERSTER BERKERSTER BERKERSTER BERKERSTER

Annapolis, October 16, 1776. THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pals a refolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in fuit for non-payment of inter it before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take

notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM, WILLIAM EDDIS.

Williamsburg, October 5, 1776. By virtue of a decree of the hon, court of admiralty of this flate, will be fold at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 21st inflant, at the house of Mrs. Watte, on Chingoreague,

HE SHIP Caroline, of London, lately made Woolsey, of Baltimore, with her sails, rigging, and materials, being about 200 tons burthen. p antation built, about fix years old, but, having been ftranded on the coast of England, has been fince rebuilt, and her keel, ftern, and ftern-poft, many of her futtocks and floor timbers, of English cak; she is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to a new American built vessel. An inventory of her sails, rigging, and materials, may be feen at the fabscriber's, or on board said ship .-- At the same rime will be sold part of her cargo, confisting of choice Muscovado sugars and rum, thipped on board faid thip from Jamaica for the London market. And on the following day will commence the fale of the refidue of the cargo, confilling o' 400 hog fleads of fugar, and 117 puncheens of rum, at Pitt's landing, on Pocomoke river, in Chefapcake bay, which hes convenient for transportation to any part of Virginia, Maryland, or Philadelphia market, and will continue until the whole is disposed of.

BEN. POWELL, marchal. To be fold by public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, near Maggoty river,

HREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the faid women can cook, spin, wash and plait linen very well. The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON N. B. They are to be fold for cash only of and if the day of fale should prove rainy, the sales will be on the next fair day.

Annapolis, 14th October, 1776 WANTED to purchase, a NEGRO WOMAN that has been used to house work. Also a Negro girl, from 12 to 16 years of age, and two Negro boys. Whoever has such to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer aw October 11, 17

ENT away, on the night of the oth inflant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following fervant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkshireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and fhort yellow hair; he had on and took with him an ofuabrig fhirt, coarfe country linen troufers, a brown bear kin upper jacket, and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Englishman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old fhirt, an old blue jacket, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has loft great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welfh, a fhort well fet fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his drefs was a fulled country cloth jacket and breeches, of an ash colour, an old ofnabrig fhirt, felt hat, and old shoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county, in Pennsylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place .- Whoever takes up faid fervants shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings, if forty miles, forty shillings, and if at a greater distance, three pounds for each (including what the law allows) paid by 3w SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776. AN away from the fubscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th instant, a convict Irish servant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about five feet one inch high, red faced, pitted with the small-pox, fandy hair, stoops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light coloured (rize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts frize, white jacket, either linen or fultian, old leather breeches, old ofnabrig troufers, ofnabrig thirt, old castor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the faid fervant and brings him home, or fecures him so that I get him again, if in this province, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the province, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON. N. B. His indeuture and affignment are missing; if he has got them he may forge a discharge, as he

Talcot county, September 9, 1776. OMMITTED to my custody some few days ago, a negro man who calls himself Isaac, says he belongs to William Spooner, at the head of the ba , in Charles-Town. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN STEVENS, sheriff.

HERE are at the plantation of John Bealls, near Rladensburg, Prince-George's county, four head of cattle, to wit: Two black feers, that appear to have been in the yoke, one dark brindled cow, and one brown heifer; all of the aforefaid cattle are marked with a crop and underbit in each ear. The owner may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to John Trumbull, near Bladenfburg.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, In Prince George's county, near Magruder's warchouse, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about 12 hands high, strong made, bald face, two hind feet white, is branded on the off buttock, but not fo plain as to be understood. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges to IAMES WILSON.

W3

September 30, 1776. HERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, taken up as a firay, a chesnut forrel horse, about eight years old, branded on the near shoulder AS, three white feet, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges,

and take him away. JOHN HAFF.

Septembel 27, 1776. BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chan-cery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the feal of the faid court, August 11, 1775, will be fold, the first Monday in December next, on the premises, several tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Costin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died feised thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Costin, his fon and heir at law, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, to whom the subscriber ves appointed guardian by the justices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for fale, and for the payment and fatisf. ction of a large fum of money by the subscriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthony Bacon, Efq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the subscriber, as security for the aforesaid Henry Costin, deceased, given, he is by faid decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the faid land, or any part thereof, in fee fimple, to any person or persons who shall or may puchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the faid Henry Coffin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the fame, fo that he, the, or they, profecute the fame within fix months next after he, she, or they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of affembly of this prevince in fuch case lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, on giving bond and security for the residue.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Lower district of Frederick county, Oct. 5, 1776. AN away, last night, from the subscriber, an indented Irish forward indented Irish fervant man, named JAMES UINN, about twenty-five years old, short black bushy hair, which he sometimes ties, much pitted with the small-pex, a down sulky look, about sive feet to inches high, thick made: took with him a blue shag livery frock lined with white linen, metal buttons, light coloured shag custs, and small cape the same, a short jacket, fore parts blue, as the frock, and back parts blue camlet lined with linen, a thread-bare Thort blue cloth frock, with small carved brafs buttons, and blue ferge lining, a dollar hat almost new, a good linen shirt, not well bleached, a good pair of leather breeches, a pair of light coloured woollen stockings, a pair of pumps, almost new, with thongs, and a few nails in the heels.

Whoever takes up the faid fervant, and brings him home, or fecures him fo that the owner may get him again, if taken in the province, shall have forty faillings reward, or out of the province, three pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by

(W3) JOHN KELLY. N. B. It is requested of all captains of vessels not to take him off.

TWENTY FOUNDS REWARD.

October 10, 1776. ROPT, the 8th instant, on the main road, between capt. Richard Weems's and David Weems's, Esq; Herring-Creek, a roll of Marvland convention money (of the last emission) containing (and marked on the outside) 50 sheets, at £ 9 12 6 each, £.481 5 0, and T. C. W. and Co.—Whoever finds the faid roll or bundle of money, and will deliver it to Meff. Thomas Charles Williams and Co. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber at Herring-Creek, shall receive the above reward THO. MORTON, jun.

October 9, 1776. CTOLEN out of my pafture, at West-River, in Anne-Arundel county, the 29th or 30th of September laft, a horfe colt, two years old last fpring; he has not been rode; of a dark brown colour, about fourteen hands high, he is cut, docked, and branded NM, his tail is pretty long and rather thin. Any person that secures the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be convicted of the same, and delivers the colt to me in Annapolis, shall be paid ten pounds, or five pounds for the colt only.

2 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

HOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-fixth day of July, 1775.

October 1, 1776. HE subscriber wants to hire a sober man for an oftler, and to do any other bufiness as occasion may require. Any person inclinable to serve in this capacity may apply to William Reynolds in Annapolis. If he writes a good hand, he will be more agreeable. 3 WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Runapolis, October 2, 1776.

POR the ease of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is barely county, notice is hereby given, that I will attend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Monday the 21st day of this instant October; at Mr. Samuel Mansell's, on Tuesday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thursday the 31ft; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapsed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the subscriber begs that all persons concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places afore aid, and discharge the several claims against them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his fon Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

THOMAS DEALE, theriff.

September 30, 1776. AN away this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a large scar on his left cheek : had on when he went away, an old Irish linen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a sky blue shag waistcoat, the back part of which is gray German serge, and a spotted swankin waistcoat; he also took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloathe. Whoever takes up the faid negro shall be entitled to the above reward. JOSEPH IRELAND.

September 25, 1776. OTRAYED or STOLEN from the fubscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near West River, on or about the 16 h instant, a dark brown or black mare, about fourteen hands high, has no perceivable brand, her feet are galled b wearing iron fetters, has a long switch tail, and her mane hangs on both fides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the faid mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall be paid twenty shillings currency reward, and no questions asked. ANNE HARWOOD.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776. OST, on Monday the 5th inft. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the faid watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for fale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE. Juft publifhed, and to be fold at the Printing-offee. PROCEEDINGS NTION E

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Hold at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21ft of June, 1776.

Calober z. 1776. HEREAS the fubscriber, belonging to floop of which a certain Abner Ely is faip. per, was hove overboard on the 7th day of Septem. ber last by the said Ely, who, out of a bloody de. fign, as he supposes, while he was struggling for life, struck him several blows, which obliged him to get ashore. In the interim, said Ely, with a certain John Robertson, being in Hooper's Straight, Maryland, fet fail and went off with his cash and cloaths. Ely is of the New-light persuasion, about five feet fix or seven inches high, and wears white cloaths and hat; the floop is about feven tons by. den, has a pump in the larboard ade of the cabin, a white main-fail and black gib. Whoever will fecure him so that he be brought to justice, on apply. ing to me, at Mr. David Weems's, Herring Bay, shall have five pounds reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

HUGH M'CRER N. B. He was feen with his vessel in Pocomoke on Wednesday the 25th of September lait.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS 31 July, 1776.

HE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to fend all the old theets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donation will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, fassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarfaparilla, if clean, solit and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose. R. TOOTELL, S.M.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented fervant man named GEORGE BRA NAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in I cland, flim man about five feet feven inches high, were much pitted with the fmall-pox: had on when a went away, a country linen fhirt and troufers, anoil felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn; Whoever apprehends the faid fervant fo that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charge paid, it brought home, by ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD. Fort Frederick Fornace, July 1, 1776. R AN away last night, two servant men, viz. STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, bornia Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the fmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen thirtard trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linky ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a

good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age. JOHN JONES, an indented fervant, has ben in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the bufinefs, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled blick hair, has a four look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one ofnabrig thirt, blue cotton trouters, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with fleeves, a old cafter hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up faid fervants and brings them home, or fecures them fo that the subscriber gett them again, shall receive it 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows. DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.
WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting & A table, and can write a good hand. Sucha person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by ?? plying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD. September 6, 1776 OST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and sundry papers, of use to no other person but the owner; there was also a set of bills of exchange in faid book, drawn by Mell. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-fre pounds sterl. Whose-ever hands it has fallen into by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, fiall receive the above reward, and no quelicat DAVID WEEMS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

From the PENNS

the Eveni that valu a certain computation might be of land within the pre which is at least two worth a dollar per acr two or three dollars, may be computed at think is reckoning h four hundred million tions prove, with cert which the continenta great to support a mu emitted. I would far States owe nothing employ no fhips, fold they contract no for clear maxim, that no or indeed much end only; nor can it eve war; and the people the provisions, cloath and the foldiery, toge and implements of wa There requires no

war of any length of

ing the burden equa

abilities; but then I found pay as they go renders his personal mer his provisions, th hould not the mon Why should the foldi in promifes, which fulfilment is at a dift: of credit is a tempor dangerous, where the least it will always ! increased beyond the that happens, a ipee effects will foon be will not be eafily r prevention, of this e--If the quantity of is necessary for the a number of very point out and facilit that people will choo goods of intrinsic va course there will be goods, and confequ ther effect will be the people will not wor while the medium for posed to be worse th ther effect will be a dy will import good medium that is w in that cafe, thoug los will be real; t remedy, viz. leileni medium; and this know of : First, the as fire, shipwreck, which cannot happe has no currency ab that it has not, for come due to peop leis fenfible, more gerous; the third, ticable way of leffer never can be paid f than goods, and of a tax necessary fac ought to be equal to leffen the curre necessary for a me nion, ought to be is immediately was for it is better for ney, if it is bullion bank, than circula can have worfe ef money. The pov no body can have produced industry, body and mind, ar whilft the excets in Spain, i. e. has and filled them wi England owes much But there is, be

> and of course rai than usual, so that bourer, get mone to do; and it is ways pay their de fines, and have r distressed for a fcarce, which he have done it with to it in its proper or flate as well a

> reason in our case

our continental de

fumption of our

make a great dem

fabrics of our trad

y is skip.

oody de. gling for liged him ith a cer-Straights, cash and

on, about cars white tons bur. the cabin, er will feon apply-

rring-Bay,

onable ex-

MICRER

Pocomoke

RTERS

and coup.

all the old

nveniently

donation

he doctor's

op, on the

as formerly

feneca and

s, are pur-

clean, fplit

ich muft be

when dried.

d, if black

LL, S.M.

in the city

nstant July,

RGE BRA.

n I cland,

high, very on when he

ufers, an old

much wort:

that he may

ings reward

able charge

BERT KEY.

uly 1, 1776

convict. ha

iner, born in

g 5 feet cor

ted with the

his hair tied:

nen fhirt ard

ountry linfey

ckles, and a

nt, has bem

rn in Wales,

been brought

with the dif-

c complexion

curled black

peaks broken

one ofnabrig

r jacket, oze

th fleeves, a

d brings them

Subscriber gett

es from home

os. for each,

what the law

V JACQUES.

une 19. 1770. DIATELY,

nds waiting &

hand. Sucha

er of a place,

given, by ap-

pound is

e LINEN

pound for

E WARD.

mber 6, 1776.

d pocket book, clasp, contain-

apers, of ule to

re was also a set

drawn by Meff.

chants of Lon-

for twenty-fre

has fallen into,

of Annapolis

d no quellicas

VID WEEMS.

IIX TEXT IX

eof. /

d buckles.

nen, viz.

urpofe.

OCTOBER 24, 1776.

