

# MARYLAND GAZETTE. 151

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1776.

## From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

### REMARKS on the CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

It 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 proprietors.

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 other.

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

In the constitution of Pennsylvania I see no kind of power delegated to the executive part of the government, and yet I find a 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 licentiousness.

If men were wise and virtuous as angels, a single 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 found it necessary to secure and perpetuate their liberty by compound legislatures.

I have enquired in what states the most order, attachment to government, faithful execution of laws, particularly against dissipated 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 full 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 styled the government of the counties of New-Castle, 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.

2. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, and that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship or maintain any ministry contrary to or against his own free will and consent, 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 controul the right of conscience in the free exercise of religious worship.

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 sole, 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 unless by the legislature.

8. 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 legis-

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

10. That every member of society 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 personal service 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 can any man that is conscientiously scrupulous 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 denial, and speedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

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

14. That in all prosecutions 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 excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

17. That all warrants without oath to search 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 safe defence of a free government.

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

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

21. That no soldier 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 essential 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 extract from the journals of the Convention,  
JAMES BOOTH, clerk.

### GIBRALTAR, May 18.

THREE American vessels were brought in here yesterday by two of the cruisers, 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 vessels, which had eight carriage guns mounted, were two American merchants, said to be men of property; the nature of the business they were going upon we cannot tell; however, just before she was taken, they put a small packet of letters into a canvas 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 stationed all the vessels he can spare to cruise for them. One of the frigates on this station is constantly cruising of the entrance of Cadiz bay, so that it will be very difficult if not impossible for them to escape.

LISBON, 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 seems 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 fleet has possessed itself of Jamaica; 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 destined 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 some very extraordinary news from the north, which will astonish all Europe, but the particulars are not known to the public.

### L O N D O N, June 6.

When all the troops that are gone out arrive in America, it is said 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 cruisers 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 Montserrat, with new sugars for London, brings advice, that all kinds of provisions in that island were exceeding scarce, owing to their having no supplies from America; and that the people began to be very much afraid 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 fleet) they left no enterprise, however daring, unattempted. This 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 purpose of carrying them to America.

June 18. Several American gentlemen, who have sold 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 submit in the following 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.

### ExtraB of a letter from Cadiz, May 18.

"The 9th instant a squadron of eleven men of war and frigates sailed from this port; they were immediately joined by a French squadron, that brought 100 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 ship 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 sacks for earth, 4000 shirts for officers, 10,000 shirts for private men, &c. were put on board a transport at the Tower, and are to sail 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 Portsmouth, 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.

June 22. On Tuesday Thomas Oliver, Esq; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts-Bay, arrived in town from that place, but left from Halifax, 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 style than any of his predecessors. He has carried it in the cabinet by a 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 provisions, the inhabitants being, when the ship 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 sail for another.

The spirit of sitting out armed ships for government service 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 stand in need of.

June 27. This morning new clothing for four thousand soldiers were shipped off from the Tower on board the transports bound to America, who are ordered round to Portsmouth 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 plaintiff, and the right hon. lord Rochford defendant. The action was for assault and false imprisonment, in committing the plaintiff to the Tower, upon the information of adjutant Richardson, for treasonable practices. At four o'clock the jury withdrew for some time, when they returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of 2000 l. damages, subject to the opinion of the court of common-pleas upon two points of law.

Yesterday 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 sailed from Toulon for the West-Indies.

#### Extract of a letter from Cork, June 17.

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

Lord Melbourne, the marquis of Rockingham, lord Camden, and several other heads of the opposition, have had a meeting in order to concert measures during the summer for a political union. Hitherto the several parties of which the minority consists have had no sort of cement, except during the meeting of parliament.

Lord Hillsborough, it is said, has been offered the lieutenancy of Ireland, but has declined that honour.

The three sisters Ord, from Ancona, says, that he saw just without the Gut of Gibraltar nine sail of large ships cruising off that place, which he takes to be the French fleet. One of them he believes meant to speak with him, but his ship keeping her course, and night coming on, he supposed the Frenchman put about, as he saw no more of her. Two days after he saw two French frigates, who, by the course they steered, seemed to belong to the above squadron, and were going to join them.

All the accounts received both from the windward and leeward islands agree, that they very severely feel the effects of the present disputes with America, and not only in respect to provisions, but also to calks which their present large crops render extremely necessary for them.

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

#### Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 28.

"Yesterday came into harbour from Spithead several light transports to take on board the remains of Burgoyne's light horse, which began embarking this morning."

"The transports, with the first division of Hessians and Brunswickers, under convoy of the Garland, Pearson, 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. Helen's, where they are to wait for the remainder of the horse ships, (which it is thought will be ready on Monday) and then proceed on their voyage."

July 2. Notwithstanding the reports of leathern artillery having been constructed for the use of British troops in America are not generally believed, we are assured by a correspondent 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 short space, than guns made of iron, or any other metal.

#### Extract of a letter from Marseilles, June 2.

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

"At present trade seems more than usually brisk here; and by advices from Spain and Portugal we likewise judge, that those people ardently embrace the opportunity offered them of opening new sources of riches and prosperity. Anglo-American ships frequently enter the ports of Cadiz and Lisbon."

A great number of brass cannon are casting, and getting ready, in order to be sent to East-Florida.

The proof at Woolwich on Friday was a very heavy one, and the guns turned out well. All the brass ones were received. It is said they are destined by government for the Virginia service. 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 insured at Glasgow.

PORTSMOUTH, June 27. Yesterday the transports, having on board the Brunswickers troops, and the company of Stanau artillery, sailed from St. Helen's with a fair wind, under convoy of his majesty's ships the Amazon and Garland.

Yesterday 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, 1296.

### HALIFAX, (New-Scotia) August 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 side into the New-Hampshire government, and that col. McLane, 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, capt. Burr, from a cruise, 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, loaded with rum, sugar, and other valuable articles, which having parted her convey, fell in (off the Bermuda islands) with a letter of marque schooner in the American service, of six guns and some swivels, bound to Santa Croix, who took her, and put an officer and twelve men on board. But after they had her in possession sixteen days, she fell in with the Milford, in Boston-Bay, who retook her; but the prize-master and his men took to their boat and got on shore before the Milford came up.

### NORWICH, September 9.

By the Ticonderoga post we learn, that our army there have received intelligence, that col. Guy Johnston, fur-triantendant of Indian affairs, had set 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.

### BOSTON, September 12.

Monday and Tuesday last the British tyrant frigate Milford was seen in our bay, and to have two schooners and a sloop as prizes: She has taken the continental privateer Warren, capt. Park, and is continually cruising between Cape-Cod and Cape-Anne, that we apprehend she will intercept all our trade. It is hoped that some 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 said province.

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

August 16. Since writing this list, the Milford and Liverpool frigates sailed, and the 17th the brig Hope will sail for Louisburgh. [And since which (by an honest fisherman) we are informed, that the Milford is cruising off this coast again. Look out cruizers, &c.!] In the town of Halifax, two battalions of marines, the whole 900 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—six brass field-pieces, 6 and 3 pounders.

Fortifications in the town and suburbs:—A five-sided redoubt, about 100 paces W. of the dock-yard—a redoubt on a hill, called Pedley's-hill, about a mile and a half N. W. of the dock-yard—a redoubt, four sides, about 500 paces S. W. of the dock-yard—a small breast-work on a hill called Still-house-hill, about 40 paces S. of the dock yard, small block houses 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 same dimensions at the S. W. corner—a small block house, 15 feet by 8, each side of the dock-yard 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 eastern side fronts the harbour; a block house, 40 feet by 60, erecting in said works.

In the county of king's county—part of the royal highland emigrants, consisting of 327 rank and file. In the county of Cumberland—the regiment of royal fencible Americans, commanded by col. Gorham, consisting of 272 rank and file (when the last accounts came away) but frequent defections lessen their number. The dock-yard is situate upon low land, a mile N. by W. of the middle of the town of Halifax, surrounded with a stone wall ten feet high, but is not strong enough to resist the force of a three pound ball.

The governor of Halifax received the declaration of independency about four weeks since, but would not permit the poor dupe of a printer (had he ever so 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 majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of the province of Nova-Scotia."

Our last accounts from Halifax say, that there are forty sail of vessels, 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 said, 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 express from col. Gorham, who every moment expected to be besieged, and wrote to Halifax for succours; 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 sent into Plymouth, a brigantine from Antigua bound for Europe, laden with rum and sugars. She was first taken by a Connecticut privateer, but the people rose and took her, also had her in possession 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 sent her into some port at the eastward.

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

on her return made a prize of, and all the hands put on board a man of war.

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

We hear that a snow, laden with rum and sugar, was carried into Cape-Anne last week.

### 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 such 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 further limited time, all such commissions, the aforesaid time notwithstanding.

Last Sunday evening was taken and carried into Gouldsbrough, by two small boats, a brig from Ireland, bound for Halifax, laden with beef, butter, &c. She parted company with 12 other provision vessels the day on which she was taken, all bound for the above port.

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

### NEWPORT, 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 Halifax in an open boat, in which they came round Cape Sable, crossed the bay of Fundy, and arrived at Beverley on the 14th of August, from whence capt. Bull was brought to town by land last Wednesday, in a very low state of health; by whom, and Mr. Coggeshall, we learn that Halifax was left without one ship of war; that the whole 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, Quebec harbour, it appears, that he and our men, who have been long in captivity, were about to be sent 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.

The sloop —, capt. Lever, belonging to New-York, arrived at Dartmouth last Thursday, in seven weeks from France, by whom we learn, that American vessels 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 strike some capital blow.

We learn by the above vessel, that the carpenters were so closely engaged in the ship yards, she could not procure a single 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 congress from him came in this vessel, which were dispatched forward last Friday morning.

### HARTFORD, September 16.

By a gentleman from Albany, since our last, we are informed, that gen. Schuyler had received intelligence by express from gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, that a heavy firing had been heard at that place, which continued, with some 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 obtained.

### NEW-LONDON, September 13.

Yesterday returned here from a cruise the armed schooner 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 Halifax; her cargo consists of 59 hogheads of rum, and 1 ditto of sugar. About 18 days ago capt. Niles took the ship Hope, capt. Quince, burthen 270 tons, bound from St. Vincent to London; her cargo consists of 257 hogheads of sugar, 32 punchcons of rum, some melasses, cocoa and coffee, and may be daily expected into some port.

### PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

In CONGRESS, September 16, 1776.

Resolved, That eighty-eight battalions be enlisted as soon as possible, to serve during the present war, and that each state furnish their respective quotas in the following proportion, viz.

	Battalions.
New-Hampshire	3
Massachusetts-Bay	15
Rhode-Island	2
Connecticut	8
New-York	4
New-Jersey	4
Pennsylvania	12
Delaware	1
Maryland	8
Virginia	15
North-Carolina	9
South-Carolina	6
Georgia	1

That twenty dollars be given as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who shall enlist to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged by congress.

That congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and soldiers who shall engage in the service, and continue therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers who shall be slain by the enemy; such lands to be provided by the United States, and whatever expense shall be necessary to procure such land, the said expense shall be paid and borne by the States in the same proportion as the other expenses of the war, viz.

To a colonel	500 acres
a lieutenant-colonel	450 ditto
a major	400 ditto
a captain	300 ditto
a lieutenant	200 ditto
an ensign	150 ditto

Each non-commissioned officer and soldier 150 acres.

That the appointments (except general officers) of the several arms, clothing, and troops, according to the pence of the clothing the soldiers, as usual.

That all officers be so that it be recommended they take the most speedy manner of settling their several quarters, for bounties be paid by where the soldier shall be from the time of their Sept.

Resolved, That if ra or privates in the company paid at the rate of eight ration.

That the bounty and greys by a resolution of the army of the United States to all who are the bounty of ten dollars received from the continental government, to be reckoned dollars offered by said That no officer in the hold more than one co in one capacity.

Sept. That the adjutants army be allowed the p have the rank of first l

In order to prevent be entitled to the land resolution of congress same during the war, Rejoiced, that this any person or persons an officer or soldier.

By ora

#### Extract of a letter from

"Last night a fire br med all that part of the my continue quiet, an

#### Extract of a letter from

half

"Two accounts f most all Broadway wa by whom set on fire i culs. The old En both burnt, and so do

#### Extract of a letter from

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"We are lying l gaged with the ene milles, one we had y honour, 1800 of o number; they had number of field-piece off with small lots of valuable man, a colo and a few privates; i side lost, but you may more than our's, as held, and three fine fight of the field of shot, our turn certain of troops landed last doubt you are great position of the ene turn out to their adv good health and high

A pilot boat, mot swivels, fitted out at turned from a cru ships, one of which i

#### To the Printers

I AM deeply aff which many of our a single legislature. measure myself; bu matter I presumed contented to wait ti prove whether it w fee the very exper fatal.

The science of go and intricate as any ploy its thoughts u community in a safe wisdom of the most of the state, as well tention of the pec It is for this cause a generally had the e Thucydides down particular reason i the country are far possessed of commo in the history to mention othe and declensions, th government are th

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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 several states, and that every state provide arms, clothing, and every necessary for its quota of troops, according to the foregoing estimate; the expense of the clothing to be deducted from the pay of the soldiers, as usual.