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

HE computations of the value of the free ftates of America by Conti- and Doria in the Evening Post of Sept. 21, rather prove that value to be immense than reduce it to a certainty. Perhaps another method of computation might be admitted, viz. from the quantity of land within the present inhabited part of those states, which is at least two hundred millions of acres, and worth a dollar per acre I should think at least, some fay two or three dollars, and perhaps the perforal estate may be computed at as much more, which I do not think is reckoning high, and will make the amount four hundred millions of dollars. All these computations prove, with certainty enough, that the funds, on which the continental money depends, are fufficiently great to support a much larger quantity than is already emitted. I would farther observe, that the American States owe nothing to any body but themselves, and employ no ships, soldiers, &c. but their own, so that they contract no foreign debt; and I take it to be a clear maxim, that no state can be ruined, bankrupted, or indeed much endangered, by any debt due to itself only; nor can it ever be much impoverished by any war; and the people that are left at home can furnish the provisions, cloathing, &c. necessary for themselves and the foldiery, together with all other necessary stores and implements of war. There requires no more to preserve such a state in a

war of any length of time than good economy in bring-ing the burden equally on all, in proportion to their abilities; but then I think it very necessary that they hould pay as they go, as near as may be. The foldier renders his personal services down on the spot, the farmer his provisions, the tradefinan his fabrics, and why hould not the monied man pay his money down too? Why should the soldier, tradesman, farmer, &c. be paid in promises, which are not so good as money, if the fulfilment is at a distance? Payment in promises or bills of credit is a temporary expedient, and will always be dangerous, where the quantity increases too much, at least it will always have the confequences of a medium increased beyond the necessities of trade; and whenever that happens, a speedy remedy is necessary, or the ill effects will foon be alarming, and, if long neglected, will not be eafily remedied. The remedy, or rather prevention, of this evil I take to be very easy at present. If the quantity of continental currency is greater than is necessary for the medium of trade, it will appear by number of very perceptible effects, each of which point out and facilitate the remedy. One effect will be, that people will choose to have their estates vested in any goods of intrinsic value rather than in money, and of course there will be a quick demand for every kind of goods, and confequently a high price for them; another effect will be the discouragement of industry, for people will not work hard to produce goods for fale, while the medium for which they must fell them is supposed to be worse than the goods; and, of course, ancther effect will be a discouragement of trade, for no body will import goods and fell them when imported for medium that is worse than the goods themselves, for in that case, though the profits may be nominal, the los will be real; these effects all point out their only remedy, viz. lellening the quantity of the circulating medium; and this can be done but three ways that I know of : First, the destruction of it by some casualty, as fire, shipwreck, &c. or fecondly, exportation of it, which cannot happen in our case, because our medium has no currency abroad, and I think it very well for us that it has not, for in that case our debt would soon become due to people without ourselves, and of course leis fenfible, more difficult to be paid, and more dangerous; the third, and, in my opinion, the only practicable way of leffening the quantity is by a tax, which never can be paid to easy as when money is more plenty than goods, and of course the very cause which makes a tax necessary facilitates the payment of it; the tax ought to be equal to the excels of the currency, fo as to lessen the currency down to that quantity which is necessary for a medium of trade, and this, in my opinion, ought to be done by every flate, whether money is immediately wanted in the public treasury or not, for it is better for any flate to have their excess of money, if it is bullion, hoarded in a public treasury or bank, than circulated among the people, for nothing can have worse effects on any state than an excess of money. The poverty of the states of Holland, where no body can have money who does not first earn it, has produced industry, frugality, economy, good habits of body and mind, and durable and well established riches, whilft the excets of money has produced the contrary in Spain, i. e. has ruined their industry and occonomy, and filled them with pride and poverty; and perhaps England owes much of her ruin to the fame causes. But there is, besides this general principle, a special

reason in our case, why we should pay a large part of our continental debt by a present tax; the great confumption of our armies and stoppage of our imports make a great demand for the produce of our land, the fabrics of our tradefmen, and the labour of our people, and of course raise the prices of all these much higher than usual, so that the husbandman, tradesman, and la-bourer, get money much falter and caster than they used to do; and it is a plain maxim that people should always pay their debts when they have a good run of business, and have money plenty; many a man has been distressed for a debt when business and money was caree, which he had neglected to pay when he could have done it with great case to himself, had he attended to it in its proper season; this applies to a community or state as well as to a private person. These last ob-

fervations will apply with great exactness to those parts of the continent which lie nearest to the great scenes of the war, and have fuffered most by it; and if they can bear the tax, I think those who lie at a distance from those horrors, and have felt little more than a sympathy of the diffrels of their brethren, can have no reason to complain, if they are called on for their share of the expence. The continental money is to be considered as a debt fastened on the person and estate of every mom-ber of the United States, a debt of great horiour and justice, of national honour and justice, not barely empty honour, but that essential honour and credit in which the fafety of the state is comprized, and therefore by confession of every body must be punctually and honourably paid in due time, otherwise all security arising from public credit must be lost, all confidence of individuals in our public councils must be destroyed, and great injustice must be done to every possession of our public currency, to the detriment of all, and ruin of many who have placed most confidence in our public administration; and nothing but shame, scandal and contempt can issue, for which nothing but most inevitable necessity can be any reasonable excuse. And in this great agreement is every individual of our United States so deeply interested, that I cannot conceive one sensible person can be persuaded to risk these consequences for the take of a little delay of payment of that which must one day be paid, or we must all be ruined together. The continental debt is already a heavy one, and there is no way of finking it but by paying it while we can; it is still increasing fast, and without a speedy tax, and a very sufficient one, it will grow upon us beyond any possibility of payment. If a man only suffers his rents, butchers and tradesmens bills, &c. to be unpaid a number of years, it will endanger his whole fortune. An expence account ought always to be paid up as it becomes due; these are accumulating sums, and it is dangerous to neglect them.

I have heard fome people fay, it is no matter for the present payment of the continental debt, we are a country of rapid increase, and what is contracted by three millions of people, will from be paid by fix. But how unfatherly and ungenerous is it to load posterity with an immense debt, while we have an advantage in fink. ing a good part of it ourfelves; besides, it will be a great discouragement to foreign emigrants to settle in this country, to be told that the country is loaded with an immente debt, and their first title to an enfranchise-

ment will be by beginning to pay it.

We are engaged in a cause which, in all annals of time, has ever been deemed most honourable and glorious, and most characteristic of noble and generous minds, viz. spurning off flavery, and afferting our liberty. As things now stand, the most hardened, impudent tory does not pretend that, if we fail of supporting our cause, we have any other chance but that of absolute submission and pardon, and even that pardon, doubtlefs, with numerous exceptions. Good God! who can bear the thought of absolute submission and pardon? Pardon, for the greatest virtue of a civil nature that the human mind is capable of! Who can think, without distraction, of coming under the domination of tories, fuing to them for favours and intercessions? Tories, with standing armies at their heels, foldiers with bayonets ready to inforce all the respect and submission they may claim. This dreadful appre-hension introduces, with great force on my mind, another reason why we ought to sink, by a sufficient tax, as much as we can of the continental debt, viz. That without this it is not possible to continue the war, and avoid absolute submission. I conceive the value of the currency of any state has a limit, a ne plus ultra, beyond which it cannot go, and if the nominal fum is extended beyond that limit, the value will not follow. No human wisdom or authority can be able to stretch the no-minal currency beyond such real value. That the confequence of any attempt to extend fuch nominal addi-tion must depreciate the value of the whole, till it is reduced within faid limit. I will explain my meaning thus: Suppose that thirty millions of dollars was the utmost limit of currency to which the United States of America could give real effectual value, and they should emit thirty millions more, I say the last thirty millions would add nothing to the value of the whole, but would fink the value of the whole fixty millions down to its limits, viz. thirty millions; i. e. the whole fixty millions, in that case, would not purchase more real substantial goods than the thirty millions would have done before the other thirty millions were added to it. It follows from this, that any attempt to continue the war, by encreasing the currency beyond the abovesaid limit, is vain, and must fail of the effect intended, and ruin all those who possess the currency already emitted. Whether the currency already emitted arises to the said limit, is a question of fact that may admit of some doubt, but that it is not greatly within it, I think, can be no doubt with people well acquainted with the nature and circumstances of this great subject; and, be that as it may, I think every inconvenience arising from it is easily remedied by a sufficient tax. I do not apprehend we have yet fuffered by a depreciation of the currency, because I cannot observe that the general prices of goods are more raifed than the circumstances of the war will make necessary, were our money all gold and filver, and farther extremities may produce farther effects of the same kind, without depreciating the cur-

rency at all.

No kind of necessaries have risen to the excess of price given last winter in Boston for fresh provisions, though their currency was all gold and filver; increase of risk must raise the price of all imported goods, icarcity of labourers must raise the price of labour, and of consequence the price of every thing produced by

labour, fcarcity of tradefmen (many of whom are gone into the war) and demand for tradefmens fabrics must raise the price of them; besides, many raw materials used by the tradesmen, must be imported at great risk, and I do not see that the prices of most or all these are greater than they would be if every continental dollar was a silver one; and should we admit that we are on the verge of a depreciation, or that our currency hath suffered some little already in its value. I wo confequences will follow, which deferve great and immediate

First, That a speedy remedy is immediately necessary, which shall operate effectually, and prevent the ruin of our currency; and the fecond is, that the remedy by this very means becomes more easy and practicable than otherwise it could be, because a tax will be paid much more easily in this case than it could be, if money was in credit enough to be avariciously hoarded; and this holds, let the tax be of any nature, fuch as general affeilment of polls and estates, excises, imposts, or duties on goods, letteries, &c. &c. in any, or all these ways, our currency may be lessened much easier when its credit is a little doubted, thanwhen it is at its highest; and what contributes not a little to this facility is, that it may be done by general confent, with-out public uneafiness and diffurbance, for a depreciation of currency can be wished for by no body but those who are deeply in debt, the weight or numbers of whom I have reason to believe is not great at present in these states. It is the mighty interest of all the rest of the inhabitants to prevent a depreciation, and I conceive every man of estate who has cash in hand, or dhe to him, would be willing to contribute his share to the lessening our currency, and so preserving its credit; yea, would eagerly chuse this, rather than risk his own loss by a depreciation of the cash he has in hand, and in debts due.

In this time of diffress, the public has a right to every man's best thought. I have not the vanity to think I can exhaust the subject, but I have said so much on it, as I hope will fet abler heads and pens on a thorough disquisition of it, for I think all will agree, that the subject is a very important one, and deserves the most immediate and most serious attention.

A FINANCIER. Philadelphia, O.A. 4, 1776.

WATERTOWN, Odober 7.

Last Wednesday returned to Salem, after a short cruife, the brigantine Massachusetts, of this state, commanded by capt. Souther. He informs that a few days after he failed he fell in with and took a brigantine of about 250 tons, from Falmouth in England, mounting fix 3 pounders, and having on board a captain and about twenty privates of the 16th regiment of dragoons, with their horses and accoutrements, also the chaplain of faid regiment, and fome dry goods, which the captain fays is his own property. The whole number of pri-foners 35. This vessel sailed from Falmouth the 27th of July, just a month after they embarked, in company with 12 others, under convoy of the Daphne of 32 guns, from whom they parted but a day or two before they were taken; they all had the same kind of cargo, making in the whole 230 horses. A fleet of about 70 fail failed about three days before them, under a ftrong convoy, having on board the remainder of the 16th regiment of dragoons, and the last division of Hanoverians, confifting, it is faid, of 5000 men, bound to New-York; they were short of horse provisions; some of the horses died of the staggers, and it is supposed the late gales have destroyed many more. The people in England, we hear, began to be very uneasy.

The prize above mentioned, we learn, arrived at Townsend, at the eastward, the middle of last week.

A privateer belonging to Salem, which arrived there last Thursday, fell in with the fleet of twelve fail, and ourfued by the Daphne, that the enemy fired musket balls into her; but by heaving over all her guns, water and provisions, and by fawing down her upper works, they barely escaped.

Wednesday last arrived at Boston, a prize brig, taken by the continental ship Columbus, Abraham Whipple, Esq; commander, bound from Antigua to Ireland, laden with rum.

PROVIDENCE, Odober s.

Sunday last arrived here from a successful cruize, the thip Columbus, capt. Abraham Whipple, in the fervice of the United States, having taken four prizes, viz. a brig from St. Croix, bound to Scotland, with 265 hogsheads of rum, 1 tierce and 12 barrels sugar; a ship from St. Christopher's, bound to London, with 292 hogsheads, 59 tierces, 23 barrels and 12 kilderkins of sugar, 15 hogsheads and 3 barrels of rum; a ship from Grenada, bound to London, with 300 hogsheads of fugar, 57 hogsheads of ram, one pipe and 2 hogsheads of wine, and some cotton; and a brig from Montferrat, . bound to Cork, with 218 hogheads of rum. Two of the above prizes are arrived at the castward.

NEWBURY-PORT, Odober 4.

It is reported here, that fome days ago an engagement happened between two of our privateers and the Milford (a noted pirate that has long in cired our co. it) when, after warmly disputing the point by hard blows, the latter thought it prudent to submit, and we hear our people are now bringing her into fome fare port, after which we hope to give a better account of her.

We hear that a large ship from the West-Lacies, with several samilies, and considerable plate on board.

rived at Cape-Anne, fent in by fome of our private

Last Lord's day se anight, capt. Rowe, with a party of men, landed at a place called the Old Man's, near 164 Brookhaven, on Long-Island, in order to remove his family from Corummain, where he met one Richard Miller, a native of East-Hampton, who had taken a commission under general Howe, and was inlisting men for the regular army, and as he was riding by capt Rowe's door, where a centry was placed, Miller was hailed and ordered to stop, which he refused to do, and rode the faster, and after being repeatedly called upon to stop, and he not regarding, the guard fired at him, when a ball entered his body, and he died the

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

As the public have, no doubt, received many contradictory accounts relative of the unfortunate attempt against Quebec, on the 31st of December last, and having great reason to think no just one has yet been published, I have (in justice to the characters of many whose names, perhaps, have not been mentioned, or if mentioned, not with the respect they deserve) fent you for publication the following sketch of that morning's transaction; affuring you at the same time that I am entirely divested of prejudice-that I was but transiently acquainted with any of the officers of the detachment previous to the attack, and confequently can have no interest in suppressing or exaggerating any circumstances to the injury of any one of them: On the contrary, there is not a circumstance related, respecting the affault, but what I was either an eye-witness to, by being in the front, or had from those whose characters as gentlemen, and conduct as brave foldiers, entitles them to the greatest credibility. I hose officers and gentlemen, whose names are mentioned, eminently distinguished themselves-their enemies do them the justice to acknowledge it-and I hope their country will amply reward them.

I am, Sir, Your very humble fervant,

A SOLDIER. About four o'clock in the morning, the detachment being affembled in St. Role (together with captain Lamb, and part of his company of artillery, with a field-piece mounted on a particular carriage for the conveniency of carrying it through the mow, though its inefficacy was foon experienced) capt. Eleazar Ofwald, with a party of 25 men was detached to attack the enemy's advanced works at the Soude de Mantelee, on the entrance into the lower town, on St. Charles's fide, the main body being then in motion to follow; but by the time they came opposite Palace gate the garrison had taken the alarm, and being apprized of the defign, began a heavy firing from the walls, by which they had to pals a full quarter of a mile ere they came to the first place of action; which, with the obstruction occasioned by the field piece, threw the divisions commanded by majors Bigelow and Meigs into fuch confusion that they loft the right path: However, the advanced party foon reached the barrier, and began the attack, in which they were joined by col. Arnold himself, and supported by capt. Daniel Morgan, with his company of riflemen, who were in front of the main body. In this onfet, unfortunately-unfortunately indeed-col. Arnold received his wound and was carried off; but, notwithstanding, capt. Morgan and the first party obtained polfession of the battery of 4 guns, took great part of the guard, and a number of the inhabitants who surrendered prisoners. In this fituation they were obliged to remain (not being supported by the main body who had not recovered from their confusion so as to come up) till joined by lieut. Steel, with part of capt. Smith's company, capt. Lamb with his artillery company (who were obliged to quit the field-piece, it being impossible to bring it forward) capt. Hendricks, with part of his company, and several of the musketeers from the different companies (after regaining the proper road) in all about 200, when they again formed, and were again led on by capt. Morgan (upon whom the body then called as their commanding officer) to force the second barrier, which had they effected, would have given full possession of the Lower-town; but the enemy having defeated the division which the immortal hero general Montgomery led to force their works in the Lowertown on St. Laurence fide, had now turned all their force upon this detachment; yet the dispute remained obstinate for some time (in which an attempt to scale it was twice made by the intrepid capt. Morgan, whose uncommon prefence of mind, and gallant behaviour in this critical fituation were truly conspicuous) and succefs till now, feemed inclined to crown their brave endeavours, when they found themselves surrounded on all quarters-a party of near 200 men having fallied out at Palace-gate, attacked and took prisoners all the rear, who had not got within the first barrier, and having brought their cannon which commanded the river St. Charles, to rake the street, were a second time thrown into diforder, and obliged to take possession of the houses, in which they made a resolute stand of full three hours; but finding the enemies fire continue, both from their cannon and musketry, and not more than one in ten of their own firelocks serviceable, the others rendered useless by a snow storm which began in the night, and continued the whole day; and not having the least possibility of making a retreat, were at length obliged to surrender themselves prisoners; which in all human probability would not have been their fate, had those brave officers and soldiers, who distinguished themselves in the front, been properly sustained by those who were in the rear; but on the contrary, from the conduct of the garrison, there was the greatest prospect of carrying the town.

In this glorious, though unfuccessful attempt, fell (befides those in general Montgomery's division) while in the utmost exertion of their duty, that excellent young officer capt. William Hendricks, of Pennsylvania; the truly brave lieut. John Humphreys, of capt. Morgan's company, and lieut. Cooper, of Connecticut. Capt. Hubbard, of the town of Worcester, in Massachusetts-Bay, died in a few days after, of a wound he received before he reached the first barrier.

The spirited exertions and gallant behaviour of the patriotic capt. John Lamb, the sirmness of the indefatigable capt. Samuel Lockwood (by whose vigilance both by night and day, with 40 men and a 12 pounder in a gondola, eleven armed veffels, with gen. Prescot,

whole conflict, by captains Ofwald, Thayer and Topham ; fleutenants William Heath, Peter O'Brien Bruin (Charles Potterfield and John M'Guire, volunteers) all of capt. Morgan's company, - Steel, of Smith's; Moody, of Lamb's; Tifdale, of Ward's, and feveral other fubalterns, &c. has not only crowned them with honour as foldiers, but entitles them to the applause of

their bleeding country.

Adjutant Feleiger (a Dahish gentleman, who holds a lieutenancy in the king of Denmark's service) behaved with all the resolution, calmness and intrepidity peculiar to an old veteran and an experienced officer; and has given many specimens of his great military abilities.

In justice to Mr. Matthew Duncan, a volunteer from Philadelphia, who was made a prisoner the day after, owing purely to his enterpriting spirit, in coming voluntarily to know whether the detachment were in pollession of the Lower town, agreeable to a report then prevailing in the camp. I do affure the public, that the enemy gave him the character fuch a young adventurer deferves; and that many of them appeared furprifed to young a man could be able to maintain the justness of the cause in which he was engaged, with so much spirit, sensibility and firmness. Indeed it was frequently mentioned, that his zeal carried him fo far as to infult in his turn, fome of the principal officers as they marched him to the main guard; meaning (I suppole) his alking col. M'Lane, in a farcastical manner, if he did not land at New-York, alluding to a belief then entertained, that he was there obliged to give his parole for his future conduct.

NEWARK (New-Jerfey) Odlober 11.

Last Thursday se'nnight capt. Coffin and Grennell, with a boy, made their escape from Staten-Island in a canoe, and got fafe to Bergen-Point, and from thence came to this place last saturday : The former was taken going from New-York to Nantucket some months since, and the latter on the 28th of August, in lat. 33 30, long. 66. 20, in a brig from the Western-Islands for Nantucket, by a new English 20 gun ship, called the Galatea, John Jones, Esq; commander, sheathed with copper, and a most extraordinary failer, being part of a convoy for some ships from London bound to New-York, some of which are arrived at Landy-Hook.

Wednesday morning last the Phœnix, and Roebuck, of 44 guns, with a frigate and two tenders, went up the North-River, and came to an anchor opposite Tappan

PHILADELPHIA. In CONGRESS, Odober 3, 1776.

Resolved, That five millions of continental dollars be immediately borrowed for the use of the United States of America, at the annual interest of four per cent.

That the faith of the United States be pledged to the lenders, for the payment of the sums to be borrowed and the interest arising thereon; and that certificates be given to the lenders in the form following-The United States of America acknowledge the

receipt of dollars from which they promise to pay to the said day of or bearer, on the interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, agreeable to a resolution of the United States, passed the third day of October, 1776. Witness the hand of day of the treasurer, this Counterfigned,"

by the commissioners of one of the loan-offices hereafter

That for the convenience of the lenders, a loanoffice be established in each of the United States, and a commissioner to superintend such office be appointed by the faid states respectively, who are to be responsible for the faithful discharge of their duty in the faid

That the business of the said commissioners shall be, to deliver certificates for all fums of money as shall be brought into their respective offices, agreeable to these refolutions, which certificates shall be indented, and the checks kept in the faid office-to keep books, in which regular entries shall be made of the sums borrowed, and the time when, and of the names of the persons by whom the faid fums were lent-to transmit to the continental treasurer once a month an account of the cash in their respective offices-and to answer all draughts of the treasurer to the amount of the cash which they shall at any time have in their hands as aforefaid.

That the treasurer of the United states shall fend to the respective loan-offices such a number of certificates, and fuch denominations as shall be ordered by the commissioners of the treasury.

That no certificate be iffued for a less sum than three hundred dollars.

That the feveral fums of money to be borrowed, shall be repaid at the office where the same was lent, at the expiration of three years; and that the annual

interest shall be likewise paid at the faid office.

That the faid commissioners of the respective loanoffices be entitled to receive of the United States, one eighth per cent, on all monies which shall be brought into their respective loan-offices, in lieu of all claims and demands that they may have for transacting the bufiness of their faid offices.

Odober 7th. Refolwed, That it be recommended to the affemblies and conventions of the United States respectively, to annex such penalties by law to the crime of counterfeiting the bills or notes of the continental loan-office as are, or shall be annexed to the crime of counterfeit-

ing the continental currency. Ordered, That the toregoing resolutions he published, and copies thereof sent to each of the United States; and that the respective States be defired to send to the committee of the continental treasury the names of the commissioners by them appointed in consequence of the faid refolutions.

> By order of congress, JOHN HANCOCK, prefident.

Extract of a letter from Hacrlem, Odober 8.

" I have just had half an hour's conversation with lord Stirling, who returned from his captivity yester-day, who says he believes, from his best intelligence, that the enemy does not exceed 15, 000 fick and well,

fion of the Heffians, about 3000. This he know his fion of the memans, and who faw the fleet at fea, which confifted of about 70 fail, among which were 100 heavy horses for carriages 3 or 400 light horse are arrived but no more expected."

Extral of a letter from Bofton, Odober 7.

The prize taken by captain Greely and fent into Marblehead is come round here, the has brought paper Marbienead is come to the middle of August, which give particular account of the Spaniards invading the kingdom of Portugal and taking possession of several towns. The inference is plain-war is or must be declared.

The mate of a London ship brought up this eren. ing by capt. Atkins, informs, that the ministry are in fulpicious of plots and conspiracies being laid, that four persons dare not be seen conversing together in London,—they are immediately differred. A print London,—they are insuled at Salem, after taking three prize, one of which is loaded with dry goods to the amount of 37,000. Iterling. This fine prize is not yet arrived. A day feldom passes without provision vessels, Jamaic. men or fomething being taken."

OA. 19. By express from general Lee, at Amboy, dispatched on Saturday last, we learn, that the entern had evacuated Staten Island, and that our people had taken possession of it.

Saturday laft arrived here the faip Thetis, capt, May, taken by the brig General Montgomery, with 310 hogheads of fugar, 90 puncheons of rum, &c. from Montego-Bay for London, and belonged to a fleet of near 200 fail, who left Jamaica in August last, under convoy of two men of war. The above fhip, in coming up, touched upon the chevaux de frize, where he would have in all probability lunk, had it not been tor the timely affiftance the received from the row-galley

Extrast of a letter from Harriem, Odober 11.

Westerday morning about 4000 of the enemy landed at Faggs or Foggs point, in the found, about fix miles above us; a detachment was immediately fent toop. pose them : I he enemy got possession of the point, but, as I was informed last night, had made no further pregress, our people, I am told, had taken up a bridge which was there, and fell trees across the road to ob. struct them, till a reinforcement could arrive. In the afternoon forty-two fail paffed the mouth of Haerlen river, in their way to the point, they confifted of floors schooners, brigs, and nine ships: I expect there will be bloody work to day. From the number of men landed, and the ships which went up, I think this can be no feint, but the main body of Howe's army must be there, and that there he means to make his coup de main, This week will probably finish the campaign. Upon the arrival of the enemy's thips at Dobb's ferry, they landed tome men and plundered a store-house. I suppose the enemy who landed yesterday are to cross the country and form a line from Faggs Point to Tarry. Town (four miles above Dobb's ferry) where the fhips now lay, but in this I expect they will be mistaken."

Tuesday arrived from a cruize the continental schooner Wasp, capt. Baldwin, and brought in a large Guinea ship, bound from Jamaica for Liverpool, 109 hogsheads of sugar, 55 puncheons of rum, &c. part of the Jamaica August acet. This is the third of that fleet fent in here.

REMARKS on the CONSTITUTION of PENNSYL. VANIA.

I OBSERVP, in a late Evening Post, several arguments in favour of a fingle legislature, as established by the late convention of this state. The author of those arguments, in my opinion, agrees with his antagonial in allowing the danger of a fingle legislature, but differs from him in the nature of the checks which are contrived to guard against it. C. supposes that the people alone should check the legislature, and for this purpose tells us, that the convention have ordered that every law should be printed before it is passed-that the doors of the affembly should always be open-and that no law should be paffed at the same session .- Here C. forgets that the citizens of Philadelphia will be the only centinels of the proceedings of the affembly, and that those exigencies of government and that flate necessity which compelled the convention, contrary to their powers, to dispose of the liberty, property and lives of the good people of Pennsylvania, will often oblige the affembly to dispense with that section of the government which requires the fuspension of a law from one fession to another.

In a word, the new fystem of government for Pennfylvania destroys all ideas of representation. It gives lic houses where the laws are always to be posted up for confideration, a negative upon the proceedings of the whole state. But the conduct of our convention shews us in the strongest light the little good that is to be expected even from this partial che.k upon a singe legislature. A few wife men in the convention, and many who did not belong to it. remonstrated against feveral of the ordinances and fections of their government after they were printed for confideration, but all to no purpose; and no wonder, for men generally grow obstinate in opinions they have once adopted from contradiction.

What reception would the ordinance for punishing persons who condemn any of the measures of the cosgress have met with from a wife legislative council or governor, whose minds had not been inflamed with the harangues of demagogues? They would have diffa-guished between the idle speeches of a noisy boy at coffee house, and open acts of treason. - They would never have configued a delinquent over to the mercy of a magistrate to be confined for life, without the beneat of the babeas corpus act, or a trial by jury. Such proceedings are fit only for the dominions of Turkey.

They have difgraced the name of treedom in Pena-

WILLIAMSBURG, Oftheber 11.

Letters of undoubted credit from Martinique, dated the 27th of July, fay there are now in the French islands about 15,000 troops; that their fortifications are in the best order, and that they only wait for a pretext to break with Great-Britain, which most people there imagine will soon be found. The French are

endent people, and hi they are making for continental produce is islands, and bear a high

ANNAPC In COUNC Octobe

WANTED, Those who are d for the fame, c are requested to of Safety of this

Octobe A QUAN'I' STOCKINGS

this State. Th tract with any

In COUNCIL

TORIE'S, who on the night of th AARON VERDUE high, a very strong we has short brown curl

broad-cloth coat and j flockings, shoes, and ALEXANDER M made man, about five coarse hunting shirt striped trousers, and p fhoes and Scotch bonn KENNITH STEW about five feet nine in thirt with pockets in breeches, white stocki

Scotch bonnet. ROBERTSON YO to have some knowled or eight inches high, in his neck, remarkab very chattering fellow mixed coloured cloth

and flockings.
ROBERT TURNE eleven inches high, w hair, had on a light c quaker manner, a cou cloth jacket pieced in pair of gray cloth and pair of ribbed yarn fto THOMAS BRAV five feet fix inches h pale countenance, sho coat, striped cotton flockings, shoes and I

STEPHEN SYSNE inches high, a well p his chin, short dark brown shalloon jacket trousers, stockings, fl Whoever takes up

that they may be bro finement, shall have a or fifty-fix dollars for

In CONVEN

RESOLVED, on or near the Bay, r another on the fea-be faid works be carried he manage be appointed by the ing; and that any fi the fum of five hund faid Council of Safe carrying on each of

Extra In COUNCIL

ALL perfons wh ing and carrying on resolve of the late (the Council, and gi duly attended to.

Juft publifhed, and

PROVIN Held at the city October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Those who are desirous of contracting for the fame, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state.

October 23, 1776.

A QUAN'TITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Od. s, 1776.

TORIE'S, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town; on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Englishman, about fix feet high, a very strong well made man, ruddy complexion, has short brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, flockings, shoes, and an old hat.