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 enlisting their several quotas. That the money to be given for bounties be paid by the paymaster in the department where the soldier shall enlist.

That each soldier shall receive pay and subsistence from the time of their enlistment.

September 13, 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 ration.

That the bounty and grants of land, offered by congress by a resolution of the 16th instant, as an encouragement to the officers and soldiers to engage to serve in the army of the United States during the war, shall extend to all who are or shall be enlisted for that term, the bounty of ten dollars, which any of the soldiers have received from the continent on account of a former enlistment, to be reckoned in part payment of the twenty dollars offered by said resolution.

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

September 19, 1776.

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

In order to prevent the officers and soldiers, 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,

*Resolved*, That this congress will not grant lands to any person or persons claiming under the assignment of an officer or soldier.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

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

"Last night a fire broke out in New-York, and consumed all that part of the city near the North River. The enemy continue quiet, and are strengthening our lines."

Extract of a letter from Brunswick, dated Sunday morning, half past four o'clock.

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

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

"We are lying here, hourly expecting to be engaged with the enemy; there has been several skirmishes, one we had yesterday, which has done us great honour, 1800 of our men attacked nearly the same number; they had the advantage of us by the number of field-pieces they had, however we beat them off with small loss on our side; our greatest loss is a valuable man, a colonel from New-England, a captain, and a few privates; it is not known yet what the other side lost, but you may reasonably think it must be much more than our's, as they were obliged to leave us the field, and three fine field-pieces; our camp is within sight of the field of action, and nearly within cannon shot, 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 possession of the enemy, but depend upon it, it will not turn out to their advantage; we are in general in pretty good health and high spirits."

A pilot boat, mounting one two pounder and a few swivels, fitted out at Baltimore in Maryland, is just returned from a cruise, having taken two large sugar ships, one of which is safe arrived.

To the Printers of the Pennsylvania Journal.

I AM deeply affected to find the reluctance with which many of our principal people receive the plan of a single legislature. I confess I never was fully in the measure myself; but distrustful 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 see the very experiment will be mischievous, if not fatal.

The 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 safe and successful manner requires all the wisdom of the most learned and experienced members of the state, 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 generally had the eulogiums of the best writers, from Thucydides 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 few of them much read in the history, or politics, even of their own, not to mention other sciences, from whose rifles, revolutions, and declensions, the great landmarks of legislation and government are taken. To prevent their being burthened with taxes, to furnish livings for hosts of placemen and pensioners, which a government of great men would soon saddle them with, a proper number of guardians from their own class is indispensably necessary. And to this body the wisdom of ages has committed the care of the people's purse-strings. Now, though these common farmers are more interested and inclined 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 wisdom and foresight of persons, who have a long acquaintance with the history and manners of mankind, the interests, prejudices, views and connections of our own countrymen, and all others we may or should be allied with, must without a doubt be extremely interesting to the community.

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

grounded on the stable principles of natural and political 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 situation 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 leisure to acquaint themselves with all the requisites which render men judges of the expedience or danger of every article proposed to form a code of laws. Nothing can more embarrass a people, nothing can render them more litigious and unhappy, than an incoherent, implicate and discordant system of jurisprudence. The best assembly of farmers, merchants and mechanics (confined to their own sphere) that could be picked out of the United States, would hardly be equal to the task of framing a regular digest.

Some answer to this, Can we not put the wife and 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 such 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 passion, prejudice, and interest, he might carry any question he pleased, of which none but his equals had a tolerable comprehension; whereas were the great mangler of tropes, figures, and dissimilar 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 guardians of their purses, are generally honest. All political writers ascribe integrity to plebeians, i. e. common men, to senators, men better educated in the general and particular history of mankind. Another important consideration 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 so critically the probable consequences of any proposed measure. The contemplative and well informed reviewer of laws may allow it to be right, but totally inexpedient.

Finally, the opinion, that a wife, discreet, and well instructed body of men is as necessary to pass laws as another set 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 defect of which, instead of being a safe caffle, they will become a pitfall and a snare.

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 importance, avoid suspicious innovation and deviation from the mode that has long pleased mankind, that now pleases all our sister states, and has so many powerful partisans among ourselves, that in no other question upon the proposed form are the friends of free and equal government so much divided.

I conclude with observing that, in the few hints I have hastily thrown out, I have candidly suggested what I think important to the public. I wish for nothing but a cool consideration of the merits of the cause. If I am right I wish my country may be benefited by the publication of my sentiments; if wrong, I hope the other side of the question will be set in a clear and strong light that I may have the pleasure of acknowledging myself a convert to the better opinion.

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-York, and the day before yesterday the king's troops landed about three miles below this, where there were two brigades stationed, who abandoned their posts with precipitation.

Yesterday morning the regulars came within half a mile of our lines, and made a stand; a few of our scouts, who were out, attacked, and drove them off; in two hours after about 2,000 of them returned; gen. Beall sent three companies of rifle-men, under the command of 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 sides; it continued about one hour, when our brave southern troops dislodged them from their posts; the enemy rallied, and our men beat them the second time; they rallied again, our troops drove them the third time, and were pushing on, but the enemy had got on an eminence, and our troops were ordered to retreat, the general considering there might be a large number of the enemy behind the hill concealed, which was the case—we were informed by a prisoner, that our men took, there were about 8 or 10,000 concealed.

From the number of the enemy that I saw 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 of 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 bravery till the third shot, when he was obliged to fall; he appears to be in good spirits; the doctors are of opinion he will recover—col. Knolton from Bolton killed in the field, who distinguished himself at Bunker's-hill, as

well as in this engagement; he will be interred to day with all the honours of war.—From our present situation, it is firmly my opinion we shall give them a good feeling drubbing, in case the Yankees will fight with as 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 present year.

Gen. Washington gave great applause to our Maryland troops, for their gallant behaviour yesterday."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1776.

"By a list of prisoners taken on Long-Island, and sent up by gen. Howe to gen. Washington, it appears, that of the Maryland troops, there are one captain, eight lieutenants, and two ensigns, in the enemies possession, to wit. Capt. Daniel Bowie, wounded; lieutenants William Steret, William Ridgely, Hatch Dent, Walter Mule, Samuel Wright, Joseph Butler, wounded, Edward Prall, Edward de Courcy; ensigns James Fernandes, William Courts.

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

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Oct. 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 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 McCRAW, 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.

KENNETH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting shirt with pockets in the sides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white stockings, a brown fur 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.

ROBERT TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured fur 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 Englishman, about five feet six inches high, a slim made man, and very pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings, shoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSNIE, a Pennsylvanian, five feet five inches high, a well proportioned man, a dun complexion, his chin, short dark hair, a brown shalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of trousers, stockings, shoes, and a large hat.

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

Per order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In 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 by the said resolve, that no future limitation be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committees of observation of this state, in the price of any salt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the said 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 several 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.



CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

**RESOLVED**, That a public salt-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 management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extra from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.  
COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL 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, clk.

September 27, 1776.

**BY** virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the seal of the said court, August 11, 1775, will be sold, 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 Coffin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died seized thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Coffin, his son 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 sale, and for the payment and satisfaction of a large sum of money by the subscriber paid to the attorneys 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 Coffin, deceased, given, he is by said decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the said land, or any part thereof, in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or may purchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the said Henry Coffin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he, she, or they, profute 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 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 for the same.

w5

JOSHUA CLARK.

October 2, 1776.

**W**HEREAS the subscriber, belonging to a sloop of which a certain Abner Ely is skipper, was hove overboard on the 7th day of September last by the said Ely, who, out of a bloody design, 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 Straights, Maryland, set sail and went off with his cash and cloaths. Ely is of the New-light persuasion, about five feet six or seven inches high, and wears white cloaths and hat; the sloop is about seven tons burden, has a pump in the larboard side of the cabin, a white main-sail and black gib. Whoever will secure him so that he be brought to justice, on applying to me, at Mr. David Weems's, Herring-Bay, shall have five pounds reward, and all reasonable expence.

HUGH M'CREE.

on the 7th day of September last.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776.

**F**OR 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 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 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 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 son Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by

if

THOMAS DEALE, sheriff.

October 1, 1776

**T**HE subscriber wants to hire a sober man for an ostler, and to do any other business 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.

4w

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

**R**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 cloaths. Whoever takes up the said negro shall be entitled to the above reward.

w6

JOSEPH IRELAND.

September 25, 1776.

**S**TRAYED 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 sides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the said mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall be paid twenty shillings currency reward, and no questions asked.

4w

ANNE HARWOOD.

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

**T**HERE is at the plantation of William Develer, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, six saddle spots, branded on the near thigh HO. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

September 16, 1776.

T O B E S O L D,

**T**HE ship LOVELY POLLY, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Chester-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May last, completely 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 sail fast. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the subscriber, living where the ship now lays.

4w

MATTHEW AIKEN.

Patuxent, Maryland, Sept. 7, 1776.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of capt. Henry Carroll, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to make their claims known to

3w

GEO. & A. BISCOE, admsrs.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

September 6, 1776.

**L**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 said book, drawn by Messrs. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whoever finds it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

tf

DAVID WEEMS.

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

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

**L**OST, on Monday the 5th inst. 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 sale please to keep it.

JAMES MAWE.

just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,  
P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

C O N V E N T I O N

OF THE

P R O V I N C E O F M A R Y L A N D,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

**T**HE benevolent people of this city, and country, are earnestly 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, saffraas, feneca 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 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.

**T**o be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash, THE remaining part of the deceased's estate; consisting of some household furniture, live stock, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they shall be exposed to public sale.

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

All persons who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that time.

July 23, 1776.

**T**O be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

ROBERT KEY.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city

of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANNAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

tf

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 linsy ditto, country shoes, broad brads 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 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 of snabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so 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.

tf

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

**W**ANTED 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.

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

**T**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.

(XXXII) YEAR

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, 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,

**T**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 said armies have heretofore been governed shall be, and they are hereby repealed.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

## SECTION I.

Art. 1. THAT 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 earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service: And all officers and soldiers 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 severely reprimanded by the president; if non commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending shall for his first offence forfeit one sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined for twenty-four hours; and for every like offence shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money so forfeited shall be applied to the use of the sick soldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

Art. 3. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall use any prophane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and if a commissioned officer be thus guilty of prophane cursing or swearing, 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 said regiment, company, troop, or garrison (excepting in case of sickness or leave of absence) 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. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall presume to use traitorous or disrespectful 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 cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 2. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect 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 soldier who shall begin, excite, cause 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 whatsoever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 4. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, 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 of the offence.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier 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 whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

## SECTION III.

Art. 1. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, who shall enlist himself in the service of the United States, shall at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterwards, have the articles for the government of the forces of the United States read to him, and shall, by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted, 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 cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath, or affirmation, if conscientiously scrupulous about taking an oath:—

*I swear or affirm [as the case may be] to be true to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and to observe and obey the orders of the continental congress, and the orders of the generals and officers set over me by them.*

Which justice or magistrate is to give the officer a certificate, signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

Art. 2. After a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall have been duly enlisted 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 signed by a field-officer of the regiment into which he was enlisted, 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, assemble 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 residing with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in such numbers and for so long a time as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier 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 six 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 present 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, signifying how long such officers who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence; in like manner the commanding officer of every troop or company shall give certificates, signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; which reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster rolls opposite to the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers: The said 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 signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, shall 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 signing 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 service of the United States.

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 signing the muster rolls, shall be displaced 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 soldier, 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 authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop or company, or garrison, under his command, or of arms, ammunition, clothing, 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 reason for, and time of, their absence: Whoever shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court martial.

## SECTION VI.

Art. 1. All officers and soldiers, who having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 2. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, 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 enlist himself in any other regiment, troop or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or

company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly: And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such 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 served, he, the said officer so offending, shall by a court martial be cashiered.

Art. 4. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

## SECTION VII.

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

Art. 2. No officer or soldier shall presume to send a challenge to any other officer or soldier, 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 suffer 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 soever, 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 whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Art. 5. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers 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 congress, and done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

## SECTION VIII.

Art. 1. No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

Art. 2. All officers, soldiers and sutlers, shall have full liberty to bring into any of the forts or garrisons 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 such provisions, and with respect only to the species of provisions so contracted for.

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

Art. 4. No officers commanding in any of the garrisons, forts or barracks of the United States, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls let out to sutlers, 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 imposition upon, or be interested in the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessities of life, which are brought into the garrison, fort or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

## SECTION IX.

Art. 1. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, 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 soldier under his command; if upon complaint made to him of officers or soldiers 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 said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see 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 disorders complained of.

## SECTION X.

Art. 1. Whenever any officer or soldier 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, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop or party, to which the person or persons so accused shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to use his utmost endeavours to deliver over such accused



person or persons to the civil magistrate; and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring them to a trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused 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 duties 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, shall be cashiered.