ALEXANDER M'CRAW, a Scotchman, a well made man, about five feet nine inches high, had on a coarse hunting shirt and leather breeches, a pair of striped trousers, and pale blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNITH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting thirt with pockets in the fides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white stockings, a brown surtout coat, and Scotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennsylvanian, pretends to have some knowledge in physic, about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a short brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, shoes

and stockings.
ROBER I TURNER; an Englishman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured furtout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth close brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of fultian breeches, several

pair of ribbed yarn flockings, shoes and hat.
THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Englishman, about five feet fix inches high, a flim made man, and very pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted

flockings, shoes and hat. STEPHEN SYSNEY, a Pennsylvanian, five feet five inches high, a well proportioned man, has a dimple in his chin, short dark brown hair, a hunting shirt, a brown shalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of trousers, stockings, shoes, and a large hat.

Whoever takes up and fecures the above persons, fo that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-fix dollars for all of them.

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public falt-work be crected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the faid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall he appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any fum of public money, not exceeding the fum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the faid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the faid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, elk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776. ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erect-

ing and carrying on falt-works, agreeable to the above recoive of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, lield at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 14th of August, 1776. ..

Mariborough about the year ..., and afterwards removed to Frederick county, is living, and will apply to Ignatius Digges, the may receive the balance of a legacy left her by William Mardent; or, if the is dead, and her heirs will apply as above, they may receive the fame.

AKEN up as a stray, by James Graham, hear Frederick forge, a brown mare, about four years old, branded on the near buttock IG and a heart over them. Also an iron gray horse colt, nei-the branded, cut, nor dock'd. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying

HERE is at the plantation of Francis Jenkins, near Piscataway in Prince George's county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan mare, about 11 hands hands high, appears to be about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near butteck D, a star in her forehead and a small snip on her nose, and has had the fittala. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Jevolt Ankeney, in Conecocheague, Washington county, a black gelding, 6 years old, trots well, 14 hands high, a large flar in his forehead, half of his near hind foot white, and a few white hairs on his neck, occasioned as is supposed by a collar. The owner may have him again on proving property and pay-

Annapolis, October 16, 1776. THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the ift day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,

WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be fold by public fale, to the highest bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, near Maggoty river,

THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the faid women can cook, fpin, wash and plait linen very well. The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON. N. B. They are to be fold for cash only : and if the day of fale should prove rainy, the fale will be on the next fair day.

October 11, 1776. WENT away, on the night of the 9th instant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following fervant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkshireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and short yellow hair; he had on and took with him an ofnabrig shirt, coarse country linen trousers, a brown bear fkin upper jacket; and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Englishman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old fhirt, an old blue jacker, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has loft great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob; belonging to Thomas Welfh, a fhort well fet fellow, about 28 years of age; who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his drefs was a fulled country cloth jacket and breeches, of an aft colour, an old ofnabrig shirt, felt hat, and old shoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county; in Pennsylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place.-Whoever takes up faid fervants shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings, if forty miles, forty shillings, and if at a greater distance, three pounds for each (including what the law allows) paid by 3w SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776. R AN away from the fubscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th inflant, a convict Irish servant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about five feet one inch high, red faced, pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair, floops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light coloured frize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts frize, white jacket, either linen or fultian, old leather breeches, old ofnabrig trousers, ofnabrig fhirt, old caftor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the faid fervant and brings him home, or secures him so that I get him again, if in this province, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the province, the above reward. MICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and affignment are missing; if he has got them he may forge a discharge, as he can write.

HERE are at the plantation of John Bealls, I near Bladensburg, Prince George's county, four head of cattle, to wit: Two black Reers, that appear to have been in the yoke; one dark brindled cow, and one brown heifer; all of the aforefaid cattle are marked with a crop and underbit in each ear. The owner may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to John Trumbull, near Bladenfourg. W3

WANTED to purchase, a NEGRO WOMAN that has been used to house work. Also a 165 Negro girl, from 12 to 16 years of age, and two 165 Negro boys. Whoever has such to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, in Prince George's county, near Magrader's warehouse, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about 12 hands high, firong made, bald face, two hind feet white, is branded on the off buttock, but not fo plain as to be understood. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges to JAMES WILSON.

September 30, 1776. HERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, taken up as a firay, a chefnur forrel horfe, about eight years old, branded on the near fhoulder AS, three white feet, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN HAFF

September 27, 1776. By virtue of a decree of the high court of chan-cery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the feal of the faid court, August 11, 1775, will be fold, the first Monday in December next, on the premises, several tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Costin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died feised thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Coffin, his fon and heir at law, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, to whom the subscriber was appointed guardian by the justices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for fale, and for the payment and fatisfaction of a large fum of money by the subscriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthony Bacon, Efq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the subscriber, as security for the aforesaid Henry Costin, deceased, given, he is by faid decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the faid land, or any part thereof, in fee fimple, to any person or persons who shall or may puchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the faid Henry Costin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the fame, fo that he, she, or they, prosecute the same within fix months next after he, she, or they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of assembly of this prevince in such case lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, on giving bond and fecurity for the refidue. JOSHUA CLARK.

R AN away from the subscriber, living in city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented fervant man named GEORGE BRA-NAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a flim man about five feet feven inches high, very much pitted with the finall-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen thirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the faid fervant fo that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, it brought home, by ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD. Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

R AN away last night, two servant men, viz.
STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied : had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a four look, small eyes, speaks broken English : had on and took with him one ofnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old caftor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up faid fervants and brings them home, or fecures them fo that the fubscriber gets them again; shall receive it 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

DENTON JACQUES.

Talbot county, September 9, 1776. OMMITTED to my custedy some few days ago, a negro man who calls himself Isaac, says he belongs to William Spooner, at the head of the bay, in Charles-Town. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN STEVENS, sherist.

7 7. and fent into rought papers ular accounts of Portugal The inference up this even. iniftry are to

the laft divi-

knows hom at fea, which

re 300 beavy are arrived,

ng laid, that g together in ed. A priva. three prizes, o the amount ot yet arrived. ffeis, Jamaica. e, at Amboy, ur people had

Thetis, capt. gomery, with rum, &c. from d to a fleet of uft laft, under thip, in coming ze, where the it not been for the row-galley

Aober 13. e enemy landed about fix miles tely fent to op. the point, but, no further preen up a bridge he road to ob. arrive. In the th of Haerlen fusted of floors ect there will be

of men landed, this can be no y must be there, coup de main mpaign. Upon b's ferry, they -houfe. I fun are to crofs the Point to Tarry. where the thips e mistaken." the continental ought in a large

Liverpool, 105 um, &c. part of e third of that of PENNSYL-

ft, several arguas established by author of their h his antagonia ture, but differs which are conthat the people for this purpole ered that every paffed-that the open-and that effion .- Here C. will be the only mbiy, and that hat flate neceffit ntrary to their erty and lives of often oblige the of the govern-

iment for Penntation. It gives as frequent pubto be posted up e proceedings of our convention e good that is to .k upon a finge convention, and onstrated against of their governideration, but all r men generally ace adopted from

a law from one

ice for punishing fures of the coalative council or inflamed with the ould have diffina noify boy at a r to the mercy of ithout the bencht jury. such proreedom in Penn-

K. O &ber 11.

Martinique, dated w in the French heir fortifications aly wait for a prewhich most people. The French are The riches of the neighbouring states. On thee for trade and commerce waits. Happy, thrice happy land, I cry'd, Favour'd of heav'n, by states envy'd. Thus as I past the starry frame, I echo'd forth Great-Britain's name,

Invok'd the muse that sweetly sings The rife of empires, fall of kings. But while I thus Great-Britain prais'd, Behold a banner strait was rais'd.

High o'er the land the streamers flew; Which quickly my attention drew. Sure this is Lucifer, I ery'd, Who fell from heaven for his pride. Him, long before, great Milton faid, One third of heaven's fens betray'd; Which he in Britain has out gone, And gain'd two thirds instead of one. He strait fost whispers did convey

Unto the man that bare the fway : I in this land am fully bent To make thee rule omnipotent. Then rife, great prince, affert thy right,

Thy trumpet found, proclaim thy might; Remember I to thee have faid All mortals were for princes made. Thy frowns shall awe this trembling isle, And juffice truckle for a imile.

Should truth or justice thee confine, Behold the western world is thine. O'er the Atlantic fread thy fails, Commit them to the eastern gales; O'er Neptune's main fend them away
To punish bold America;
Who dare t' infult thy dignity,

In claiming of their liberty. Then rife like to fome demi-god, Chastife them with thy iron rod. And to that purpose I intend Far in the north to raise a friend, And him by Mammon will intpire

To kindle in this realm a fire, Whole blaze shall reach the western faore; Those rebels to consume; therefore Give up to him thy golden key, And let him rule thy treasury. No doubt he will it so apply,

That many friends with it he'll buy, Who in conjunction all shall meet To bring thole rebeis to thy feet. Mammon, my chief, shall go before, Whom they do worship and adore, Aided by Pride, my only fon,

Begat when I my reign begun. He'll raife their minds above the fenfe Of juffice, truth, or innocence; Those names, from which I once have fell, No more with him or me can dwell.

Behold two thirds already won By Mammon and my only fon; All deaf to reason and true sense, only cry omnipotence.

Doubt not, great prince, for on thy fide Myfelf and Mammon, and ton Pride, Will, with thy forces, fpeed away, To punish bold America;

Because, poor fools, they are so bold The laws and customs for to hold, As if fuch laws should bind thy hands, As when thy grandfire rul'd the lands.

For he, good man, as they did hear,

To law and justice lent an ear,

And let the people live too free, Which must not be a rule to thee.

If thou intend'ft with me to join, And make thy glory equal mine. Old justice, truth, and law must fall, Thy will be counted all in all. The plot discever'd, forth I fled,

And round America I fped; My muse fell fick, my lyre spent, No more could Britain's glory vent. When moving on my milky way, I came to brave America,

My muse recoviring, wak'd my lyre, And kindled fresh poetic fire. I fang the praises of the fates, That rais'd the brave United States To fuch a pitch of glory free, And much admir'd their unity. Amidst the storms of mighty foes,

Kind Providence did interpole, I o bring them, as from Egypt's land, A growing empire to command; Where truth and justice long may reign, If you from pride and lust refrain. Then will I fing, while years do roll,

If justice rules from pole to pole, Rejoicing o'er this fruitful foil, And Providence will on it finile. But oh! I fear for many states, Where Pride and Mammon on them waits,

Those who by Lucifer are fent To help to form a government, That union, which has been your boat, In time to come may yet be loft.

If Mammon your attention draws, To make him giver of your laws, I he child unborn may yet repent I hat e'er you had such members sent. Off pring of those now at the top,

In time may to the bottom drop. Then where's our freedom, they may cry, Where is our boatted liberty.

And thought it was for our good, To free us from a foreign mafter, But let old Mammon chain us faster. As home bred convicts, we must trudge, For feven years together drudge, Thus felf convicted ; Why ? because You chose the men that made such laws. Thus Mammon taught, this you obey'd,

And us your offspring captive made. You once flood high in Mammon's grace, And thought he'd not forfake your race; But men have oft miftaken been, Thought present profits was no fin, Altho' they iron chains prepare To bind the men that plac'd them there; From posts of profit men of merit Those sons of Mammon disinherit.

Thus as I past o'er fundry climes, My fong increas'd in gingling rhymes; I fain would confolation bring, And of your future welfare fing, But am possest with future fears, And prefent murmurs reach my ears Among the people; Why? because Mammon is made the god of laws.

Suppose I should presume to reason With you, would it be counted treason ? For fure some counsel might be given, If from a man 'twixt earth and heaven; For fons of earth can scarce be found, Whose counsel will be deemed found; If rich, they will be Mammon's tools, If poor, they must be counted fools.

As I lookt thre' my shining sphere, And to the middle state drew near, (That state the last that gave consent To break the yoke of parliament)

I saw in labour to bring forth A government of fame and worth: But when 'twas born, the granny faid, The monster had a triple head.

The first had eyes to feek the prey; The fecond teeth to bear away; The third had jaws to feed and quaff,

And leave the body lean enough.

The first three years was born to reigh, Then into nothing turn again; The second seven years, alas ! Must on the body sentence pass;

The third must make the scripture true, And every year be born anew. So thus comparing one with t'other, It much resembles the old mother.

Begat by Mammon on that harlot, Who cloaths her heads in filk and scarlet, But lets the body starve and freeze, While they are rioting at ease.

Surely, agreeable to nature, One head's enough for any creature; But if that head should be divided, How will the quarrel be decided.

Another thing I must remark,

That leaves the public in the dark: In many a place I find a blank, To make those heads of noble rank :

From value to pounds I find between A space to write some thousands in, By which old Mammon, I believe, Intends the public to deceive. But now I must one question afk,

And give my pupils for a talk. Suppose an empire may be found, That doth of thirteen states abound; Each state three heads attempts to wear, Of diff rent weights proportion'd are.

The first one thousand pounds must weigh;

The fecond bears a double fway; The third must balance both the other, When their two weights are put together.
One head of all, we will suppose,

Must balance all the heads of those;
And when you've cast it up with care,
Tell me what weight the shoulders bear.
Ages to come will surely feel; The weight will make the body reel; And staggering to and fro, will cry, Alas! we've loft our liberty.

When thousand pounds must bear the sway, While men of merit's cast away;
Because they thousands can't produce, They're render'd quite unfit for use, While knaves and fools may strut and flutter, About their money make a splutter, Perfuading people all they can It is the money makes the man;

Tho' man has often money made. And by it often been betray'd, To think himself did far excel. Him that in humble station dwell. Another thing I find your darling,

You can't forget the name of sterling; But how you will exchange that coin, None but old Mammon can define. Then rouze, ye watchmen, on the tower, Before you quite have loft the power; Drive Mammon back from whence he come,

And fet up Virtue in his room. Let Virtue be the moving cause, Or fummum bonum of your laws, Then may your state continue long, And be the burden of my long.

But if old Mammon bear the fway, He'll drive your virtuous fons away To other flates, and you, when icant, Will fall a venal mendicant.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

HOMAS HARWOOD, jun, treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in at his omce in well-like in the provincial exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the feventh day of De. cember, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-fixth day of July, 1775.

October 1, 1776. HE subscriber wants to hire a sober man for an oftler, and to do any other bufiness as occasion may require. Any person inclinable to serve in this capacity may apply to William Reynolds in Annapolis. If he writes a good hand, he will be more agreeable.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776 OR the ease of the inhabitants of Anne Arundel county, notice is hereby given, that I will at tend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Monday the 21st day of this instant Oc. tober; at Mr. Samuel Mansell's, on Tuesday he 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South river, on Thursday the 31st; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapsed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the subscriber begs that all persons con-cerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforesaid, and discharge the several claims a gainst them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his fon Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by
tf THOMAS DEALE, theriff,

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. September 30, 1776. AN away this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inche high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a large scar on his left cheek : had on when he went away, an old lrift it nen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a ky blue shag waistcoat, the back part of which is gray German ferge, and a spotted swankin waistcoat; he alfo took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the faid negro shall be entitled to the above reward. JOSEPH IRELAND.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776. OST, on Monday the 5th inft. a fmall fat

double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the faid watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for fall please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTER

31 July, 1776.

HE benevolent people of this city, and comty, are earneftly requested to send all the oil sheets, and other old linen, they can convenient spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donation will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor own house or at the military hospital shop, onthe State-house hill, where the free-school was formen kept. Bees and myrtle wax, fassafras, seneca m black fnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are puchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, for and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which muft gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when drie, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if blat they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S.M. THREE POUNDS REWARD. Lower district of Frederick county, Oct. 5, 1776.

AN away, last night, from the subscriber, a indented Irish fervant man, named JAMES QUINN, about twenty-five years old, short blad thy hair, which he fometimes ties, much pind with the fmall-pox, a down fulky look, about in feet four inches high, thick made: took with hims blue shag livery frock lined with white linen, med buttons, light coloured shag cuffs, and small cape the fame, a short jacket, fore parts blue, as the frock, and back parts blue camlet lined with lines, a thread-bare short blue cloth frock, with small carved brafs buttons, and blue ferge lining, a dollar hat almost new, a good finen shirt, not well bleached, a good pair of leather breeches, a pair of light coloured woollen stockings, a pair of pumps, almost new, with thongs, and a few nails in the heels.

Whoever takes up the faid fervant, and bringt him home, or fecures him fo that the owner may get him again, if taken in the province, shall have forty shillings reward, or out of the province, three pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN KELLY.

N. B. It is requested of all captains of vellets not to take him off.

Annapolis, June 19. 17%.
WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting if A table, and can write a good hand. Such ? person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by appropriate the second place of the plying to the printer hereof.

Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

(XXXII Yz. MA

An authentic account of on gen. Conwe

ENERAL the lead He oble the fcan preffed e of att rs in America lonics were interrupt and parliament, as le their account in fo do on, the conduct of views; they first pro ment, and only produ and irritate Great Br tain had determined again returned their very inflant that Am belion, the prefent most ; rofound ignor. other fide of the Atla humble address be that his majetty woul icate to this house ! ord vilcount Howe a mishoners, as relates t for making peace wit his majesty's America Atter the motion poke for an hour and nade it looner, but o o make his motion, he riting of the pa iently to ice if the ormation to the pe o be led blindfolded d, in the most pathe ad been mided, and

ng interested men, t

ons from America,

inless the people of t

heir arms like cow

ontended, in a strain he most steady patric onour of the British parliament facrific , to keep a let of r, and the most unf of any that the a he revolution. How eat with this people low is it possible, the at you can have an now, at the fame tin ation mean to hold e British parliamer ay no revenue, no t e infitted on in the eaty, the next war, ixture of war and darkness and conf our statutes and reso ou differ from your e house, and from that the nation, an state of suspense and e letters faid by V harles .. and the clnt to him by parlia er protecution of th employed as a mere the matter end as tion, it was previth fome digree of

inisters; REDELS 1715 Was REBE ELLION of the fou me mens minds wer ither or those flagi d liberties of this co not, he was fully ce of America wa endeavoused to ce to be immical to is country; the latt their lawrul liber y held dear and 1 men.

ation in the most pe protecution of th en lost by their no probably would ; that hofton w metuly abandone expeditions to th tit Bofton was we the last degree co meful manner it w to have relieved counteracted eve

He then proceeded

of America, and though, fays he, one part of you es and corruptions for any thing you m. I truft, hower

names of the prim Mike springle will

rer of the ttendance

o give in Provincial ay of De. onvention

r 1, 1776. er man for inefs as oc.

ole to ferre eynolds in he will be YNOLDS.

er 2, 1776.

ne-Arundel

at I will at.

near John

Tuesday the

South-river

ive the pub

time is long

ught to have

persons con-

e times and

eral claims 2.

given at his

innapolis, by

on every Sa-

ALE, fheriff.

W A RD.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

Y, OCTOBER 31, 1776.

N D O N.

An authentic account of the debate in the House of Commons,

NERAL CONWAY first shortly explained the leading objects of his intended motion. He observed that administration had, to the feandal of all good government, fuppreffed every thing relative to the true state of att. rs in America. That the complaints of our coviews; they first provoked the people to refist government, and only produced to parliament fuch part of the most; refound ignorance of every thing passing on the other fide of the Atlantic. He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majefty, praying that his majetty would be graciously pleased to communicate to this house to much of the instructions given to ord viscount Howe and gen. Howe, his majefty's commissioners, as relates to the conditions or terms proposed or making peace with, or receiving the lubmiffions of, his majetty's American subjects, now in America." After the motion, as near as we can recollect, he poke for an hour and an half. He said he would have

nade it tooner, but did not think when he determined

o make his motion, that any specific time was fixed for he rising of the parliament. I hat he waited impa-

iently to see if the gazette would not give fome inormation to the pe. pie at leaft, fince parliament were o be led blindfolded, or kept in the dark. He lamentd, in the most pathetic terms, the manner parliament ad been mided, and worked up by the arts of defignng interested men, to fer their faces against all concesions from America, however reasonable and sincere. miels the people of that country confented to lay down heir arms like cowards, slaves, and poltroons. He ontended, in a strain that would have done honour to he most steady patriots of Greece and Rome, that the onour of the British nation was betrayed, the dignity parliament facrificed, and its dearest interests given p, to keep a let of men in power, the most unpopur, and the most unfit to direct the affairs of this counof any that the annals of Britain had known fince he revolution. How is it possible (says he) you can reat with this people, un ess you know their terms? ow is it possible, though you did know their terms, hat you can have any expectation of peace, unless you now, at the fame time, the conditions which adminiration mean to hold out? What can America think of he British parliament, or the British councils? This ay no revenue, no tax is expected; to morrow both re infitted on in the most peremptory terms. This day eaty, the next war, the third a strange heterogeneous ixiure of war and concession; and at length all ends darkness and confusion. Your words and actions, our flatutes and resolutions, are eternally at variance; ou differ from your own refolutions before you leave he house, and from each other before you meet again; that the nation, and every individual in it, is kept in state of suspense and uncertainty. He next alluded to letters said by Whitlocke to have been written by harles .. and the cloteting fome of the commissioners nt to him by parliament; and feared that in the farer protecution of this bufiness, parliamentwasmeant to employed as a mere engine or government; in which, the matter end as it might, either in war or conciation, it was previously determined that parliament ould be difgraced. He could not help remarking, th some digree of indignation, on the language of inisters; REDELS! and REBELLION. The affair 1715 was REBELLION; that in 1745 was a RE-ELLION of the foulest and rankest kind; perhaps, if me mens minds were fearched, it would be found that ther or those flagitious attacks on the constitution d liberties of this country were deemed fo. Whether not, he was fully convinced that the present refistce of America was NOT REBELLION. The fore endeavoured to bring in a pretender, known at the to be immical to the civil and religious liberties of s country; the latter were only fighting like freemen their lawful liberty and property, and every thing ey held dear and jacred, as men, citizens, or Eng-

He then proceeded to arraige the conduct of adminiation in the most pointed and severe terms, relative to protecution of the war. He faid, all Canada had a lost by their neglect, Quebec excepted, and that probably would tall before any fuccours could arthat nofton was a post injudiciously taken, or metuly abandoned; that the foolish schemes and d expeditions to the fouthward fucceeded no better; t it Boston was worth keeping, administration were the last degree censurable to let it be lost in the meful manner it was, when it was in their power fo to have relieved it; and that, in hort, Providence counteracted every scheme devited for the destrucof America, and the annihilation of British liberty. though, fays he, you have hitherto miscarried, I one part of your plan will prove successful; the for any thing you may think proper to inflict on m. I trust, however, the day is not far off, when names of the prime actors and promoters of this in-

ons buinels will be wiped away from the recollec-

tion of every honest man, but for the mere purpose of holding them in the utmost execuation and contempt. you have no traces of justice left in your minds, if you feel not for your own honour, for God's fake pay some little attention to your own individual interelts, and the fafety of the nation. Do you think, however credulous you may be, that France and Spain will lie by filent and inactive, with their hands across? Is it French policy to do fo? Or will the vindictive spirit of the Spaniard permit him to sleep, when so favourable an opportunity presents itself of avenging his real or ideal wrongs; I have good reason to be persuaded of the contrary. Spain is daily arming. France has a new minister, who is fond of war, who is a man of enterprise and ability, and is well known not to be well disposed towards this country; and if any reliance ought at any time to be had on affurances given by minitters, it must now vanish, as it is known to be a settled maxim in French politics, that promifes given by a minister are no longer looked upon to be binding, either on his mafter or the nation, than he continues in office. When the minister is changed, almost uniformly the system is changed; for it is always a change of measures, not of men, which brings about such arrangements in the French court.

LORD JOHN CAVENDISH feconded the motion. He faid the nation had been led into a war with America imperceptibly, and, from a question of right, they had artfully worked it up into a trial of power; but as the nation had been wrought upon by the arts of delufion and mifreprefentation, he trufted the people would at length be reftored to their fenses, and bring the authors to condign punishment. He reminded the house of the part he took immediately before the Christmas recess, 1774, when he informed administration, that if America was to be coerced, it would never be by a peace military establishment, and a reduced peace naval establishment, from twenty to fixteen thousand men; and when the petty augmentations took place, early in the enfuing fpring, he again told them, that the force they were fending out would answer no other end but to difgrace the British arms. The event shewed that his predictions were true; and at the commencement of the present session he was once more under the necessity of telling them of their blunders, and incapacity in conducting the affairs of a great nation either in war or peace; yet, even at this last period, he perceived that administration were not to be taught by experience. They regimented an army on paper; twenty-five thoufand men were to conquer America; three months were elapted, half the number were not to be procured, tho' Great-Britain and Ireland were ran!acked and left defenceles; at length foreigners were applied to; foreigners were procured; more than one half of them ftill remained in their country, the other half were now toffing about in the bay of Bifcay, and America was

LORD NORTH faid he was against the motion, but not for the reason the hon, gentleman who moved it feemed about to apologize. It was, to be fure, partly late in the feafen, but if the nation could derive the least benefit from it, he had not the least objection to fit weeks or months; but to call for instructions given to commissioners was a matter totally new to him, either as an official man or a member of that house. His lordship observed, that in matters of negociation, it was usual to give instructions, to let the treaty go on, to wait for the iffue of it, and then form a judgment. If the treaty should mistarry, if no fruits should be produced from it, then it would be time enough to enquire into the tenor of the instructions, to see whether they were fuch as ought to have been given, and fuch as from their professed objects were likely to fucceed. He faid, in some situations, the business of a general was as much to negotiate as fight. The know-ledge of his own strength, as well as that of the enemy, led him into many important fecrets, which frequently ferved as a basis of future accommodation. As to the original cause of the present disputes, he was not in office when they arose. He had his own opinion, and it was always the same, that you must couple the claim of this country with a tax framed in some shape or other; but nothing was farther from his thoughts than to prefs his opinion on any man. Some were for taxation, others were for adhering to the supremacy of this country; some again thought that the American charters ought to be inviolably preserved, while others imputed all the present evils to that source; in all events, among such a variety of discordant opinions, he should always abide by the fense of that house; and finally, that the real intention of the commission now fent out, was not fo much to agree upon any specific terms, as to found the real disposition of America, in order to learn what the

people of that country were ultimately defirous to obtain.

Mr. BURKE was very severe on administration. He contended that the house had a right to know what powers were delegated to the commissioners, for as it was a parliamentary affair, parliament ought to be made acquainted with every material ftep taken. He faid he wished to know in what manner the commissioners were instructed to treat with the two persons (Hancock and Adams) excepted out of gen. Gage's famous proclamation, or with gen. Lee; whether unconditional fubmission, in the language of a noble lord (lord Geo. Germaine) over the way, was intended to be the ulti-matum. He faid that the noble lord, who spoke last, talked much of the necessity of supporting government and administration, as if they were fynonimous terms. For his part, he looked upon them to be extremely different, and a stronger proof need not be given, than that though administration were swept away, govern-ment would nevertheless remain the same, If the noble lord had not afferted it himfelf, he could hardly

have imagined a commission was granted, and instruc-tions given, without any specific directions whatever, farther than to found the diffestion of America, or, in other words, to feel its pulse.

Lord NORTH laid a few words by way of explanation. He observed, that if we were in doubt whether we should be able to maintain our right, it was at least our duty to try, and exert every means in our power-The stake we played for was a great and important one, and we should exert every nerve to obtain it. It was the wish of administration to avoid the essuance of blood as much as possible; but nothing specific could be done till the claims of America were known; then it would be time enough to acquaint parliament, who would be enabled to judge whether they were fuch as would accord with the dignity and interests of this

Mr. FOX was uncommonly violent. He doubted much if the commissioners were at all empowered to treat, or even to found; but were rather instructed to carry fire, frivord and devaftation, auberever they were to go. He dwelt a confiderable time on the wanton cruelties exercifed in the course of our naval operations, such as burning the towns of Norfolk in Virginia, and of Fal-He faid it was a barbarous disposition to do mischief for mischief's sake; it was unmanly, base, and would for ever remain a difgrace to the British arms. He spoke much of a certain pamphlet (Dr. Price's) and observed that it had opened the eyes of the people, who faw plainly that this country was brought to the brink of ruin and destruction, and that the first great event would probably be an account of gen. Howe's total defeat, followed by a national bankruptcy; and concluded with observing, that one general system of power had of late years been adopted, which was uniformly directed to annihilate and overturn the liberties of this country; that this plan had been unremittingly purfued by the minister; that slavery was the ultimate end of all his measures, and that it mattered very little who was the devifer of this unnatural conspiracy, for it was plain that the minister, by the whole tenor of his conduct, had made himself responsible to the nation; he purfued with ardor, and without remorfe, whatever desperate scheme his traiterous and concealed employers chalked out for him.