#### SECTION XI.

Art. 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 further directions.

Art. 2. If any inferior officer or soldier 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 officer, 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 wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the United States to be spoiled or damaged, the said officer, store-keeper or commissary so offending, shall, at his own charge, make good the loss or damage, shall moreover forfeit all his pay and be dismissed from the service.

Art. 2. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be convicted at a regimental court martial of having sold, 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 sentinel, and shall besides suffer corporal punishment, in the same manner as a private sentinel 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 exercised upon the island of Bernco, in November last, it seems that in December, 1772, Monf. Le Voyer de Buzidon, commander of the torille, with some of the crew, had been killed by the inhabitants of the above isles; and to be revenged for this, Monf. Trobitant went thither with two frigates, L'Indiscret 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 fisheries, and burned all the effects, which they could not bring on board their vessels.

#### L O N D O N, July 11.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 9.

"Since my last arrived at this port the John and Elizabeth, scott, from Gallipoli, and the Anne, Shapter, from ditto, who inform us, that on their passage, the thirtieth of June, they saw a fleet of French ships, consisting of fifteen, 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 fleet, 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 defence, 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 Peterburgh, 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 fled.

The following letter was received yesterday from Mr. Charles Burns, commander of the snow Blake, in the service of government, dated Cadiz bay, June 20. "Yesterday morning I chased 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 surprised 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 fleet of men of war are sailed from this place, but to what part I cannot learn, all manner of business being conducted here with the greatest mystery."

A letter from Gibraltar says, that a ship from Alicante was put in there, the master of which reports, that soon after he sailed, he met three American vessels under Spanish colours, sailing 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 seized by the English cruisers.

A letter from Cadiz, dated June 12, says that the fleet which sailed 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 there.

July 16. In the examination which Mr. Burke has lately made, with the greatest attention, into the state 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 Russia, 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, says, it is now no longer a secret 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 Infidels a fatal blow.

July 20. Sir Thomas Rich, in his majesty's ship 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 desired 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 sink him; and the French ships accordingly pointed their guns at the Enterprize; but Sir Thomas Rich, regardless of their hostile threats and preparations, declared that he never received orders but from his own admiral, and that they were at liberty to fire whenever they pleased, 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-office, June 8. Admiral Shuldham transmits the following account, which he had received from capt. Iyringham Howe, of his engagement in the Glasgow, with five armed ships and vessels of the rebels, 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, consisting of seven or eight sail, tacked and stood towards them, and soon perceived them to be two or three large ships, and other square rigged vessels, turned all hands to quarters, hauled up the main-sail, and kept standing on to the N. W. with a light breeze, smooth water, the fleet then coming down before it. At half past two a large brig came within hail, and seemed to hesitate 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 grenade was thrown out of her top. We exchanged our broadsides; she then shot a-head, and lay on our bow, to make room for a large ship, with a top light, to come on our broadside, and another ship ran under our stern, raked as she passed, and then luff up on our lee-beam, whilst a brig took her station on our larboard quarter; and a sloop kept altering her station occasionally. At four the station of every vessel was altered, as the two ships had dropt on each quarter, and a brig kept a-stern, 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 fleet to consist of two ships, two brigs, and a sloop, and a large ship and a snow, which kept to windward as soon as the action began. At half past six the fleet hauled their wind, and at seven tacked and stood to the S. S. W. We had one man killed, and three wounded by the musquetry from the enemy."

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

The humble and dutiful petition of the freemen, freeholders, 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 crisis 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 succeeding 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-Indies, 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, displays 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 desolation.

As members of your majesty's widely extended dominions, we must share in this general mass of public

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

Our linen trade, the great support of the nation, is in imminent danger, it feels the want of its usual market, and the extreme dearth of flax-seed, now no longer supplied from the colonies, but with great difficulty and at a prodigious expence, scantily imported from the northern parts of Europe. The lumber trade, which enabled us to carry on the export of provisions from our southern provinces, is almost entirely ruined. Commerce is a mighty chain, in which the weakness of a single link destroys the union and strength of the whole. Thus have all the other parts of our commerce sensibly declined by their connection with those already enervated. We cannot pass in silence the state of this now defenceless kingdom, deprived of almost all its disciplined force, and left an easy prey to the first invader. When we throw our eyes on the continent, and behold the prodigious power and warlike preparations of our dangerous neighbours and usual enemies, we cannot but shudder at the humiliating comparison. We thus, sire, have presumed to submit to your royal and benignant consideration, a small part of the manifold grievances 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 majesty's personal honour; "The king can do no wrong," is that great rule we allude to, which preserving the sovereign dignity from insult consults 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 safeguard of this often threatened constitution: under new ministers new measures may best be adopted without inconsistency, and with the utmost attention to every just and lawful prerogative, the state may thus be, as it often hath been, saved 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 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 economy, union, peace and liberty, 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 fleet at New-York to St. Vincent's. Her cargo consists of provisions and some other stores.

Last Sunday was sent into Providence, by capt. Munroe, the prize ship Blaze Castle, from Barbados, bound for London, having on board 100 pipes Madeira wine, 120 hogheads sugar, 18000 weight whale-bone, 120 barrels of oil, &c.

#### W A T E R T O W N, September 16.

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

The firing heard last Saturday morning, was occasioned by the safe arrival of a fine 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 since brought from Long-Island, and are given to us for publication.

SIR, Jamaica, Sept. 21, 1776.

I AM ordered by his excellency the hon. William Howe, Esq; general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, from Nova-Scotia to the Floridas, on the application of the county of Suffolk, by Nathaniel Woodhull and Samuel Phillips, who have signified to him that the inhabitants of said county are desirous of laying down their arms and again becoming loyal and obedient subjects, that for the peace and ease and security 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 men through the county to lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and sign the said 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 worship in future, pray for the king and royal family, as was usual before the present unprovoked rebellion.

OLIVER DE LANCEY,

Major-general of the militia in the southern district of the colony of New-York.

Col. CONCKLIN.

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

Huntington, Sept. 2.

SIR, YOU are hereby ordered and directed to give orders to all the king's captains, or next commanding officers of the militia, in the third battalion in Suffolk county, to call their several 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 orders 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 sent me by gen. Howe.

To col. PHINEAS FANNING.

Jamaica, Queen's-county, Sept. 8. 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-Scotia to West-Florida inclusive, &c. &c. &c. having authorized me to raise a brigade of Provincials, solely for the

defence of this island, and within the same limits, to raise a militia, and to have among his

I do hereby, for the county of Suffolk, of good reputation, of seventy men, captain, one lieutenant, and (substituted as the officer pay: And it is hoped it will prevent the death, which I shall be the companies cannot

Given under

I AM ordered to write to you and order Suffolk county to be in Jamaica, where proper to gain the weight of the them, that the owner distinct account of the who are in actual rebellion, down, for the retribution.

Given under

(Referring as many own subsistence.)

To col. PH. FANNING.

N E W A

In our last, we informed New-York was in flames, since which, we believe, of which, we believe, originated at or near Exchange, took its course, as far as Verboeck from the White across the Broadway junction to Beaver well, and carried all the to the house at the the late Mr. Adam V. cross streets in the v. on the west side of capt. Thomas Randa-

lat's Mr. John Cort-hous, Dr. Jones's, I tell's and Mr. Ruth not known. We imagine is destroyed, and

Wednesday last bridge taken by the king exchanged for general Chamber. General for lord Stirling.

Sunday last a number of boats from New-York was supposed intended the afternoon they did tempt for that time. Other ships came too and after discharging 500 men, our people hours before, and carried are now advantageously mill about one mile throwing up entrenchments with about 4000 men.

#### P H I L A D

Extract of a letter.

"Lord Howe has fleet, and will sail in of battle ship of 64 guns that he brings, however be very inadequate to act with their usual they occupy good position but upon great march, and intercept superior knowledge of do, to us to distress the regulars trust to been shipped off; three of this kingdom before motions, and may, at the provincials. A seriously dishonest minister will be the are mostly new raised inferior to the A that if proper offered will desert in great number has more than a men, therefore if the then, it will not be the terror entertained the officers of the guard the common men, the is supposed the whole Their apprehensions of wearing breastplate attention may be given but three British me German, the Army accustomed to ride advantage in and cutting off wagons and three thousand artillery and baggage 20,000, and may the expense of give will be enormous and it is computed that the extraordinary circumstances they do not succeed not be able to communicate country cannot money. Every nerve exhausted; I see it out as encouraged 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 essential purposes,

I do hereby, for the encouragement of enlisting men  
in the county of Suffolk, give notice, that upon any  
person, of good recommended character, raising a com-  
pany of seventy men, they shall have commissions of one  
captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, and shall be paid  
and subsisted as the officers and soldiers are in the British  
army: And it is hoped that the inhabitants of the county  
will cheerfully raise the men wanted for this service, as  
it will prevent the disagreeable business of detaching  
them, which I shall be under the necessity of doing, if  
the companies cannot be raised 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  
Suffolk county to be immediately drove down to Ja-  
maica, where proper persons will be appointed to ascer-  
tain the weight of them, give certificates of the value of  
them, that the owner may be paid for them, keeping a  
distinct account of those cattle, &c. that belong to people  
who are in actual rebellion, whose cattle must be forced  
down, for the refreshment of the king's troops.

Given under my hand the above date.

(Referring as many cattle as is necessary for their  
own subsistence.)

OLIVER DE LANCEY, brig. gen.

To col. PH. FANNING.

NEWARK, September 28.

In our last, we informed our readers, that the city of  
New-York was in flames on Saturday morning, the 21st  
instant, since which, we had many and different reports  
concerning that melancholy affair, the most authentic  
of which, we believe is as follows, viz. That the fire  
originated at or near Whitehall, soon extended to the  
Exchange, took its course up the west side of Broad-  
street, as far as Veriatenberg hill, consuming all the  
blocks from the Whitehall up. The flames extended  
across the Broadway from the house of Mr. David  
Johnston to Beaver Lane, or Pincher's Alley, on the  
west, and carried all before it, a few buildings excepted,  
to the house at the corner of Berceley-street, 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 Broadway, are supposed to be  
capt. Thomas Randall's, capt. Kennedy's, Dr. Mal-  
lar's Mr. John Cortlandt's sugar house and dwelling  
house, Dr. Jones's, Nutt's tavern, St. Paul's, Mr. Ax-  
tell's and Mr. Rutherford's. The cause of the fire is  
not known. We imagine about a 6th part of the whole  
city is destroyed, and many families have lost their all.

Vednesday last brigadier general Sullivan, who was  
later taken by the king's troops on Long-island, was  
exchanged for general Prescott, who commanded at  
Chambee. General McDonald would not be accepted  
for lord Stirling.

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

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

Extra of a letter from London, April 7, 1776.

"Lord Howe has at length agreed to command the  
fleet, and will sail in about ten days in the Eagle line  
of battle ship of 64 guns. The whole of the armament  
that he brings, however formidable in appearance, will  
be very inadequate to the business, if the provincials  
act with their usual spirit and prudence: that is, if  
they occupy good points, intrench well, avoid a general  
action but upon great and sure advantage, harass the  
march, and intercept the convoys. All this their  
superior knowledge of the country will enable them to  
do, to as to distress if not destroy the invading army.  
The regulars trust to their artillery, of which more has  
been shipped off, three time over, than ever went out  
of this kingdom before. All this will embarrass their  
motions, and may, by proper precaution on the part  
of the provincials. As the landgrave of Hesse is a no-  
toriously dishonest man, it is probable the troops he  
furnishes will be the worst he has. The British troops  
are mostly new raised, and therefore in discipline will  
be inferior to the Americans. It is conceived too,  
that if proper offers are made to the Germans, they  
will desert in great numbers. Not one of the ships of  
war has more than a third seamen, the rest are land-  
men, therefore if the provincial vessels attack any of  
them, it will not be surprising if they succeed. Such  
is the terror entertained of the service at land, that  
the officers of the guards now going, are clothed like  
the common men, that they may be in less danger, and  
it is supposed the whole army will follow their example.  
Their apprehensions went so far, as to make them talk  
of wearing breastplates. The provincials with proper  
attention may be greatly superior in cavalry, as there  
are but three British regiments and those light, and  
one German, the Americans, both men and horse be-  
ing accustomed to ride through the woods, will have an  
infinite advantage in forced marches, beating up quar-  
ters, and cutting off convoys. There are a thousand  
ragons and three thousand draught horses sent for the  
artillery and baggage, which will cost them near  
50,000l. and may soon be destroyed by proper atten-  
tion; the expense of this armament you may well con-  
ceive will be enormous. Six millions are already voted  
and it is computed that full six more will be required.  
The extraordinary only of last year exceeded 800,000l.  
They do not succeed this campaign, which they will  
not be able to commence till July, all men agree that  
this country cannot support it longer either in men or  
money. Every nerve is now stretched and every re-  
source exhausted; lord George Germaine therefore  
gives it out as encouragement, that the Americans will  
lay down their arms, without a struggle, and that he

has received the most humble offers from the congress,  
but as he will not treat, he sends this armament to en-  
sure an unconditional submission, of which he is se-  
cure; you may depend upon this language coming  
immediately from his lips. The corporation of Lon-  
don 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 de-  
finitive 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 see, that their safety depends  
solely on their firmness, unanimity and prudence. It  
is no longer in their option to be independent or con-  
nected with this country as before. Independency or  
slavery is the only alternative. The whole of this ar-  
mament may be expected by the latter end of July, as  
they will sail 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 enslaving a part, which  
the firmness and unanimity of the colonies, will, under  
God, invariably disappoint."