Mr. ADAMS disapproved of the motion, because it was unufual to call for instructions till something had been done in the business; and that, however, he formed little or no expectation from the commission which was the subject of the present motion. He believed it would meet with a fimilar fate to that of the noble lord's conciliatory proposition: That was, in his opinion, furrendering the dignity of parliament to answer no purpose. He begged that such gentlemen as did him the honour to remember any thing he faid would re-collect that he foretold the fate of that proposition the very instant it was made, and he was inclined to think that the commission and instructions would meet with the fame fate. He was always of opinion that no middle path could be ftruck out; that either America must be abandoned, or the legislative controll of this country be maintained without diminution; for as foom as the authority of this country came to be a conditional authority, unless the conditions were prescribed by Great-Britain, we should from that instant cease to have substantial or beneficial authority over America at

Mr. T. TOWNSHEND observed, that parliament had talked in a high strain against America, but what parliament thought or refolved, one way or the other, was of very little consequence, for administration would act just as they liked. Parliament, instead of taking the lead, was at length degraded into a mere engine of government, one day to bully, another to conciliate, and the next he forelaw would be to fue for terms to America. Such was the case a few years back, in the case of lord Hillsborough's circulatory letter to the colonies; while parliament was afferting the supremacy of this country, and the unlimited, unconditional right of taxation over America, this letter contained the most specific declaration that no tax whatever should be ever laid on that country. He faid, however, that that letter was productive of much worse consequences than barely contradicting the fense of parliament; a British administration was no longer to be relied on, for the folemn engagement made for his majesty to three millions of his subjects was no sooner made than it was shamefully violated. What dependence then could America have on any future promise? How could they trust to the fincerity of our professions, when all administration had to do would be, to get parliament to over-rule them, or remove the minister under whose immediate directions the faith of the nation had been pledged. This was precisely the case with the letter in question; America refted fatisfied with the affurances it contained, and when the system was to be changed, the minister was removed, and his engagement on the part of this nation fet at naught, as a mere unauthorised act of office.

Lord GEORGE GERMAINE faid the commissioners had no perwer to enter into any treaty whatever with our rebellious subjects in America, farther than to receive the fubmissions of such as were disposed to return to their duty, and acknowledge the authority of the British parliament; and as the parliament had agreed to send commissioners, he had no doubt but those named by his majesty were the fittest for effeding the objects of the commission. It was proper to make the experiment; none of the operations on fea or land would be juspended; and though the matter should not be brought to maturity, nor the objects of the commission succood, it was necessary that the intentions of parliament should be complied with.

Colonel BARRE took notice that the noble lord in the blue ribband had confessed that the commissioners

on gen. Conway's motion, the 22d of May. lonies were interrupted in their passage to the throne and parliament, as long as the king's ministers found their account in so doing. When a war was determined on, the conduct of administration changed with their tate of affairs in that country as promised to inflame and irritate Great Britain. I hat as soon as Great-Britain had determined to affert her rights, administration again returned their wonted taciturnity, and from the very inilant that America was declared in a ftate of rebelion, the present parliament had been kept in the

ber 30, 1776. riber, a negro feet 10 inches lexion; has an fcar on his left an old lrift lipumps, a ky which is gray a waistcoat; he thirt and fome the faid negro

PH IRELAND. Aug. 14, 1776. ft. a fmall flat in the back, and the dial plate; lon, No. 1641. to me shall reoffered for fall

AMES MAWE

UARTER s city, and como fend all the oil can convenient Their donation ier at the doctor pital shop, on the nool was former afras, feneca m :alamus, are pulla, if clean, ipit es, which muft ade; when dries, ark red, if black the purpofe. OOTELL, S.M.

EWARD. sty, Oct. 5, 1776. the fubfcriber, a named JAMES rs old, fhort black ties, much pittel y look, about in : took with him! white linen, metal , and fmall cape parts blue, as the lined with lines, frock, with small ge lining, a dollar , not well bleaches, a pair of light r of pumps, almost in the heels.

rvant, and bringt at the owner may rovince, shall have he province, three said by JOHN KELLY. captains of veffelt

is, June 19. 1776. MEDIATELY, erstands waiting in od hand. Such s hear of a place, be given, by sp

新文章大学文章

Bord for em, the to treat, but to found. He faid it was 68 a happy, and he believed a very proper expression; it might be every way descriptive of the sate of the errand, and it was not very improbable that both the noble commissioner and his brother would be employed in founding the coasts of America. [A loud laugh on the opposite fide of the house.] He faid he knew both the genemen extremely well; they were men of integrity and high honour; of eminent skill in their respective professions. He had served with one of them in America during the late war, and was personally acquainted with the other; but at the same time he did not think that administration could have picked out two men more unqualified for the effectuating fo abstrule, difficult and arduous a business, as that committed to their charge by the commission. He was extremely severe on the conduct of administration; said the armaments both by fea and land were shamefully delayed; that neither were the troops nor transports ready; part of the Heffians had not yet left Germany, though the 22d of May was arrived.

Surely ministers, ignorant as they were, could not imagine that troops still in Germany would arrive early enough in America, this featon, to carry on the operations of an offensive war, a war of conquest. He then took a general view of the state of the whole empire, and its feveral parts of Ireland, and the East and West Indies, He faid the parliament of Ireland, from its obsequiousness to the minister, had rendered that eountry totally defenceless, by thripping it of its troops; that the East-indies was in a state of internal confu-Son, and external imbecility; that the West-Indies was on the eye of a famine, and that North-America was for ever loft : fo that, without any attempt from a foreign enemy, the confequences to be expected were dreadful to think on ; but if France should take an advantage of tuch a flate of things, one or all of them must fall a prey to the ambitious designs of that restless power.

Governor JOHNSTONE closed the debate, and was personally severe on the minister. He expatiated greatly on the numerous infamous jobts that were every day going on, and enumerated the various methods there were devited for creating corrupt majorities in that house. He spoke of the licences granted by the admiralty board, and remarked a curious fact which had come out in the papers laid before the house, which was a contract of Sir James Cockburn, and James Bogle French, for ten thousand gallons of rum, at four shillings a gallon, though it was well known that the contract might be executed at two shillings a gallon. No wonder that the people were plundered, and the nation undone. No wonder that there were decifive majorities in that house, and numerous addresses from every part of the kingdom. No wonder that the American war was become a favourite war with the majority of the house, though hated and disapproved of by every man in the kingdom,

who had not a personal interest in its continuance.

The question was put at half after ten, and the house divided. Ayes 85, noes 171.

Juy 23. Py private letters from America we learn, that three merchants of eminence, deputed by the congress at Phil delphia, have been fent to the Sardinian court, and have had feveral conferences with the king's ministers relative to fettling conditions for a treaty of commerce to that country from the colonies, and for exempting any English ships laden with American produce from all duties levied on goods brought into the

Ports of his Sardinian majesty.

A letter from Cadiz, dated July 8, says, "An advice boat is just arrived here from South-America, which has brought some very particular, and, as it is said, very disagreeable news. An express if gone up with it to Madrid. I have just now heard that there has been an engagement, and that the Portuguesa have killed and taken above one thousand of our troops, and destroyed fome towns and villages."

Sailing down the Thames (fays a correspondent) which used formerly to be a rational amusement, has fately been very painful to a confiderate mind. Inflead of the immente number of merchantmen with fails unfurling for every quarter of the globe, the late prospect has confifted chiefly of transports for America, laden with instruments calculated to carry death to the boforms, and defolation through the country of our unfortunate fellow-subjects, friends, and brothers.

Extrad of a letter from Hamburgh.

" Letters from Hanover advise, that the king of Great Britain has given orders to re-mount the artillery, not only at Hanover, but also at Stade, Hamelen. Hardeburgh, Nienburgh, and other strong places in the electorate, to make new baggage-waggons, carts, and copper for pontoons, and moreover, to take throughout the electorate an exact lift of all the young men able to bear arms."

July 26. A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated June 1, fays,-" At Montferrat and Nevis they are in great want of provisions, and the legislative powers in thole islands have offered premiums for the importation of flour, bread, beef, pork, herrings, butter, rice, corn, peas, and beans. A few days ago arrived at . Port Royal, from England, his majerty's ship Boreas, Thompson, Eig; commander, with three transports under her convoy, said to carry the 50th regi-

To the honour of a noble lord in administration, who was the other day informed that the treasurer of one of the northern colonies of America, lately come over, had brought off a large fum of provincial cash, with which he had been intrusted; he gave it as his advice, that the money so brought off should immediately be attached by government, or the treasurer be sent back by the first opportunity to account with the people of the province from whence he came; for that, although we were unfortunately engaged in a contest about constitutional points (which every good man wished to see speedily accommodated) it was by no means our wish to be considered by the colonists as encouragers or protectors of such land pirates or freebooters, as might fly hither from justice, under colour of having been friends to government in that country.

If an engagement appens at fea, we hear nothing of the ships which are taken from us. If any are taken from the enemy, hough the bulk of an oyster boat, we we are sure to have it added to the lift on the gazette.

We have loft four floops of war in one engagement, and feveral more armed veffels. Near 50 transports of valuable cargoes, whose names we know stand among the number employed by government, yet this vile

makes a parade of victory, for the Glafgow, who ran away. Look at the land movements: If Howe is forced from Boston with 10,000 men who were to have conquered all America, the gazette call it " a resolution to remove;" if he leaves only 200 pieces of cannon, and half of the king's stores, it says, he leaves nothing behind him. A fecretary of state too affirms this upon the honour of a lord.

It is faid a new regulation is going immediately to take place, for conveying all letters and expresses to and from America. The vessels appointed for that purpose are to consist of fix armed swift failing vessels, commanded each by a lieutenant in the navy.

July 27. Capt. Williamson, of the Francis, who is arrived in town from Antigua, brings us the following accounts, viz. That a few days after they were on this fide of the Bermuda iflands, the following fhips were taken by the Revenge and Montgomery, two fmall American privateers, viz. the brig Henry, Blyth, from Barbados to Halifax, taken the 18th of May, laden with rum; the Rover, Hunter, from Antigua to Dublin, taken the'13th of June, laden with ditto ; the Ifabella, Kirk, from ditto for ditto, taken the 13th of June, loaded with ditto; the Harlequin, Goodwin, from Nevis to ditto, taken the 2d of July, loaded with fugar and rum; the Devonshire, Fisher, from Antigua to ditto, taken the rit of July, laden with rum; the Polly, Lear, from ditto to London, taken the 2d of July, loaded with lugar and rum, in lat. 34, 55, long. 53, 36. They are valued all together at three hundred thousand pounds.

Capt. stephenson, of the Lady Juliana, arrived in town yesterday, and gives us the following account of the capture or his ship the Lady Juliana, from Jamaica to London, in company with the Reynold, capt. Kulden, from ditto for ditto, and the Juno, capt. Mariden, from ditto for Briftol. On the 9th and 12th of May last they were atta ked by two American privateers, capt. Henry, mounting fix three pounders and 10 fwivels, on the 9th of May; and Lady Juliana, Stephenion and Juno, Mariden, were taken by the Chance, capt. Adams, who mounted 4 fix pounders, 10 swivels, the 12th; that the provincials put the captains and paffengers on board a Spanish vessel that was leaky, to carry them into Providence, where the captain purchased a vessel called the Baltimore, which is since arrived at

The nine ships abovementioned were all taken by the two provincial privateers with the greatest case, after they had been convoyed 150 leagues from the ports they respectively failed from, and left by the men of war, under a supposition that they were totally out of danger. The Lady Juliana, capt. stephnion, had 600 hogsheads of sugar, and 30,000 hard dollars on board, belides other negotiable and marketable articles; her cargo therefore, exclusive of the dollars, at a moderate computation, was worth 25,000 l.

The certain advice received yesterday of nine sail of thips being taken by the American privateers, has raifed the infurance on all Jamaica ships, and ships from the Weft-India iflands, so per cent, more than it was before, and many of the underwriters even refuse to enter their names on a policy; for they look upon it a very hazardous venture, as there is a vast number of privateers out, to intercept our homeward bound West-

Forty per cent. insurance was offered on Wednesday, and fifty per cent. infured last Tuesday, on some of the above thips. It is faid privateers will, in confequence of the above intelligence, be fitted out here immediately.

July 29. This morning advice was received from Dover, that the Resolution, sims, from Halifax, was fafe arrived there, with some dispatches, dated June 26. It is faid she brings an account that lord Howe, in the Eagle man of war, with a fleet of transports to the amount of 60 fail, had joined his brother, (the general) with the train of artillery; that the troops, both foreign and English, were in good health, and had failed on an expedition.

It is faid, government does not expect any dispatches relating to the operations of the above army, till fome time in August, when probably they will have something material to lay before the public.

By a letter from Cork, dated the 23d inft. we are informed, that on the same day the Minerva transport arrived there in 13 days from Halifax, and brings an account, that previous to her departure, lord Howe, with the troops from Europe, had joined general Howe's army then embarked, by which junction they were 22,000 strong, and had sailed to the southward.

Last week the workmen in his majesty's rope-yard at Woolwich, were put on double days, the same as in war time, which they have not been fince the prefent with America commenced.

We have it from undoubted authority, that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Jenkinson are gone to Paris with proposals to cede all Canada to the crown of France, upon conditions of their taking an active part against the Americans.

CHARLESTOWN, September 11.

On Thursday last the brigantine of war Comet, capt. Turpin, returned from a cruize, with the ship Claristi, which he took lying at anchor off Augustine bar, on the 18th of August; her cargo consists of lumber, with about 40 negroes, and some houshold furniture, said to belong to a gentleman who was removing from Georgia to East-Florida. The day before capt. I urpin's arrival, he faw a frigate, which gave chace all that day, and part of the next, and came close in to the land, but being confiderably to leeward, and a dull failer, could not come up with either the brigantine or her prize.

Extraß of a letter from the camp near Seneca, Auguf 18.

" On the 12th inft, col. Williamson came to Tomawsey, where he saw signs of Indians very fresh; detached captains Perkins and Anderson with 60 men, to track them and reconnoitre; and major Downes went out with 20 men. Capt. Anderson, with 25 men, parted from capt. Perkins, and croffed a creek; soon after capt. Perkins and his 35 men faw two Indians, and fired at them; the Indians fet up the war whoop and ran; the party followed, and were quickly met by a party of the enemy, supposed to be between two and three hundred, who engaged them very furiously. Major Downes fortunately came up in the rear, and capt. Anderson falling on the back of the enemy to the right, the firing was heard at the town. Colonel William (or turned one with a capt. liamion turned out with 150 men, who coming close on

the rack of the enemy, made them quickly gire with the forwardest of their party, being entirely surrounded were mostly cut off. Sixteen were found dead in the were moltly cut on.

valley when the battle ended; these our men scalpen, but did not look any further; being now near sun ser, they were called off by beat of drum. We had two killed and 16 wounded, 3 of the latter died next day, among whom was captain Lacey, a very brave officer among whom was so close was the engagement, that a front Indian engaged a countryman of mine who was a front in gouging. good bruiler and expert in gouging; after breaking their guns, striking them at each other, they laid hold, the cracker quickly had his thumbs in the fellow's eyes, who roared out cannally nacuab, in English, a friend, enough. "Damn you (fays my countryman) you never can have enough while you are alive;" he then three him down, fet his foot on his neek, and icalped him alive, then took one of the broken guns and knocked his brains out. I wish he had let the laster part alone and fent him off without his night-cap, to tell his coun. trymen how he had been treated."

NEWARK (New-Jerfy) Offeber 19.

Last Saturday a number of the king's troops landed at a place called Fhrog's Point, about three miles from the town of West Chester, and eight from King.
Bridge. Soon after they landed, they attempted to pit at the mills opposite West-Chester town, but the bridge being taken up, and the pals well delended by a part of our army, the enemy thought proper to retreat, and immediately encamped, fince which, little more has been done on either fide, in that quarter, than a fmil cannonading.

We hear 60 fail of vessels, with troops on board went up the east river from New-York last wonday, in order, no doubt, to effect a landing in fome other

Accounts from head-quarters as late as yesterday are, that nothing material had happened there, or at Firey Neck, for fome days past, but that an attack was houly expected.

No POST from head quarters fince Saturday laft.

PHILADELPHIA. INTELLIGENCE received in CONGRESS, Oc. tober 21ft, from the middle and northern departments.

In the night of the 15th inftant general Mercer paf. ed over to Staten island with part of the troops posled at Perth-Amboy, and advanced within a few miles of Richmond-Town, having been informed that a company of British troops, one of Hessians, and one of Skinner's militia lay there-colonel Griffin was detach. ed with Colonel Patterson's battalion, and major Clarke at the head of some rifle-men, to fall in upon the est end of the town, while the remainder of the troops enclosed it on the other quarters; both divisions reached the town by break of day, but not before the enemy were alarmed; most of them fled, after exchanging few fhot with col. Griffin's detachment. Two folden of the enemy were mortally wounded, and feventers taken prisoners, with the loss only of two foldiers killed on our fide. Col. Griffin received a wound in the fox from a musket ball, and lieut. col. Smith was flightly wounded in the arm. Amongst the prisoners taken in this action are eight Heffians. Our troops brought of from Staten-Island 45 muskets, a number of bayonet, cutlaffes, &c. and one standard of the British light.

It has been determined in a council of war at head. quarters, to remove the army from the heights of Hag. lem towards East and West Chefter, in order to out. flank the enemy and disappoint their intentions.

On Friday the 18th instant, one of the enemy's advanced parties near East-Chester fell in with part of col. Glover's brigade, when a fmart and close engage. ment enfued; in which our men behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and drove the enemy backts

their main body. I hat on the rith instant, at \$ o'clock in the more ing, the enemy's fleet on lake Champlain, confifting of one thip mounting 16 gune, one frow mounting the fame number, one schooner of 14 guns, two of 12, two floops, a bomb-ketch, and a large veffel (her force unknown) with fifteen or twenty flat bottomed boats of gondolas, carrying one 12 or 18 pounder in their bows, appeared off Cumberland-Head 1 gen. Arnold with his forces immediately prepared to receive them .- At is o'clock the attack began, at half pait 12 the engage ment became general and very warm; fome of the eatmy's ships, and all their gondolas, beat up and rowd within musket shot of our sleet. They continued a very hot fire with round and grape that till 5 o'clock, when they thought proper e about dred yards diltance, and continued there until dark Gen. Arnold and his troops conducted themselves du ring this action with great firmness and intrepidity, and made a better relistance than could have been expected against a force to greatly superior-the whole of our killed and wounded amounted to about 60. The Philadelphia gondola and a schooner were lost in the gagement, but all the men were faved. The enemy landed a large number of Indians on Schuyler's Island and on each shore, who kept up an incessant sire, but did little damage. The enemy had to appearance up wards of 1000 men in batteaus prepared for boarding.

I he enemy's force being so greatly superior, it was determined in council to remove to Crown-Point, is order to refit and collect our force. At so'clock, p. 1 the 12th, our fleet weighed anchor with a fresh breat to the fouthward : the enemy's fleet at the fame time got under way; our gondolas made very little way a-head.—In the evening the wind moderated, and we made such progress that at fix o'clock next morning we were about 28 miles from Crown-Point. The enemy's fleet was very little above Schuyler's Island, the wind breezed up to the fouthward, fo that we gained very little by beating or rowing; at the fame time the enemy took a fresh breeze from the N. E. and, by the time we had reached split-Rock, were along fide of the The Washington and the Congress were in the rest, the rest of a second se the rest of our fleet were a-head, ex ept two gondois funk at Schuyler's Island . The Washington galler was in such a shattered condition, and had so many mes killed and wounded that the firuck to the enemy after receiving a few broadfides. The Congress was then at facked by a fhip mounting twelve 18 pounders, a facked by a fhip mounting twelve 18 pounders, a facked by the fack her stern, and one on her broadside, within music shot: The enemy kept up an incessant are about suggesties with round and grape thot, which was returned

falling into the enen on board, ran her af Crown-Point, whe , the was let on fir whole fleet we have i gondoia and one flo en. Arnold behaved ered the retreat of t ence of one third of men behaved most all their officers, to d to yield but with wledge our bravery, al to ours.

rifkly. The fails, me

thattered and torn

our troops are how b lines, redounts, &c. my to attack them v the leafon is now fa ly growing in health eciauons of maintain enemy can bring. day by our fleet, an

On the PRESENT " Decipimur

UNDER the direction igreis, conducted by Eted events, by a mot feveral colonies, b eir different principle fuch a degree of un nce, as to be the When, from the ech only concerned as ndence was unavoidabl

es: I realoned in n There can be no d rninent;" the experi thefe itates, plainly rimein mobile and tupi fairs in prace as well hich appears must ile to any courts or affer eretore, may remain hange of names and for f things require fome congreis, that is, o holen representatives, hen appeared to me a ent forms of governa wtice of the congress, cially, and wore isav hem even affaming to artment, as appointing luded my first though lom of the colonies r o mention my opinic determined me other affily pronounce ine dream from any difore healthy and clear; an o me twice in the far fream to be before re ented to me a very g he weit, under a grea ng one straight line licularly, that was lui light. At the same ti o degrees above th about fouth east, of d teen, though I did derived their light tre now also eclipted, the luminous diameter of ed like a polithed whi in each of them I ! though in some muc correde and waste the pret this as I do, viz ary that gave light, all the colonies, wh forelaid moons or fla Saturn, another Iupi large, and the least th ever the fun) muft friends of the English refs and liberty every little flate into eretly, and by bale i der a pretence of Aates, preventd the to produce general to the midnight of e

others may be bett ince feen a letter fpeaks the author ra of Britain than the n though it breathes Rates, and in which pened, are propose e revised after fon have been better th

In all the forms but dark and danger disconnected from the too complex, and h felves. No machi ending on each conly warped watches that he watches that he watches that he was the month, &c. ar only point out hor works the weaker. as that on Delawa

tion, but ch are a nian, but ch are a nian, but mangled tator's paper. So teries, might previ peace may also be hows, which defire

pops on board.

of war at headheights of Harin order to outntentions. The enemy's adin with part of

in with part of nd close engagenaved with great ne enemy back to ock in the moraain, confifting of

w mounting the s, two of 12, two lel (her force unottomed boats of der in their bows, . Arnold with his ve them .- At II t 12 the engages fome of the enteat up and rowed y continued a very l s o'clock, when there until dan ed themfelves du nd intrepidity, and ave been expected the whole of our out 60. The Phiere lost in the ved. The enemy Schuyler's Ifant inceffant fire, but to appearance up red for boarding. ly superior, it was o Crown-Point, is At so'clock, p. m. with a fresh breeze t at the fame time de very little way no.lerated, and we ock next morning -Point. The entnuyler's Ifland, the to that we gained t the fame time the N. E. and, by the ere along-fide of ut were in the reut

k ept two gondois

Wathington galley

d had so many mes to the enemy after

ongress was then at you as fixes; two under ide, within must

fant fire about fre

isfely. The falls, rigging and nut of the shattered and torn in pieces; when, to prevent falling into the enemy's hands, gen, Arnold, who on board, ran her ashore in a small creek ten miles in Crown-Point, where, after taking out her small s, she was set on fire, with four other gondolas; in whose set on fire, with four other gondolas; in whose set of the escaping the sayages, who way the road in two hours after he had passed it.—Of whole sleet we have taved two gallies, two schooners, gondola and one sloop.

gondola and one more general sent and one more general sent and one more general sent and sen

al to ours.
Dur troops are how bufily employed in compleating lines, redoucts, &c. at Crown-Point, expecting the my to attack them with their fleet and army. But the leafon is now far advanced, and our men are ly growing in health, they have the most flattering pediations of maintaining their post against any force enemy can bring.

N. B. Two of the enemy's gondolas were funk the day by our fleet, and blown up with 60 men.

On the PRESENT FOR AMERICA. " Decipimur Specie reai."

UNDER the direction of the honourable American ngress, conducted by a chain of wonderful and unexted events, by a most gracious all-ruling Providence, e several colonies, before unconnected, in spite of eir different principles, interests and prejudices, arose such a degree of union, strength, credit and impornece, as to the wonder and applicate of all the

When, from the echo of public affairs (with which I n only concerned as an individual) I faw that indendence was unavoidable, fale and honourable to the coes: I reasoned in my mind, and said to my friends, There can be no difficulty about new forms of goernment;" the experience, wildom and circumstances thefe it ites. plainly point out the congress to be the rimen mibile and supreme directress of all momentous fairs in peace as well as war, and the last refert, unto hich appeals must lie to all who think themselves injured y any courts or affemoties below; which affemblies, heretote, may remain as heretofore, with only fome bange of names and forms, unless the necessity or justice things require fome final, alterations, as the wildom f congreis, that is, of all the states, by their annually holen representatives, may judge necessary. Thus it hen appeared to me and others; but when I faw diffeent forms of government, without fo much as taking utice of the congress, and others only naming it superbettee of the congress, and others only naming it super-icially, and some seawing any appeal to it, and some of them even assuming to themselves such of swar de-partment, as appointing all military for a cluded my first thoughts must be wrong and the wis-dom of the colonies must be right, and as needless to mention my opinion—but last night as occurrence determined me otherwife. A dream or vition (don't ashly pronounce me superstitious, for it was not a dream from any diforder of body or mind, as both were healthy and clear; and the fame dream was prefented to me twice in the fame night, though I have not had a dream to be before regarded these twenty years) repre-lented to me a very great summary (call it the sun) in the west, under a great, but not total eclipse, there being one straight line or stripe across the center perpendicularly, that was luminous, the upper end giving most light. At the same time, and of the same height (about to degrees above the horizon) I faw feveral moons, about fouth eaft, of different magnitude erhaps thirteen, though I did not count them) the having all derived their light from the great luminary before, were now also eclipted, their disks, however, by means of the luminous diameter of the fun, were visible, and appeared like a polished white metal, but giving no light; and in each of them I beheld a very .. eformed black fpot, though in some much larger than others, seeming to serrede and waste the body, &c. Every one must interpret this as I do, viz. The congress is that great lami-sary that gave light, beauty, buth and usefulness to all the coionies, which were represented by the aforesaid moons or planets; for in my dream I called one Saturn, another Jupiter, &c. I he black spots (in some large, and the least three times as large as Venus' transit ever the fun) must represent the American tories, or friends of the English tyranny, and enemies of the congress and liberty; traitors in each colony compleating every little flate into a feparate policy. I hefe have te-eretly, and by bale intrigues, eclipsed the sun, and, under a pretence of greater liberty in their particular Rates, prevented the influence of the congress, in order to produce general darkness and confusion, and to fly so the midnight of eaftern flavery.

How far this may be the present situation of affairs, others may be better informed than I. But I have since seen a letter in the Journal, signed Brutus, that speaks the author rather willing to return to the tyrunny of Britain than the new free constitution of Pennsylvania, though it breathes more political liberty than any of the sates, and in which, whatever errata may have happened, are proposed for amendment and the whole to he revised after some trial; though the ps three might

In all the forms I have yet seen there appears to me see dark and dangerous spot, they are too set jufficient and disconnected from the great whole, while they are generally too complex, and have too many jarring wheels in themselves. No machine composed of many wheels all depending on each other and totally interrupted if one is only warped title, can be of long duration; thus watches that is withe phases of the moon, the days of the month, &c. are not so durable as the plainer, which only point out hours and minutes.—And the sinaller the works the weaker.—I his is easily applied to some states, as that on Delaware, which contains only three coun-

These are some good things in the Delaware constitution, which are evidently borrowed from the Pennsylvanian, but mangled like a school-boy's abridgement of a Spectator's paper. Some of their bill of rights, explained by teries, might prevent all American defence. Judices of the peace may also be assembly men, i. e. " make and execute have, which destroys all liberty..." Montesquist.

bodies; an affembly, legislative casness, produces, and the privay council.—All these opposite and incoherent powers (in that small and greatly divided handful) must produce endless jarrs and confusions; till one of these powers becomes an arisectary, and swallows up the rest; or betrays the whole to some foreign power, which we know the present representatives of two of these counties, who have been accounted all along memies to the cause of America, would, if they durst, presently do. However they have the nomination of members of congress, and may thereby effect it, if such discolured parts of other star prevail. They have also made their form of government, without any appeal to the people, or hearing any objections, or giving any appeal to congress, though one whole county was not represented in convention, except only the tories in it.