Extra of a letter from St. Eustatia, September 11.

"On the fifth instant, about two o'clock in the  
morning, a fire broke out at Basseterre, in St. Christo-  
pher's, which consumed 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 sea, so they must have been  
in a terrible condition; the provisions all burnt; what  
goods were saved from the fire were lost by the bad  
weather, and no lumber to rebuild their houses. 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, it happened. We suffered but  
little by the gale of wind, only our paths are as much  
washed as they were in the hurricane."

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

Extra of a letter from St. Eustatia, September 19.

"Every vessel 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 ship dismantled, a number of island vessels are  
missing, 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 the misguided A-  
mericans suffer to direct their opposition to a re-establish-  
ment of the constitutional government of these provinces,  
have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation, not  
consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible  
claim of independency, the king's commissioners think  
fit to declare, that they are equally desirous 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 re-  
vision of such of his royal instructions as may be construed  
to lay an improper restraint upon the freedom of legis-  
lation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the re-  
vival of all acts by which his subjects there may think  
themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabi-  
tants at large to reflect seriously upon their present  
condition and expectations, and to judge for themselves,  
whether it be more consistent with their honour and  
happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the un-  
just and precarious cause in which they are engaged,  
or to return to their allegiance, accept the blessings of  
peace, and be secured in a free enjoyment of their lib-  
erty and properties, upon the true principles of the con-  
stitution.

Given at New-York, the nineteenth day of Septem-  
ber, 1776.

By command of their excellen-  
cies, HEN. STRACHEY.

HOWE.  
W. HOWE.

#### EXPLANATION of the above.

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 de-  
luding the good people of America by insidious offers  
of peace, or shedding their blood without mercy.

#### DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the congress, whom the much injured  
Americans suffer to direct their opposition to the estab-  
lishment of tyranny, and an unconstitutional govern-  
ment over these provinces, have disavowed every pur-  
pose of reconciliation, not consonant with that liberty  
to which they have the most clear and undeniable  
right; the king's commissioners therefore 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 per-  
manent tyranny over every colony, and fix them the  
everlasting slaves 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 sufficient restraint upon the freedom of  
legislation in any of the colonies, and to concur in the  
revival 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 reflect seriously upon their pre-  
sent condition and expectations, and to judge for them-  
selves whether it be more consistent with their honour  
and happiness to risk their lives in defence of a  
glorious independency, or return to the galling yoke  
of tyrannical usurpation, and be deprived of every securi-  
ty in the enjoyment of their liberty and properties,  
upon the true principles of a wicked and destructive  
policy.

HOWE.  
W. HOWE.

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 10. 157

IN COUNCIL of SAFETY, Oct. 2, 1776.

TORIES, 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 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'CORMACK, a well  
made man, about five feet high, had on a  
coarse hunting shirt and breeches, a pair of  
striped trousers, and pale stockings, a pair of  
shoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNETH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made,  
about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting  
shirt with pockets in the sides 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.

ROBERT 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  
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 Englishman, about  
five feet six inches high, a slim made man, and very  
pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth  
coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted  
stockings, shoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSENEY, 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 secures the above persons, so  
that they may be brought back to their place of con-  
finement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each  
or fifty-six dollars for all of them.

Per order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

#### IN CONVENTION.

September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the re-  
strictions laid on the price of salt by  
the resolve of Convention of the 6th  
of July last, and the bounty given by  
the said resolve, be taken off, and  
that no future limitations ought to  
be made by this or a future Conven-  
tion, or by any committees of obser-  
vation of this state, in the price of  
any salt that may be imported into  
this state on or before the first day of  
May next, any thing in the said or  
any other resolve to the contrary not-  
withstanding.

Extra of the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

IN COUNCIL of SAFETY,

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want im-  
mediately to charter several 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 salt-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 management and direction of such persons as shall  
be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time be-  
ing; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding  
the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the  
said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and  
carrying on each of the said works.

Extra of 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 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, clk.







## MARTLAND 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.

**E**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 accoutrements, 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 embezzled or misapplied any money with which he may have been entrusted for the payment of the men under his command, or for initiating men into the service, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, 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 fit.

Art. 5. Every captain of a troop or company is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing 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 service.

## 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 soldier 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 martial.

Art. 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 officer.

Art. 4. No officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, 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 dismissed 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 inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

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

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

Art. 8. And every non commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty as aforesaid, shall be reduced 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 alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 10. Any officer or soldier 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 a court martial.

Art. 11. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessities to the camp, garrison, or quarters of the forces of the United States employed in parts out of said states, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall direct.

Art. 12. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall misbehave 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: every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall be reputed a disobeyer of military orders; and shall

suffer death or such 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 ammunition, 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 martial.

Art. 16. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves 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 such 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 States employed in foreign parts, shall force a safe guard, shall suffer death.

Art. 18. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition or shall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

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 inflicted.

Art. 20. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, 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 soldier shall leave his post or colours to go in search 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 inflicted.

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 inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 23. All sutlers and retainers to a camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, tho' no enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

Art. 24. Officers having brevets, 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 brevets or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop or company to which such brevet 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 foot 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 officers, 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 some person deputed by him, shall prosecute 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:

"You shall well and truly try and determine, according to your evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America, and the prisoners to be tried. So help you God."

"You A. B. do swear, 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 like 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 whatsoever, 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 soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

"You A. B. do swear, that you will not upon any account, at any time whatsoever, 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 examined 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 persons 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 hours of eight in the morning and of three in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate examination.

Art. 8. No sentence of a general court martial shall be put in execution, till after a report shall be made 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 soldiers 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 eldest 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 inflicting 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 less 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 consists 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, whole 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 dismissed 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, signs 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 offenders may be brought to justice, it is hereby directed, that whenever any officer or soldier 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, be imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a court-martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by a proper authority.

Art. 16. No officer or soldier, 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 assembled.

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







Upwards of 10,000 barrels of gunpowder, lately  
proved at Purfleet, is now shipping on board some  
transports in the river for America.  
The above powder is to be distributed on board dif-  
ferent vessels, which are each to mount a number of  
carriage guns, in case they should meet with any of  
the provincial privateers, and on their arrival in Ame-  
rica are to land their artillery for the use of his ma-  
jesty's forces there.  
The expenses of the campaign of 1776, army debt,  
transport service, and navy extraordinary, at the most  
moderate computation, it is believed, will amount to  
full seven millions sterling, a sum considerably more  
than was expended in any one year of Mr. Pitt's suc-  
cessful administration, when this country had almost  
all Europe to contend with, and when the waged war  
in every quarter of the globe, from Bengal to Lake  
Ontario, from the deserts of Africa to the banks of  
the Weser.  
B O S T O N, October 3.  
We just learn that capt. Souther, in a privateer be-  
longing to this state, has taken a large ship from Hali-  
fax, bound to New York, with a number of light-  
horse, &c. on board, and sent her into Townshend.  
NEWBURY-P O R T, Sept. 27.  
Last Friday was brought in here, by the Washington  
privateer, a brig bound to the West-Indies, to fetch sol-  
diers for the enemy, she had on board a quantity of  
provisions, and a few pieces of cannon.  
We hear that a schooner about 90 tons, laden with  
salt, iron and household furniture, was carried into  
Spencer a few days ago.  
P R O V I D E N C E, September 28.  
Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay (Jamaica) dated  
August 6, found on board a prize ship lately captured.  
"The condition that we have been in here since you  
left the island, on account of the slaves, prevents my  
sending you the articles which you desired. God knows  
how the affair will end, for they are daily impeached  
faster than they can be taken up; and what is ama-  
zing, none have yet fled to the woods. It is said they  
have sent to St. James's, to procure a man to command  
them who was concerned in the last rebellion; but I  
fancy he will be deterred on hearing of so many of their  
chief officers being taken up. I was obliged to go to  
Lucan on the first information. Two of the maroons  
were accused, but it appears at present that only one  
was guilty, who never stood at home, and is de-  
tained by the rest, has had any knowledge of it, and they  
wish to have him punished, if it can be proved that he  
has been favoured to repent them as inclined to serve  
the slaves. You cannot imagine how it has affected my  
tranquillity this year. I expect it will ruin me, as well  
as some other planters. But I have not spirits to write  
any more on the subject.  
Extract of another letter from Jamaica, dated Hanover  
parish, August 7, 1776.  
"The purpose of this is to acquaint you, that we are  
in a most horrid confusion. A most horrid conspiracy had  
been formed by the negroes to cut us all off to a man,  
and even to a white man's child; the women were to  
have been married to make concubines for the Ethio-  
pians. Such was their intention, and Sunday, the 21st  
of July, at night, was the time appointed for putting  
the plot in execution; but Providence was kind  
enough to order it to be discovered the Monday before the  
act, since which the military duty has been very severe.  
Martial law has been proclaimed, and every person,  
without exception, is obliged to turn out. There is no  
intelligence of the negroes in the other parishes having  
joined them, but suppose the massacre was to have been  
general throughout the island. Scarcely anything is now  
going on in this parish but taking up, trying, hanging,  
and gibbeting alive, though many have been acquitted.  
The shipping have been laid under an embargo till this  
day."  
P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 12.  
In C O N G R E S S, August 17, 1776.  
The congress refused the consideration of the report  
of the committee, to whom was referred brigadier ge-  
neral Wooster's letter, requesting an enquiry into his  
conduct, while he had the honour of commanding the  
continental forces in Canada, which was read as fol-  
lows: "That brigadier-general Wooster produced cop-  
ies of a number of letters which passed between him  
and general Schuyler, and of his letters to congress,  
from which it appears, that he, from time to time, gave  
reasonable notice of the state of the army under his  
command, and what supplies were, in his opinion ne-  
cessary to render the enterprise successful. That a num-  
ber of officers, and other gentlemen, from Canada, who  
were acquainted with his conduct there, and who hap-  
pened occasionally to be in this city, were examined be-  
fore the committee, to which letters, and the minutes  
of the examination of the witnesses herewith exhibited,  
the committee beg leave to refer the congress for fur-  
ther information; and report, as the opinion of the  
committee, upon the whole of the evidence that was be-  
fore them, that nothing censurable or blame-worthy  
appears against brigadier-general Wooster. The report  
being again read was agreed to.  
Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.  
Extract of a letter from camp, October 11.  
"Three frigates and three tenders passed Mount-  
Washington the 9th of October. His said an express  
arrived at head-quarters, informing that the ships have  
got to Col. Phillips's, between nine and ten miles above  
us, and have taken two row-galleys, a sloop and two  
schooners, or a schooner and two sloops, and that they  
were landing some men there.  
"Lord Stirling is exchanged for gov. Browne, of  
Providence, and master Lovell for maj. Skeene."  
B A L T I M O R E, October 9.  
STRICTURES on lord and general Howe's DECLA-  
RATION.  
THESE men intimate, with a roundness equal to  
their effrontery, that the congress, misguiding the Ame-

ricans, did direct their opposition to constitutional go-  
vernment (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 business by their own consent and instructions.  
They next assert, "That congress have disavowed  
every purpose of reconciliation, not consonant with  
their extravagant and inadmissible claim of indepen-  
dence."—Was independence the first claim of the co-  
lonies? Or was it not rather the unavoidable conse-  
quence of the repeated refusal of having their grievan-  
ces redressed?  
They further declare, "That they are equally defi-  
ous to confer," &c. &c. If the word *equally* can be  
subject to construction, it must mean that they, lord  
and general Howe, *equally* disavow every purpose of re-  
conciliation, not consonant with their extravagant and  
inadmissible claim of parliament's making laws binding  
the colonies in all cases whatsoever.  
They tell us, "They will confer with his majesty's  
*well affected subjects*, upon the means of restoring pub-  
lic tranquillity," &c. As the colonies have declared  
independence, they cannot be called his majesty's *sub-  
jects*. We presume, therefore, their excellencies intention is  
to confer with those few who have been always disaf-  
fected and inimical to the liberties of the colonies, and  
stiled *Tories*, who therefrom may be said to be his ma-  
jesty's *well affected subjects*; and with these their excel-  
lencies may treat with *success*—They are agreed to any  
thing.  
They further generously promise, "That such in-  
structions to the governors as lay improper restraints on  
the freedom of legislation, are to be revised; but they  
are totally silent 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, but to the whole of Great Britain.  
Upon the whole, how chimerical, absurd and ridicu-  
lous must it appear to every person of any discern-  
ment, to expect the people at large could or would sa-  
crifice their liberty, and exchange their present noble  
situation for that of abject slavery.  
A N N A P O L I S, OCTOBER 17.  
In C O U N C I L of S A F E T Y.  
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, clk.  
In C O U N C I L of S A F E T Y, Oct. 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 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 McCRAW, 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.  
KENNETH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made,  
about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting  
shirt with pockets in the sides of it, a pair of leather  
breeches, white stockings, a brown furot 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.  
ROBERT TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet  
eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown  
hair, had on a light coloured furot 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  
pairs of ribbed yarn stockings, shoes and hat.  
THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Englishman, about  
five feet six inches high, a slim made man, and very  
pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth  
coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted  
stockings, shoes and hat.  
STEPHEN SYDNEY, 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 secures the above persons, so  
that they may be brought back to their place of con-  
finement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each  
or fifty-six dollars for all of them.  
Per order,  
R. RIDGELY, clk.  
In C O N V E N T I O N, May 22, 1776.  
R E S O L V E D, That a public salt-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 management and direction of such persons as shall  
be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time be-  
ing; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding  
the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the  
said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and  
carrying on each of the said works.  
Extract from the minutes,  
G. DUVAL, clk.