But the other fainty part of most new constitutions appears to me yet more dangerous, viz. their too great felf-lafficiency and want of connection with the great whole. I hele states must be one government, or we are undone. There can be but one supreme head. Monsters of many heads in the natural world can live but a very short time.—It would be very easy to trace this same truth in the civil policies of all nations. This was the true cause of the dissolution of all the ancient free republics.

Before our little states became independent of each other, and only looked to the congress as the animating foul of one great American republic, how great the union, how bappy the whole!—But now bow changed! The congress celipsed, every little state almost separates from the rest, and every bird of the night utters its ill boding found; tories triumpli, and those who were in arms against their country last June, are now again openly reading letters to the people, which they say are from tord Hows, sull of encouragement to the diffrected, and desiring them to send only the king's friends to assembly, and he will make peace with them, &c. &c.

" Turpi fraude salus bosti questa [Torao] " Et clandestinis surgentia fraudibus arma."

The people here accordingly will send only Tories, and I am satisfied, unless some great change of affairs (which can be effected only by congress) they will never elect any other members to any of the four or five Delaware branches of government, for many year or come, except men who wickedly pretend the is langer, and who bribe their votes; but no man of se, patriotism, or wirtue, at least in this generation.—Perhaps something like this may happen in other counties of other governments.—By such constitutions what can be expected?—Must not one state, fall into contention with another state, and every degree of anarchy and confusion arise; and the states thus weakened become an easy prey to some foreign kingdom, or some fortunate rustian at home?

Instead therefore of leaving ignorant men to contend about forms of government, endangering our ALL at stake, by difunion among ourfelves, why do we not remove the eclipie, and restore the congress to the supreme power of all affairs at once? this is a Jimple government.—The most simple is the best.—We cannot be afraid of our liberty in such hands ; they are representatives of all America, (themselves being bound by every law they make is fufficient fecurity) removed from every little local prejuduce, under no temptation to be partial,-let them be chosen every year, and changed every three years, but gradually and not all at once .-- Then what need for all this coffly parade of governors, councils, and privy councils? cannot every affembly do all the tittle common affairs within it jely, and in all greater matters receive orders from the grand council or congress, which should also be the dernier refort to lettle all greater difficulties of an internal nature? But it will be said this would give endless trouble and make too much bufinejs for that venerable body .- - I answer, they will be chose of men of ability and leifure; and let their support be decent and honourable; then what though they fit half the year or more? Their fupreme power, which may by able to call forth the army in times of war, and the militia in times of peace, would easily fettle all affairs, give general fatisfactien, and unite all the most distant American States in one strong, honourable, and lasting chain.

It is true there are many united States and republics in the world, on the same plan which these states are adopting; but is it not certain too these have not every liberty? Is there not much tyranny in such particular states, for want of a supreme and imputed tribunal? monarchies are often lasting because simple was in business, and therby have many adverse over the common republics; and might not such a republic as I plead for, having their grand council always sitting, with supreme pewer ready to determine on every emergency over a whole continent, have all the expedition of a monarchy, and the deli-

On the present plan of these states, there is no one supreme power to connect the divided states, which by means of new plans will be internally unhappy as well as jealous of each other; their union, strength and happiness lost; they are only connected as, a rope of sand crumbling to pieces.

ling to pieces.

It is true that an old affembly, or some tory members of it, have met and passed acts in opposition to a new convention in one of these states already. Does the same oppositions to American measures openly declare their expectations of gen. Howe's paying Philadelphia a visit before winter? do not all these things shew the imbecility, of government? --- Where is the supreme assive power of America, when leading men boldly espouse the cause of our most inveterate enemies, who have deluged our these represently country in blood?

(hefore peaceful) country in blood?

Our cruel enemies boatted an easy conquest of America, because they alleged we were cowards: they are convinced to their cost of their mistake in this. But when they shall find the black spots in our constitutions, and the wretched numbers of American traitors, who sell their country for a mess of pottage, they may be more encouraged. These wretches are in almost every state, striving by the little arts of policy to delude, divide, weaken and subvert every rational and manly measure, to alarm and tearify us into a tame submission to tyranny. But I am consident there is still so much virtue in America; that these cringing candidates for court favour, these sycaphants, dissemblers, and falls friends, will be detected, displaced and for ever despited.

distemblers, and falls friends, will be detected, displaced and for ever despited.

But it will be objected that I would a control congress absolute, which might be dangerous as well as a monarchy, unless restricted by a code of laws, &c. I uniwer, I commot perceive any danger from rendering them absolute, or restrained by few laws. I would have them be a great

promote the fafety, equality, industry, union, virtue, and happiness of America. And as to codes of laws, they have had the same effect in all the nations, as creeds and confessions, and forms of religion, they have literally and figuratively damned the world.

How happy the Greeks with a few laws, and the Romans when they had only the twelve tables. In the later ages equity and juffice have been nearly banished from the world, by laws complicated to an unwieldy fize. The whole world needs but a few laws, and their simple; clear, fensible, and easy in their application to the actions of men.

the actions of men.

A grand congress, chosen annually by the people, (not by their representatives) would contain the united abilities and virtue of all these colonies, in one great requolic, the deputed guardians our activities; this would excite the prompts ordence, the active and public spirit of a willing people, no longer bent under the yoke of oppression, by little tyrants in their own little and avrangling states. The American nation would then easie its bead, and universal harmony and joy prevail among all classes and orders of men. This congress of men of the greatest and most eminent characters, would be a seminary of statesment and berses, a nursery of truth, knowledge, and virtue, to prepare men of abilities for verrals ambassadaers, and the highest offices of state.

baffadors, and the highest offices of state.

This fimple and plain system contains no seeds of disease or decay, would connect all America in every liberty that freemen wish for, and would probably last as long as time itself.

PHILO-ALETHIAS.

Delaware, OBiber 10, 1776.

1 A magistrate of good principles needs no other law, and one of bad principles will violate or evade every law of God and was.

NNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 28.

COL. FITZHUGH presents his compliments to awriter under the fignature of a FREE-MAN, who was pleased to honour him, on the 9th instant, with his thoughts on some interesting and important subjects. The colonel would be happy in an interview with the author (however humble may be his station) whose sentiments are so favourable, and so timely calculated, to preserve the rights and liberties, and promote the happiness of the people.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY. October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Those who are desirous of contracting for the same, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state.

October 23, 1776.

A COANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public falt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the manager int and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Sasety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of sive hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Sasety, be expended in crecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, elk.

In COUNCIL of FETY, June 10, 1776.

A L L persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,
G. DUVALL, dk.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

ONVENTION

PROTTOE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the

RICHARD BURLAND,

TAS for SALE, a land quantity of the best fapersine clothes, second ditte, wiltons, white corried dimity, rattinets and skalloons of all kinds, spotted swankins, black knit patterns for breeches, lagathies, cambrics, and lineus, the 20th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. Afael Gittings, deceased,

PART of his personal estate, consisting of both country and blooded horses, cattle of different ages, and sheep; also a waggon and many other articles, for which cash, wheat, tobacco, or corn, must be paid before the articles are removed.

RICHARD GRAVES, admr.

All those who have any demands against the aforesaid estate are requested to bring or send in their
claims that they may be settled as the law directs,
and the accounts immediately made up with the
commissary, by

R. G.

Charles county, October 11, 1776.

A NY person that may understand the tanning of hog skins with the hair on, and making them soft and pliable, will meet with good encouragement in that branch of business, by applying to their most humble scream,

JOSEPH H. HARRISON.

THERE is at the plantation of Leonard Bachenbogh near George Stricker's, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, about twelve years old, about twelve hands high, a white star on his forehead, white saddle spots, branded on the near thigh I cannot rightly make out what, but believe thus, RN. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
October 13, 1776.

AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th instant, a convict Irish servant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about sive seet one inch high, red saced, pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair, shoops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light cloud frize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hand parts frize, white jacket, either linen or sustian, old seather breeches, old ofnabrig trousers, ofnabrig shirt, old castor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him home, or secures him so that I get him again, if in this province, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the prevince, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and affignment were taken from among the papers of his late maker John Griffith, deceased; if he has got them he may forge a discharge as he can write. He inisted in the flying camp at Annapolis by the name of Michael Green, and has a pass by which he passes by the name of Michael Green, figned Papiel St. Thomas Jenifer.

F SARAH HARVIE, who lived near Upper Marlborough about the year 1/41, and afterwards removed to Frederick county, is living, and will apply to Ignatius Digges, she may receive the balance of a legacy left her by William Mordent; or if she is dead, and her heirs will apply as a ove, they may receive the same.

HERE is at the plantation of Fr. neis Jenkins, near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roau mare, about 11 hands hands high, appears to be about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near buttock D, a star in her forehead and a small snip on her nose, and has had the sistual. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Jevolt Ankeney, in Conecocheague, Washington county, a black gelding, 6 years old, trots well, 14 hands high, a large star in his forehead, half of his near hind foot white, and a few white hairs on his neck, occasioned as is supposed by a collar. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be lived.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

HERE are at the plantation of John Bealis, near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, four head of cattle, to wit: Two black seers, that appear to have been in the yoke, one dark brindled cow, and one brown heiser; all of the aforesaid cattle are marked with a crop and underbit in each ear. The owner may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by analying to John Trumbull, near Bladensburg.

AKEN up as a stray, by James Graham, near Frederick forge, a brown mare, about four years old, branded on the near buttock IG and a heart over them. Also an iron gray horse colt, neithe branded, cut, nor dock'd. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, near Maggoty river,

HREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the said women can cook, spin, wash and plait lines very well. The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be fold for cash only: and if the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale will be on the next fair day.

October 11, 1776. WENT away, on the night of the 9th instant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following fervant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkshireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and thort yellow hair; he had on and took with him an ofnabrig shirt, coarse country linen trousers, a brown bear skin upper jacket, and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Englishman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old shirt, an old blue jacket, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has loft great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welfh, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his drefs was a fulled country cloth jacket and breeches, of an ash colour, an old ofnabrig shirt, felt hat, and old shoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county, in Pennsylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place .- Whoever takes up faid fervants shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings, if forty miles, forty shillings, and if at a greater distance, three pounds for each

SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

(including what the law allows) paid by

September 27, 1776° BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chan-cery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the feal of the faid court, August 11, 1775, will be fold, the first Monday in December next, on the premises, several tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Costin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died seised thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Coftin, his fon and heir at law, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, to whom the subscriber was appointed guardian by the justices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for fale, and for the payment and fatisfaction of a large fum of money by the subscriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthony Bacon, Esq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the subscriber, as security for the aforesaid Henry Costin, deceased, given, he is by faid decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the faid land, or any part thereof, in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or may puchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the faid Henry Costin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he, she, or they, profecute the same within six months next after he, she, or they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of assembly of this prevince in such case lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, on giving bond and fecurity for t refidue. JOSHUA CLARK.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow net exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the

7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the fmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen fhirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linfey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented fervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up faid fervants and brings them home, or fecures them fo that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive it 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, 1 th October, 1776.

WANTED to purchase, a NEGRO WOMAN that has been used to house work. Also a Negro girl, from 12 to 16 years of age, and two Negro boys. Whoever has such to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the

THERE is at the plantation of the subsenber, in Prince George's county, near Magnuder's warehouse, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about 12 hands high, strong made, bald face, two hind feet white, is branded on the off buttock, but not so plain as to be understood. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges to

JAMES WILSON.

September 30, 1776.

HERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, taken up as stray, a chesnut forrel horse, about eight years old, branded on the near shoulder AS, three white sees, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charge, and take him away.

IOHN HAPP.

HOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776. POR the ease of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is hereby given, that I will at tend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near Joha Hood's, on Monday the zift day of this instant October; at Mr. Samuel Manfell's, on Tuefday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thursday the 31st; in order to receive the pub. lic levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapsed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the subscriber begs that all persons con-cerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforesaid, and discharge the several claims to gainst them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his fon Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every &turday till November court, by

tf THOMAS DEALE, Acrif.

September 30, 1776.

R AN a say this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Jessey, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has a impediment in his speech, a large scar on his less cheek: had on when he went away, an old Irish linen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a sty blue shag waistcoat, the back part of which is gray German serge, and a spotted swanskin waistcoat; he also took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said negre shall be entitled to the above reward.

w6 JOSEPH IRELAND.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

OST, on Monday the 5th inft. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for site please to stop it.

JAMES MAWL

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTER,

THE benevolent people of this city, and conty, are earneftly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassaffafras, senace and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

HREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

LON

XXXII YEA

Extract of a letter from packet, arrived at I majters general.

"My lords,
"ATUNDAY

from Mr. B and failed f Anna There June 25, ar acket in company, an nen of war, confiftin rates, two floops, a br ived fix fail of Spanish Monday, the 8th of J any with the spanish ail of the line, one vening law four fail n ng in, three fail of the fleet failed to the north " Un the 4th of Ji Portugal iffued a decre els belonging to Bri ports of the dominion hould arrive, prohibit

ng them any faccour,

out of the ports; an

tely after eight days f

of delobedience, all fi

iscated to the use and

n cafe of departure, a

eard continada to fear

with them any implen

Falmouth, July 20.

A new plan is faid rade with Russia, in colonies. This trade ort of Archangel.

I wo battations fro lraft from the royal re lat, we hear, to rein and Minorca.

The laft accounts f n English squadron c ates was thortly expe on account of lever: enean pakes having ome of the corfairs be Lord Howe, it is f effets to be fent after Corke, July 24. . Th hat about four or fiv ad arrived there from rought fome, of the 1 ys he read therein, neral congrets, figi nd directing that h ut of all and every p c. and that no respe any person deriving fly's government, & Dublin, July 19. V rds commissioners o rived here by the all American this ken by any ship of ny port of this king viul prizes for th oubted but that m wizers to enrich the ellious subjects, no ous disposition of t th fucce's to the ar Ve alto hear that, in

> PORTS Yesterday arrived ildare, capt. I hor ourdeaux, with a forms us the Free induels, and feeme ower to lerve him; itted the America on, while the Engl prize thip of betw om Portsmouth in wder, nails, beef, ins, eight of which privateer from Nev 08. 14. Laft & w hooner fent in by on commander, h id fome oil. Ne ken by the fame p

is of green fifth, and another fmall veff

he that they tool hore by a frigate h board the priva

vateer into a hard

his guns aftere or

tizens, and other

ifing lubicriptions

ews as fhail be con

they happen to be