In C O U N C I L of S A F E T Y, June 10, 1776.  
ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erect-  
ing and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above  
resolvoe of the late Convention, are requested to attend  
the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be  
duly attended to.  
By order,  
G. DUVAL, clk.  
Annapolis, October 16, 1776.  
THE CONVENTION of this province hav-  
ing thought proper to pass a resolvoe, that no  
bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for  
non-payment of interest before the 1st day of Ja-  
nuary next, those in arrears are requested to take  
notice, that no further indulgence will be given.  
JOHN CLAPHAM,  
WILLIAM EDWARDS.  
Williamsburg, October 5, 1776.  
By virtue of a decree of the hon. court of admiralty  
of this state, will be sold at public vendue, for  
ready money, on Monday the 21st instant, at the  
house of Mrs. Watts, on Chingoeague,  
THE SHIP *Caroline*, of London, lately made  
a prize by the Harlequin privateer, capt.  
Woolley, of Baltimore, with her sails, rigging, and  
materials, being about 200 tons burthen, plantation  
built, about six years old, but, having been stranded  
on the coast of England, has been since rebuilt, and  
her keel, stern, and stern-post, many of her futtocks  
and floor timbers, of English oak; 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 seen at the subscriber's, or on  
board said ship.---At the same time will be sold part  
of her cargo, consisting of choice Mulcovado sugars  
and rum, shipped on board said ship from Jamaica  
for the London market. And on the following day  
will commence the sale of the residue of the cargo,  
consisting of 400 hogheads of sugar, and 117 pun-  
cheons of rum, at Pitt's landing, on Pocomoke  
river, in Chesapeake bay, which lies convenient for  
transportation to any part of Virginia, Maryland, or  
Philadelphia market, and will continue until the  
whole is disposed of.  
BEN. POWELL, marshal.  
To be sold by public sale, to the highest bidder, on  
Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the  
house of the subscriber, near Maggory river,  
THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one  
NEGRO GIRL. One of the said women  
can cook, spin, wash and plait linen very well.  
The other three understand plantation work.  
DANIEL McKINNON.  
N. B. They are to be sold for cash only, and  
if the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale 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, 3w  
October 11, 1776.  
WENT away, on the night of the 9th instant,  
from the Patuxent iron-works, the two fol-  
lowing servant 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 osnabrig 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 lost great part of the crown. They went  
off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob,  
belonging to Thomas Welsh, a short well set fellow,  
about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each  
of his ears taken off; his dress was a furred country  
cloth jacket and breeches, of an ash colour, an old  
osnabrig 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 said  
servants 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.  
RAN 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 five feet one inch high,  
red faced, pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair,  
sloops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of  
liquor: Had on and took with him an old light  
coloured frieze coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth,  
hind parts frieze, white jacket, either linen or fustian,  
old leather breeches, old osnabrig trousers, osnabrig  
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 pro-  
vince, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the pro-  
vince, the above reward.  
NICH. WORTHINGTON.  
N. B. His indenture and assignment are missing;  
if he has got them he may forge a discharge, as he  
can write.



Charles county, Wicomico, Oct. 12, 1776.  
**162** PUT on board my sloop, by capt. Hawker, from London, in 1773, two packages or parcels of goods, marked R B, to be delivered to the owner at Annapolis, which goods I have sent two or three different times, but could not find or hear of any owner for them; and, unless the owner apply for them in four weeks from the date hereof, shall have them viewed and valued, and make use of them.  
EDW. SMOOT.

Talbot county, September 9, 1776.  
**C**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 desirous to pay charges and take him away.  
JOHN STEVENS, Sheriff.

**T**HERE are at the plantation of John Bealls, near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, four head of cattle, to wit: Two black steers, that appear to have been in the yoke, one dark brindled cow, and one brown heifer; 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 applying to John Trumbull, near Bladensburg.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, in Prince George's county, near Magruder'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.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, taken up as a stray, a chequered sorrel 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 desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
JOHN HAFF.

September 27, 1776.  
**B**Y virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the seal of the said court, August 11, 1775, will be sold, 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 Coffin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died seized thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Coffin, his son 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 sale, and for the payment and satisfaction of a large sum of money by the subscriber paid to the attorneys 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 Coffin, deceased, given, he is by said decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the said land, or any part thereof, in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or may purchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the said Henry Coffin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he, she, or they, prosecute 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 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 for the residue.  
JOSHUA CLARK.

#### THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Lower district of Frederick county, Oct. 5, 1776.  
**R**AN away, last night, from the subscriber, an indentured Irish servant man, named JAMES QUINN, about twenty-five years old, short black bushy hair, which he sometimes ties, much pitted with the small-pox, a down sulky look, about five feet five inches high, thick made: took with him a blue shag livery frock lined with white linen, metal buttons, light coloured shag cuffs, 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 short 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 said servant, and brings him home, or secures him so 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.

#### TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

October 10, 1776.  
**D**ROPT, the 8th instant, on the main road, between capt. Richard Weems's and David Weems's, Esq; 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 roll or bundle of money, and will deliver it to Mess. 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.  
**S**TOLEN out of my pasture, at West-River, in Anne-Arundel county, the 29th or 30th of September last, 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.  
NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

**T**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.

October 1, 1776.  
**T**HE subscriber wants to hire a sober man for an oiler, and to do any other business 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.  
**F**OR 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 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 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 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 son Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by  
THOMAS DEALE, sheriff.

#### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.  
**R**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 swanikin 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 above reward.  
JOSEPH IRELAND.

September 25, 1776.  
**S**TRAYED 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 sides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the said 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.  
**L**OST, on Monday the 5th inst. 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 sale please to stop it.  
JAMES MAWE.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**CONVENTION**  
OF THE  
**PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,**  
Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

October 2, 1776.  
**W**HEREAS the subscriber, belonging to a sloop of which a certain Abner Ely is skipper, was hove overboard on the 7th day of September last by the said Ely, who, out of a bloody design, 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 Straights, Maryland, set sail and went off with his cash and cloaths. Ely is of the New-light persuasion, about five feet six or seven inches high, and wears white cloaths and hat; the sloop is about seven tons burden, has a pump in the larboard side of the cabin, a white main-sail and black gib. Whoever will secure him so that he be brought to justice, on applying 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 seen with his vessel in Pocomoke on Wednesday the 25th of September last.

#### ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS.

31 July, 1776.  
**T**HE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly 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, saffraas, feneca 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 found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.  
R. TOOTELL, S. M.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indentured servant man named GEORGE BRANNAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn. Whoever apprehends the said servant so 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 linen ditto, country shoes, broad brads buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indentured servant, 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 of snabig 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 said servants and brings them home, or secures them so 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 JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.  
**W**ANTED 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.

**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.  
**L**OST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, 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 said book, drawn by Mess. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whosoever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.  
DAVID WEEMS.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1776.

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

**T**HE computations of the value of the free states 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 say two or three dollars, and perhaps the personal 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 sufficiently 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, clothing, &c. necessary for themselves and the soldiery, 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 bringing the burden equally on all, in proportion to their abilities; but then I think it very necessary that they should pay as they go, as near as may be. The soldier renders his personal services down on the spot, the farmer his provisions, the tradesman his fabrics, and why should 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 consequences of a medium increased beyond the necessities of trade; and whenever that happens, a speedy remedy is necessary, or the ill effects will soon be alarming, and, if long neglected, will not be easily 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 a 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 consequently a high price for them; another effect will be the discouragement of industry, for people will not work hard to procure goods for sale, while the medium for which they must sell them is supposed to be worse than the goods; and, of course, another effect will be a discouragement of trade, for no body will import goods and sell them when imported for a medium that is worse than the goods themselves, for in that case, though the profits may be nominal, the loss will be real; these effects all point out their only remedy, viz. lessening 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 secondly, 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 less sensible, more difficult to be paid, and more dangerous; the third, and, in my opinion, the only practicable way of lessening the quantity is by a tax, which never can be paid so 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 excess of the currency, so 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 state, whether money is immediately wanted in the public treasury or not, for it is better for any state 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, whilst the excess of money has produced the contrary in Spain, i. e. has ruined their industry and economy, and filled them with pride and poverty; and perhaps England owes much of her ruin to the same 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 consumption of our armies and stoppage of our imports make a great demand for the produce of our land, the fabrics of our tradesmen, 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 labourer, get money much faster and easier 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 scarce, which he had neglected to pay when he could have done it with great ease 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-

servations will apply with great exactness to those parts of the continent which lie nearest to the great scenes of the war, and have suffered 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 distress of their brethren, can have no reason to complain, if they are called on for their share of the expense. The continental money is to be considered as a debt fastened on the person and estate of every member of the United States, a debt of great honour and justice, of national honour and justice, not barely empty honour, but that essential honour and credit in which the safety 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 possessor 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 sake 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 sinking 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 tradesmen's bills, &c. to be unpaid a number of years, it will endanger his whole fortune. An expense 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 some people say, 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 soon be paid by six. But how unfatherly and ungenerous is it to load posterity with an immense debt, while we have an advantage in sinking a good part of it ourselves; 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 immense debt, and their first title to an enfranchisement 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 slavery, and asserting 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, doubtless, 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, suing to them for favours and intercessions? Tories, with standing armies at their heels, soldiers with bayonets ready to enforce all the respect and submission they may claim. This dreadful apprehension 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 sum is extended beyond that limit, the value will not follow. No human wisdom or authority can be able to stretch the nominal currency beyond such real value. That the consequence of any attempt to extend such nominal addition must depreciate the value of the whole, till it is reduced within said 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 sink the value of the whole sixty millions down to its limits, viz. thirty millions; i. e. the whole sixty 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 increasing the currency beyond the above said 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 suffered by a depreciation of the currency, because I cannot observe that the general prices of goods are more raised than the circumstances of the war will make necessary, were our money all gold and silver, and farther extremities may produce farther effects of the same kind, without depreciating the currency at all.

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

labour, scarcity of tradesmen (many of whom are gone into the war) and demand for tradesmen's 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. Two consequences will follow, which deserve great and immediate consideration.

First, That a speedy remedy is immediately necessary, which shall operate effectually, and prevent the ruin of our currency; and the second 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, such as general assessment 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, than when it is at its highest; and what contributes not a little to this facility is, that it may be done by general consent, without public uneasiness and disturbance, 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 due 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 distress, 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 set 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, Oct. 4, 1776.

WATERTOWN, October 7.

Last Wednesday returned to Salem, after a short cruise, the brigantine Massachusetts, of this state, commanded by Capt. Souther. He informs that a few days after he sailed he fell in with and took a brigantine of about 250 tons, from Falmouth in England, mounting six 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 said regiment, and some dry goods, which the captain says is his own property. The whole number of prisoners 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 250 horses. A fleet of about 70 sail sailed about three days before them, under a strong convoy, having on board the remainder of the 16th regiment of dragoons, and the last division of Hanoverians, consisting, it is said, 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 sail, and was so closely pursued by the Daphne, that the enemy fired musket balls into her; but by heaving over all her guns, water and provisions, and by sawing 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, October 5.

Sunday last arrived here from a successful cruise, the ship Columbus, capt. Abraham Whipple, in the service of the United States, having taken four prizes, viz. a brig from St. Croix, bound to Scotland, with 265 hogheads of rum, 1 tierce and 12 barrels sugar; a ship from St. Christopher's, bound to London, with 291 hogheads, 59 tierces, 23 barrels and 12 kilderkins of sugar, 15 hogheads and 3 barrels of rum; a ship from Grenada, bound to London, with 300 hogheads of sugar, 57 hogheads of rum, one pipe and 2 hogheads of wine, and some cotton; and a brig from Montserrat, bound to Cork, with 218 hogheads of rum. Two of the above prizes are arrived at the eastward.

NEWBURY-PORT, October 4.

It is reported here, that some days ago an engagement happened between two of our privateers and the Milford (a noted pirate that has long in eluded our coast) 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 some fair port, after which we hope to give a better account of her.

We hear that a large ship from the West-Indies, with several families, and considerable plate on board, is arrived at Cape-Anne, sent in by some of our privateers.







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continental produce is much wanted in the French  
islands, and bear a high price.

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.

October 23, 1776.  
A QUANTITY of strong coarse  
STOCKINGS wanted for the use of  
this State. The Council will con-  
tract with any person therefor.

By order,  
R. RIDGELY, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Oct. 2, 1776.

TORIE 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 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 McCRAW, 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.

KENNETH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made,  
about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting  
shirt with pockets in the sides 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, 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.

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 Englishman, about  
five feet six inches high, a slim made man, and very  
pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth  
coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted  
stockings, shoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSENEY, 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 secures the above persons, so  
that they may be brought back to their place of con-  
finement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each  
or fifty-six dollars for all of them.

Per order,  
R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-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 management and direction of such persons as shall  
be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time be-  
ing; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding  
the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the  
said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and  
carrying on each of the said 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 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, clk.

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

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the

14th of August, 1776.

Marlborough about the year 1741, and after-  
wards removed to Frederick county, is living, and  
will apply to Ignatius Digges, she may receive the  
balance of a legacy left her by William Mardent;  
or, if she is dead, and her heirs will apply as above,  
they may receive the same.

TAKEN 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, nei-  
the branded, cut, nor dock'd. The owner may  
have them again on proving property and paying  
charges.

THERE 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 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 fillets. The owner may have her again on  
proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Jevolt Ankeney,  
in Conococheague, 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,  
occasionally as is supposed by a collar. The owner  
may have him again on proving property and pay-  
ing charges.

THE CONVENTION of this province hav-  
ing 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 Jan-  
uary next, those in arrears are requested to take  
notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,  
WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be sold by public sale, 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 said women  
can cook, spin, wash and plait linen very well.  
The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL McKINNON.

N. B. They are to be sold for cash only: and  
if the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale will  
be on the next fair day.

WENT away, on the night of the 9th instant,  
from the Patuxent iron-works, the two fol-  
lowing servant 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 osnabrig 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 lost great part of the crown. They went  
off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob,  
belonging to Thomas Welth, 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 full country  
cloth jacket and breeches, of an ash colour, an old  
osnabrig 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 said  
servants 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

SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776.  
RAN 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 five feet one inch high,  
red faced, pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair,  
sloops 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 fustian,  
old leather breeches, old osnabrig trousers, osnabrig  
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 pro-  
vince, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the pro-  
vince, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

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

THERE are at the plantation of John Bealls,  
near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county,  
four head of cattle, to wit: Two black heers, that  
appear to have been in the yoke; one dark brindled  
cow, and one brown heifer; 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 applying to John  
Trumbull, near Bladensburg.

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.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber,  
in Prince-George's county, near Magruder'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.  
THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber,  
living near Frederick-Town, taken up as a  
stray, a chestnut sorrel 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 desired 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 seal of the said court, August 11,  
1775, will be sold, 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  
Costin, his son 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 sale, and for the  
payment and satisfaction of a large sum of money by  
the subscriber paid to the attornies of a certain An-  
thony 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 said decree authorized and empowered to make  
over and convey the said land, or any part thereof,  
in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or  
may purchase the same, saving and reserving all just  
right and title of the said Henry Costin the infant,  
and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he,  
she, or they, prosecute 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 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 for the residue.

JOSHUA CLARK.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city  
of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July,  
an indentured servant man named GEORGE BRA-  
NAGAN, a carpenter by trade; born in Ireland, a  
slim man about five feet seven inches high, very  
much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he  
went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old  
felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn:  
Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may  
be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward  
besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges  
paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT KEY.

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 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 indentured servant, 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 dif-  
ferent branches of the business, dark complexion  
and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black  
hair, has a sotir 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 said servants and brings them  
home, or secures them so 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 JACQUES.

Talbot county, September 9, 1776.

COMMITTED 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  
bay, in Charles-Town. His master is desired to  
pay charges and take him away.

JOHN STEVENS, sheriff.



Round the globe I took my way,  
 O'er Britain's isle my passage lay,  
 Britain, who in the days of yore,  
 Gave laws by sea from shore to shore.  
 All hail, I said, thou happy land;  
 Whom heav'n has rais'd to high command;  
 Thy wooden worlds command the main,  
 Thy merchants plow the sea for gain.  
 In east and west thy sails are furled,  
 From India to the western world;  
 The riches of the neighbouring states  
 On thee for trade and commerce wait.  
 Happy, thrice happy land, I cry'd,  
 Favour'd of heav'n, by states envy'd.  
 Thus as I pass'd the starry frame,  
 I echo'd forth Great-Britain's name,  
 Invok'd the muse that sweetly sings  
 The rise 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 cry'd,  
 Who fell from heaven for his pride.  
 Him, long before, great Milton said,  
 One third of heaven's sons betray'd;  
 Which he in Britain has out-gone,  
 And gain'd two thirds instead of one.  
 He strait soft whispers did convey  
 Unto the man that bare the sway:  
 I in this land am fully bent  
 To make thee rule omnipotent.  
 Then rise, great prince, assert thy right,  
 Thy trumpet sound, proclaim thy might;  
 Remember I to thee have said  
 All mortals were for princes made.  
 Thy frowns shall awe this trembling isle,  
 And justice trundle for a mile.  
 Should truth or justice thee confine,  
 Behold the western world is thine.  
 O'er the Atlantic I read thy sails,  
 Commit them to the eastern gales;  
 O'er Neptune's main send them away  
 To punish bold America;  
 Who dare t' insult thy dignity,  
 In claiming of their liberty.  
 Then rise like to some demi-god,  
 Chastise them with thy iron rod.  
 And to that purpose I intend  
 Far in the north to raise a friend,  
 And him by Mammon will inspire  
 To kindle in this realm a fire.  
 Whole blaze shall reach the western shore,  
 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 those rebels to thy feet.  
 Mammon, my chief, shall go before,  
 Whom they do worship and adore,  
 Aided by Pride, my only son,  
 Begat when I my reign begun.  
 He'll raise their minds above the sense  
 Of justice, 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 son;  
 All deaf to reason and true sense,  
 And only cry omnipotence.  
 Doubt not, great prince, for on thy side  
 Myself and Mammon, and son Pride,  
 Will, with thy forces, speed away,  
 To punish bold America;  
 Because, poor fools, they are so bold  
 The laws and customs for to hold,  
 As if such 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'st 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 discover'd, forth I fled,  
 And round America I sped;  
 My muse fell sick, my lyre spent,  
 No more could Britain's glory vent.  
 When moving on my milky way,  
 I came to brave America,  
 My muse recover'd, wak'd my lyre,  
 And kindled fresh poetic fire.  
 I sang the praises of the fates,  
 That rais'd the brave United States  
 To such a pitch of glory free,  
 And much admir'd their unity.  
 Amidst the storms of mighty foes,  
 Kind Providence did interpose,  
 To 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 sing, while years do roll,  
 If justice rules from pole to pole,  
 Rejoicing o'er this fruitful soil,  
 And Providence will on it smile.  
 But oh! I fear for many states,  
 Where Pride and Mammon on them waits,  
 Those who by Lucifer are sent  
 To help to form a government,  
 That union, which has been your boast,  
 In time to come may yet be lost.  
 If Mammon your attention draws,  
 To make him giver of your laws,  
 The child unborn may yet repent  
 That e'er you had such members sent.  
 Offspring of those now at the top,  
 In time may to the bottom drop.  
 Then where's our freedom, they may cry,  
 Where is our boasted liberty.

Our fathers taught and shed their blood,  
 And thought it was for our good,  
 To free us from a foreign master,  
 But let old Mammon chain us faster.  
 As home-bred convicts, we must trudge,  
 For seven years together drudge,  
 Thus self 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 stood high in Mammon's grace,  
 And thought he'd not forsake your race;  
 But men have oft mistaken been,  
 Thought present profits was no sin,  
 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 dishonorit.

Thus as I pass'd o'er sundry climes,  
 My song increas'd in glinging rhymes;  
 I fain would consolation bring,  
 And of your future welfare sing,  
 But am possess'd with future fears,  
 And present 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 sure some counsel might be given,  
 If from a man 'twixt earth and heaven;  
 For sons of earth can scarce be found,  
 Whose counsel will be deemed sound;  
 If rich, they will be Mammon's tools,  
 If poor, they must be counted fools.

As I lookt thro' 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 said,  
 The monster had a triple head.

The first had eyes to seek the prey;  
 The second 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 reign,  
 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 silk 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 ask,  
 And give my pupils for a task.  
 Suppose an empire may be found,  
 That doth of thirteen states abound;

Each state three heads attempts to wear,  
 Of different weights proportion'd are.  
 The first one thousand pounds must weigh;  
 The second bears a double sway;

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 lost 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,

Persuading 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 rouse, ye watchmen, on the tower,  
 Before you quite have lost the power;

Drive Mammon back from whence he came,  
 And set up Virtue in his room.  
 Let Virtue be the moving cause,  
 Or summum bonum of your laws,

Then may your state continue long,  
 And be the burden of my song.  
 But if old Mammon bear the sway,  
 He'll drive your virtuous sons away,

To other states, and you, when scant,  
 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.

**THOMAS 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 De-  
 cember, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention  
 the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

October 1, 1776.  
**THE** subscriber wants to hire a sober man for  
 an offler, and to do any other business as oc-  
 casion 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.  
**FOR** 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 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 a-  
 gainst them. Attendance is constantly given at his  
 office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by  
 his son Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Sa-  
 turday till November court, by

tf

THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff.

#### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.  
**R**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 li-  
 nen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a sky  
 blue shag waistcoat, the back part of which is gray  
 German serge, and a spotted swanikin 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 above reward.

w6

JOSEPH IRELAND.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.  
**LOST**, on Monday the 5th inst. 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 re-  
 ceive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale  
 please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

#### ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS.

31 July, 1776.

**THE** benevolent people of this city, and coun-  
 ty, are earnestly 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, saffraas, feneca and  
 black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are pur-  
 chased. 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.

#### THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Lower district of Frederick county, Oct. 5, 1776.  
**R**AN away, last night, from the subscriber, an  
 indentured Irish servant man, named JAMES  
 QUINN, about twenty-five years old, short black  
 bushy hair, which he sometimes ties, much pitted  
 with the small-pox, a down sulky 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 cuffs, and small cap of  
 the same, a short jacket, fore parts blue, as the  
 frock, and back parts blue camel lined with linen,  
 a thread-bare short blue cloth frock, with small  
 carved brass buttons, and blue serge lining, a dollar  
 hat almost new, a good linen shirt, not well bleach-  
 ed, 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 said servant, and brings  
 him home, or secures him so 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.

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 ap-  
 plying to the printer hereof.



## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 31, 1776.

L O N D O N.

*An authentic account of the debate in the House of Commons, on gen. Conway's motion, the 22d of May.*

**G**ENERAL CONWAY first shortly explained the leading objects of his intended motion. He observed that administration had, to the scandal of all good government, suppressed every thing relative to the true state of affairs in America. That the complaints of our colonies were interrupted in their passage to 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 views; they first provoked the people to resist government, and only produced to parliament such part of the state of affairs in that country as promised to inflame and irritate Great Britain. That as soon as Great-Britain had determined to assert her rights, administration again returned their wonted taciturnity, and from the very instant that America was declared in a state of rebellion, the present parliament had been kept in the most profound ignorance of every thing passing on the other side of the Atlantic. He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that his majesty would be graciously pleased to communicate to this house so much of the instructions given to lord viscount Howe and gen. Howe, his majesty's commissioners, as relates to the conditions or terms proposed for making peace with, or receiving the submissions of, his majesty's American subjects, now in America."

After the motion, as near as we can recollect, he spoke for an hour and an half. He said he would have made it sooner, but did not think when he determined to make his motion, that any specific time was fixed for the rising of the parliament. That he waited impatiently to see if the gazette would not give some information to the people at least, since parliament were to be led blindfolded, or kept in the dark. He lamented, in the most pathetic terms, the manner parliament had been misled, and worked up by the arts of designing interested men, to set their faces against all concessions from America, however reasonable and sincere, unless the people of that country consented to lay down their arms like cowards, slaves, and poltroons. He contended, in a strain that would have done honour to the most steady patriots of Greece and Rome, that the honour of the British nation was betrayed, the dignity of parliament sacrificed, and its dearest interests given up, to keep a set of men in power, the most unpopular, and the most unfit to direct the affairs of this country, of any that the annals of Britain had known since the revolution. How is it possible (says he) you can treat with this people, unless you know their terms? How is it possible, though you did know their terms, that you can have any expectation of peace, unless you know, at the same time, the conditions which administration mean to hold out? What can America think of the British parliament, or the British councils? This day no revenue, no tax is expected; to-morrow both are insisted on in the most peremptory terms. This day treaty, the next war, the third a strange heterogeneous mixture of war and concession; and at length all ends in darkness and confusion. Your words and actions, your statutes and resolutions, are eternally at variance; you differ from your own resolutions before you leave the house, and from each other before you meet again; that the nation, and every individual in it, is kept in a state of suspense and uncertainty. He next alluded to the letters said by Whitlocke to have been written by Charles II. and the cloistering some of the commissioners sent to him by parliament; and feared that in the former prosecution of this business, parliament was meant to be employed as a mere engine of government; in which, the matter end as it might, either in war or conciliation, it was previously determined that parliament should be disgraced. He could not help remarking, with some degree of indignation, on the language of ministers; **REBELS!** and **REBELLION!** The affair of 1715 was **REBELLION!**; that in 1745 was a **REBELLION!** of the foulest and rankest kind; perhaps, if the mens minds were searched, it would be found that either of those flagitious attacks on the constitution and liberties of this country were deemed so. Whether or not, he was fully convinced that the present resistance of America was **NOT REBELLION!** The former endeavoured to bring in a pretender, known at once to be inimical to the civil and religious liberties of this country; the latter were only fighting like freemen for their lawful liberty and property, and every thing they held dear and sacred, as men, citizens, or Englishmen.

He then proceeded to arraign the conduct of administration in the most pointed and severe terms, relative to the prosecution of the war. He said, all Canada had been lost by their neglect, Quebec excepted, and that they probably would fall before any succours could arrive; that Boston was a post injudiciously taken, or temerely abandoned; that the foolish schemes and expeditions to the southward succeeded no better; that Boston was worth keeping, administration were the last degree censurable to let it be lost in the same manner it was, when it was in their power to have relieved it; and that, in short, Providence counteracted every scheme devised for the destruction of America, and the annihilation of British liberty. He then, says he, you have hitherto miscarried, I am one part of your plan will prove successful; the lies and corruptions of the people have rendered them for any thing you may think proper to inflict on them. I trust, however, the day is not far off, when the names of the prime actors and promoters of this infamous business will be wiped away from the recollec-

tion of every honest man, but for the mere purpose of holding them in the utmost execration and contempt. But if you have no traces of justice left in your minds, if you feel not for your own honour, for God's sake pay some little attention to your own individual interests, and the safety of the nation. Do you think, however credulous you may be, that France and Spain will lie by silent and inactive, with their hands across? Is it French policy to do so? 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 assurances given by ministers, it must now vanish, as it is known to be a settled maxim in French politics, that promises given by a minister are no longer looked upon to be binding, either on his master 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** seconded the motion. He said 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 delusion and misrepresentation, he trusted the people would at length be restored to their senses, 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 sixteen thousand men; and when the petty augmentations took place, early in the ensuing spring, he again told them, that the force they were sending out would answer no other end but to disgrace 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 thousand men were to conquer America; three months were elapsed, half the number were not to be procured, tho' Great-Britain and Ireland were ransacked and left defenceless; at length foreigners were applied to; foreigners were procured; more than one half of them still remained in their country, the other half were now tossing about in the bay of Biscay, and America was lost.

**LORD NORTH** said he was against the motion, but not for the reason the hon. gentleman who moved it seemed about to apologize. It was, to be sure, partly late in the season, but if the nation could derive the least benefit from it, he had not the least objection to sit 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 negotiation, it was usual to give instructions, to let the treaty go on, to wait for the issue of it, and then form a judgment. If the treaty should miscarry, 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 such as ought to have been given, and such as from their professed objects were likely to succeed. He said, in some situations, the business of a general was as much to negotiate as fight. The knowledge of his own strength, as well as that of the enemy, led him into many important secrets, which frequently served 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 press 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 sense of that house; and finally, that the real intention of the commission now sent out, was not so much to agree upon any specific terms, as to sound the people of that country were ultimately desirous 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 step taken. He said 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 submission, in the language of a noble lord (lord Geo. Germaine) over the way, was intended to be the ultimatum. He said that the noble lord, who spoke last, talked much of the necessity of supporting government and administration, as if they were synonymous 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, government would nevertheless remain the same. If the noble lord had not asserted it himself, he could hardly

have imagined a commission was granted, and instructions given, without any specific directions whatever, farther than to sound the disposition of America, or, in other words, to feel its pulse.

**LORD NORTH** said 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 effusion 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 such as would accord with the dignity and interests of this country.

**MR. FOX** was uncommonly violent. He doubted much if the commissioners were at all empowered to treat, or even to sound; but were rather instructed to carry fire, sword and devastation, wherever they were to go. He dwelt a considerable time on the wanton cruelties exercised in the course of our naval operations, such as burning the towns of Norfolk in Virginia, and of Fal-mouth. He said it was a barbarous disposition to do mischief for mischief's sake; it was unmanly, base, and would for ever remain a disgrace 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 saw 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 pursued by the minister; that slavery was the ultimate end of all his measures, and that it mattered very little who was the deviser 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 pursued with ardor, and without remorse, whatever desperate scheme his traitorous and concealed employers chalked out for him.

**MR. ADAMS** disapproved of the motion, because it was unusual 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 similar fate to that of the noble lord's conciliatory proposition: That was, in his opinion, surrendering the dignity of parliament to answer no purpose. He begged that such gentlemen as did him the honour to remember any thing he said would recollect 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 same fate. He was always of opinion that no middle path could be struck out; that either America must be abandoned, or the legislative controul of this country be maintained without diminution; for as soon 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 all.

**MR. T. TOWNSEND** observed, that parliament had talked in a high strain against America, but what parliament thought or resolved, 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 foresaw would be to sue for terms to America. Such was the case a few years back, in the case of lord Hillsborough's circular letter to the colonies; while parliament was asserting 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 said, however, that that letter was productive of much worse consequences than barely contradicting the sense of parliament; a British administration was no longer to be relied on, for the solemn 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 sincerity of our professions, when 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 relied satisfied with the assurances it contained, and when the system was to be changed, the minister was removed, and his engagement on the part of this nation set at naught, as a mere unauthorised act of office.

**LORD GEORGE GERMAINE** said the commissioners had no power to enter into any treaty whatever with our rebellious subjects in America, farther than to receive the submissions 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 effecting the objects of the commission. It was proper to make the experiment; none of the operations on sea or land would be suspended; and though the matter should not be brought to maturity, nor the objects of the commission succeed, 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



*...the man, who is to be tried, but to stand. He said it was a happy, and he believed a very proper expression; it might be every way descriptive of the fate of the errand, and it was not very improbable that both the noble commissioner and his brother would be employed in founding the coats of America. [A loud laugh on the opposite side of the house.] He said he knew both the gentlemen 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 so abstruse, 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 sea and land were shamefully delayed; that neither were the troops nor transports ready; part of the Hessians 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 season, 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 several parts of Ireland, and the East and West Indies. He said the parliament of Ireland, from its obsequiousness to the minister, had rendered that country totally defenceless, by stripping it of its troops; that the East-Indies was in a state of internal confusion, and external imbecility; that the West-Indies was on the eve of a famine, and that North-America was for ever lost: so that, without any attempt from a foreign enemy, the consequences to be expected were dreadful to think on; but if France should take an advantage of such a state 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 jobs that were every day going on, and enumerated the various methods there were devised 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 decisive 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.

July 23. By private letters from America we learn, that three merchants of eminence, deputed by the congress at Philadelphia, have been sent to the Sardinian court, and have had several conferences with the king's ministers relative to settling 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 3, 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 is gone up with it to Madrid. I have just now heard that there has been an engagement, and that the Portuguese have killed and taken above one thousand of our troops, and destroyed some towns and villages."

Sailing down the Thames (says a correspondent) which used formerly to be a rational amusement, has lately been very painful to a considerate mind. Instead of the immense number of merchantmen with sails unfurling for every quarter of the globe, the late prospect has consisted chiefly of transports for America, laden with instruments calculated to carry death to the bosoms, and desolation through the country of our unfortunate fellow-subjects, friends, and brothers.

#### Extra of a letter from Hamburg.

"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 list of all the young men able to bear arms."

July 26. A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated June 1, says,—"At Montserrat and Nevis they are in great want of provisions, and the legislative powers in those 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 Koyal, from England, his majesty's ship Boreas, — Thompson, Esq; commander, with three transports under her convoy, said to carry the 50th regiment to America."

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 sum 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 wishes 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 happens at sea, we hear nothing of the ships which are taken from us. If any are taken from the enemy, though the bulk of an oyster boat, we are sure to have it added to the list on the gazette.

We have lost four sloops of war in one engagement, and several more armed vessels. Near 50 transports of valuable cargoes, whose names we know stand among the number employed by government, yet this vile paper of imposition is silent about the transports, and

makes a parade of victory, for the Glasgow, who ran away. Look at the land movements: If Howe is forced from Bolton with 10,000 men who were to have conquered all America, the gazette call it "a resolution to remove;" if he leaves only 100 pieces of cannon, and half of the king's stores, it says, he leaves nothing behind him. A secretary of state too affirms this upon the honour of a lord.

It is said 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 six armed swift sailing 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 side of the Bermuda islands, the following ships were taken by the Revenge and Montgomery, two small American privateers, viz. the brig Henry, Blyth, from Barbados to Halifax, taken the 28th of May, laden with rum; the Rover, Hunter, from Antigua to Dublin, taken the 13th of June, laden with ditto; the Isabella, Kirk, from ditto to ditto, taken the 13th of June, loaded with ditto; the Harlequin, Goodwin, from Nevis to ditto, taken the 2d of July, loaded with sugar and rum; the Devonshire, Fisher, from Antigua to ditto, taken the 1st of July, laden with rum; the Polly, Lear, from ditto to London, taken the 2d of July, loaded with sugar and rum, in lat. 34. 55, long. 53. 36. They are valued all together at three hundred thousand pounds.

Capt. Stephenon, of the Lady Juliana, arrived in town yesterday, and gives us the following account of the capture of his ship the Lady Juliana, from Jamaica to London, in company with the Reynold, capt. Kufden, from ditto to ditto, and the Juno, capt. Mariden, from ditto to Bristol. On the 9th and 12th of May last they were attacked by two American privateers, — capt. Henry, mounting six three pounders and 10 swivels, on the 9th of May; and Lady Juliana, Stephenon and Juno, Mariden, were taken by the Chance, capt. Adams, who mounted 4 six pounders, 10 swivels, the 12th; that the provincials put the captains and passengers 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 Plymouth.

The nine ships abovementioned were all taken by the two provincial privateers with the greatest ease, after they had been convoyed 150 leagues from the ports they respectively sailed from, and left by the men of war, under a supposition that they were totally out of danger. The Lady Juliana, capt. Stephenon, had 600 hogsheads of sugar, and 30,000 hard dollars on board, besides 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 ships being taken by the American privateers, has raised the insurance on all Jamaica ships, and ships from the West-India islands, 10 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-India ships.

Forty per cent. insurance was offered on Wednesday, and fifty per cent. insured last Tuesday, on some of the above ships. It is said privateers will, in consequence 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 safe arrived there, with some dispatches, dated June 26. It is said she brings an account that Lord Howe, in the Eagle man of war, with a fleet of transports to the amount of 60 sail, 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 said, government does not expect any dispatches relating to the operations of the above army, till some time in August, when probably they will have something material to lay before the public.

By a letter from Cork, dated the 23d inst. we are informed, that on the same day the Minerva transport arrived there in 23 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 failed 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 since the present disputes 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 cruise, with the ship Clarissa, which he took lying at anchor off Augustine bar, on the 28th of August; her cargo consists of lumber, with about 40 negroes, and some household furniture, said to belong to a gentleman who was removing from Georgia to East-Florida. The day before capt. Turpin's arrival, he saw a frigate, which gave chase all that day, and part of the next, and came close in to the land, but being considerably to leeward, and a dull sailer, could not come up with either the brigantine or her prize.

Extra of a letter from the camp near Seneca, August 12.

"On the 12th inst. 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 crossed a creek; soon after capt. Perkins and his 35 men saw two Indians, and fired at them; the Indians set 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 Williamson turned out with 150 men, who coming close on

the back of the enemy, made them quickly give way; the forward part of their party, being entirely surrounded, were mostly cut off. Sixteen were found dead in one valley when the battle ended; these our men scalped, but did not look any further; being now near sunset, 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 and a good man. So close was the engagement, that a stout Indian engaged a countryman of mine who was a good bruiser 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 natuab*, in English, "friend, enough." "Damn you (says my countryman) you never can have enough while you are alive;" he then threw him down, set his foot on his neck, and scalped him alive, then took one of the broken guns and knocked his brains out. I wish he had let the latter part alone, and sent him off without his night-cap, to tell his countrymen how he had been treated."

#### NEWARK (New-Jersey) October 19.

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

We hear 60 sail of vessels, with troops on board, went up the east river from New-York last Monday, in order, no doubt, to effect a landing in some other quarter.

Accounts from head-quarters as late as yesterday are, that nothing material had happened there, or at Phrog's Neck, for some days past, but that an attack was hourly expected.

No POST from head-quarters since Saturday last.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

INTELLIGENCE received in CONGRESS, October 21st, from the middle and northern departments.

In the night of the 15th instant general Mercer passed over to Staten-Island with part of the troops posted 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 detached with Colonel Patterson's battalion, and major Clarke at the head of some rifle-men, to fall in upon the end of the town, while the remainder of the troops encircled 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 a few shot with col. Griffin's detachment. Two soldiers of the enemy were mortally wounded, and seventeen taken prisoners, with the loss of only two soldiers killed on our side. Col. Griffin received a wound in the foot from a musket ball, and lieut. col. Smith was slightly wounded in the arm. Amongst the prisoners taken in this action are eight Hessians. Our troops brought off from Staten-Island 45 muskets, a number of bayonets, cutlasses, &c. and one standard of the British light-horse.

It has been determined in a council of war at head-quarters, to remove the army from the heights of Harlem towards East and West Chester, 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 smart and close engagement ensued; in which our men behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and drove the enemy back to their main body.

That on the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the enemy's fleet on lake Champlain, consisting of one ship mounting 16 guns, one ship mounting the same number, one schooner of 14 guns, two of 12, two sloops, a bomb-ketch, and a large vessel (her force unknown) with fifteen or twenty flat bottomed boats or gondolas, carrying one 12 or 18 pounder in their bows, appeared off Cumberland-Head: gen. Arnold with his forces immediately prepared to receive them.—At 11 o'clock the attack began, at half past 12 the engagement became general and very warm; some of the enemy's ships, and all their gondolas, beat up and rowed within musket shot of our fleet. They continued a very hot fire with round and grape shot till 5 o'clock, when they thought proper to retire about six or seven hundred yards distance, and continued there until dark. Gen. Arnold and his troops conducted themselves during this action with great firmness and intrepidity, and made a better resistance than could have been expected against a force so greatly superior—the whole of our killed and wounded amounted to about 60. The Philadelphia gondola and a schooner were lost in the engagement, but all the men were saved. The enemy landed a large number of Indians on Schuyler's-Island and on each shore, who kept up an incessant fire, but did little damage. The enemy had to appear upwards of 1000 men in batteaux prepared for boarding.

The enemy's force being so greatly superior, it was determined in council to remove to Crown-Point, in order to resist and collect our force. At 8 o'clock, p.m. the 12th, our fleet weighed anchor with a fresh breeze to the southward: the enemy's fleet at the same 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 six o'clock next morning we were about 18 miles from Crown-Point. The enemy's fleet was very little above Schuyler's-Island, the wind breezed up to the southward, so that we gained very little by beating or rowing; at the same time the enemy took a fresh breeze from the N. E. and, by the time we had reached Split-Rock, were along-side of us. The Washington and the Congress were in the rear, the rest of our fleet were a-head, except two gondolas sunk at Schuyler's-Island.—The Washington galley was in such a shattered condition, and had so many men killed and wounded that she struck to the enemy after receiving a few broadsides. The Congress was then attacked by a ship mounting twelve 18 pounders, a schooner of 14 sixes, and one of 12 sixes; two under her stern, and one on her broadside, within musket shot. The enemy kept up an incessant fire about five gladses with round and grape shot, which was returned

risibly. The sails, the shattered and torn, falling into the enemy's hands, ran her ashore on Crown-Point, where she was left on fire, and the whole fleet we have in the hands of the enemy. Arnold behaved in the retreat of the enemy of one third of the men behaved most gallantly, for all their officers, forced to yield but with knowledge of our bravery, and to ours. Our troops are how in lines, redoubts, &c. to attack them, the season is now growing in health, and the enemy can bring N. B. Two of the day by our fleet, and

#### On the PRESENT

##### "Decipimus"

UNDER the direction of the British, conducted by a fleet of events, by a most several colonies, but their different principles, such a degree of union, as to save the nations in Europe.

When, from the echo in only concerned as a defence was unavoidable: I reasoned in n. There can be no d. permanent; the experience of their states, plainly

rimon, mobile and sup. flans in peace as well which appears must lie by any courts or after however, may remain change of names and for of things require some of congress, that is, o. chosen representatives, then appeared to me a tent forms of governm. notice of the congress, finally, and some leave them even assuming to parliament, as appointing eluded my first thought dom of the colonies n. to mention my opinion determined me other rally pronounce me dream from any diffor healthy and clear; an to me twice in the far dream to be before re. sented to me a very g the well, under a grea ing one straight line e. dularly, that was lu. light. At the same ti 40 degrees above th about south-east, of d teen, though I did derived their light fr now also eclipsed, the luminous diameter of ed like a polished whi in each of them I l though in some mu roads and waste the pret this as I do, viz ary that gave light, all the colonies, wh afore said moon or pla Saturn, another Jupi large, and the least t over the sun) mult friends of the Englis greis and liberty; ti every little state into arely, and by bafe i der a pretence of States, prevented the to produce general, so the midnight of e

How far this may others may be bett since seen a letter speaks the author re of Britain than the n though it breathes States, and in whic peened, are propo he revised after ion have been better th In all the forms

was dark and danger disconnected from the too complex, and h selves. No machi pending on each c only warped w watches that in the month, &c. an only point out hot works the weaker, as that on Delaware

"There are fam tion, which are a anian, but mangled talor's paper. So, variis, might pre peace may also be laws, which depre



Y give way, surrounded, dead in one men scalped, near sun let, We had two next day, brave officer ment, that a ne who was a ter breaking hey laid hold, fellow's eyes, ish, "friend, an) you never e then threw d scalped him and knocked ter part alone, o tell his coun.

October 19. troops landed ree miles from from King, emptied to pul but the bridge ed by a part of o retreat, and ttle more has r, than a small

ops on board, t last Monday, in some other s yesterday are, e, or at Firo's ack was hourly

aturday last.

H I A. GRESS, Or departments.

ral Mercer pish he troops pulled in a few miles of ed that a coms, and one of iffin was detach and major Clarke in upon the call of the troops en divisions reached before the enemy er exchanging a t. Two soldiers, and seventeen wo soldiers killed ound in the foot mith was slightly risoners taken in roops brought off ber of bayonets, he British light.

of war at head- heights of Haz- in order to out- intentions. the enemy's ad- in with part of nd cloie engage- have with great enemy back to

ack in the morn- ain, consisting of w mounting the s, two of 12, two el (her force un- ottomed boats of der in their bow, Arnold with his ve them.—At 11 t 12 the engage- some of the ene- beat up and rowed y continued a very l 5 o'clock, when ix or seven hun- there until dark- ed themselves du- and intrepidity, and ave been expected the whole of our out 60. The Phil- were lost in the ewed. The enemy Schuyler's Island incessant fire, but to appearance up- red for boarding. ly superior, it was Crown-Point, in At 5 o'clock, p. m. with a fresh breeze t at the same time de very little way moderated, and we ock next morning Crown-Point. The en- Schuyler's Island, the so that we gained at the same time the M. R. and, by the are along-side of us, were in the rear, xcept two gondolas Washington galley d had so many men to the enemy after ongre's was then at 12 pounds, a sixes; two under side, within muld incessant fire about five which was returned

bodies; an assembly, legislative council, president, and his privy council.—All these opposite and incoherent powers (in that small and greatly divided handful) must produce endless jars and confusions; till one of these powers becomes an arbitrary, and swallows up the rest; or betrays the whole to some foreign power, which we know the present representatives of two of these countries, who have been accounted all along enemies 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 discoloured parts of other states 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 country was not represented in convention, except only the Tories in it.

But the other fainter part of most new constitutions appears to me yet more dangerous, viz. their too great self-sufficiency and want of connection with the great whole. These 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 soul of one great American republic, how great the union, how happy the whole!—But now how changed! The congress eclipsed, every little state almost separates from the rest, and every bird of the night utters its ill boding sound; Tories triumph, 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 Lord Howe, full of encouragement to the disaffected, and desiring them to send only the king's friends to assembly, and he will make peace with them, &c. &c.

"Turpi fraude salus hosti quaesita [Terror] 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 years to come, except men who wickedly pretend they are patriots, and who bribe their votes; but no man of sense, patriotism, or virtue, 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 ruffian at home?

Instead therefore of leaving ignorant men to contend about forms of government, endangering our ALL at stake, by disunion among ourselves, why do we not remove the eclipse, and restore the congress to the supreme power of all affairs at once? this is a simple 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 sufficient security) removed from every little local prejudice, 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 costly parade of governors, councils, and privy councils? cannot every assembly do all the little common affairs within itself, and in all greater matters receive orders from the grand council or congress, which should also be the dernier resort to settle all greater difficulties of an internal nature? But it will be said this would give endless trouble and make too much business for that venerable body.—I answer, they will be chose of men of ability and leisure; and let their support be decent and honourable; then what though they sit half the year or more? Their supreme power, which may be able to call forth the army in times of war, and the militia in times of peace, would easily settle all affairs, give general satisfaction, 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 impartial tribunal? monarchies are often lasting because simple in business, and thereby have many advantages over the common republics; and might not such a republic as I plead for, having their grand council always sitting, with supreme power ready to determine on every emergency over a whole continent, have all the expedition of a monarchy, and the deliberate counsel of a republic?

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.

It is true that an old assembly, 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 opposition 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 active power of America, when leading men boldly espouse the cause of our most inveterate enemies, who have deluged our (before peaceful) country in blood?

Our cruel enemies boasted 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 morsel of postage, 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 terrify us into a tame submission to tyranny. But I am confident there is still so much virtue in America, that these crying candidates for court favour, these hypocrites, dissemblers, and false friends, will be detected, displaced and for ever despised.

But it will be objected that I would make the congress absolute, which might be dangerous as well as a monarchy, unless restricted by a code of laws, &c. I answer, I cannot perceive any danger from rendering them absolute, or restrained by few laws. I would have them be a great

equity, patriotism, industry, union, virtue, and promote the safety, 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 cruels 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 justice have been nearly banished from the world, by laws complicated to an unwieldy size. The whole world needs but a few laws, and these simple, clear, sensible, and easy in their application to the actions of men.

A grand congress, chosen annually by the people, (not by their representatives) would contain the united abilities and virtues of all these colonies, in one great republic, the deputed guardians of our rights; this would excite the promptitude, the justice and public spirit of a willing people, no longer bent under the yoke of oppression, by little tyrants in their own little and warring states. The American nation would then raise its head, 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 statesmen and heroes, a nursery of truth, knowledge, and virtue, to prepare men of abilities for generals, ambassadors, and the highest offices of state.

This simple 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. PHILALETHIAS.

Delaware, October 10, 1776.

A magistrate of good principles needs no other law, and one of bad principles will violate or evade every law of God and man.

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 28.

A C A R D. COL. FITZHUGH presents his compliments to a writer under the signature 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 QUANTITY 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 salt-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 management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extraet from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

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 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, clk.

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

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 14th of August, 1776.

RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOR in ANNAPOLIS,

HAS for SALE, a large quantity of the best superfine clothes, second ditto, wiltons, white corded dimity, rattinets and shalcons of all kinds, spotted swankins, black knit patterns for breeches, sagathies, cambrics, and linses.



To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on 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 afore-said estate are requested to bring or send in their claims that they may be settled by the law directs, and the accounts immediately made up with the commissary, by

Charles-county, October 11, 1776.

ANY 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 servant,

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.

RAN 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 five feet one inch high, red faced, pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair, sloops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light colored frize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts frize, white jacket, either linen or sultian, old feather breeches, old ofnabrig trousers, ofnabrig shirt, old calico 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 province, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and assignment were taken from among the papers of his late master John Griffith, deceased; if he has got them he may forge a discharge, as he can write. He insisted 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, signed Daniel of St. Thomas Jennifer.

IF SARAH HARVIE, who lived near Upper Marlborough about the year 1741, 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 above, they may receive the same.

THERE 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 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 fistula. 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.

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 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,  
WILLIAM EDDIS.

THERE are at the plantation of John Bealis, near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, four head of cattle, to wit: Two black steers, that appear to have been in the yoke, one dark brindled cow, and one brown heifer; all of the afore-said 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 Bladensburg.

TAKEN 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, neither 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, THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the said 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 sold 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 servant 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 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 lost great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welsh, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his dress 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 said servants 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

SAMUEL JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 27, 1776.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the seal of the said court, August 11, 1775, will be sold, 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 Coffin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died seised thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Coffin, his son 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 sale, and for the payment and satisfaction of a large sum of money by the subscriber paid to the attorneys 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 afore-said Henry Coffin, deceased, given, he is by said decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the said land, or any part thereof, in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or may purchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the said Henry Coffin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he, she, or they, prosecute 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 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 for the residue.

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 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 dyed 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 indentured servant, 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 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 calico hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so 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 JACQUES.

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 subscriber, in Prince George's county, near Maggoty river, 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.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, taken up as a stray, a chestnut forel 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 desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN HART.

THOMAS 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.

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 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 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 concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places afore-said, and discharge the several claims against them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his son Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by

THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

RAN 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 swanskin 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 above reward.

JOSEPH IRELAND.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. 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 sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWL.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS, 31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly 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, safflower, fenecia 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 found 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 a 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.

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

L O N

Extract of a letter from packet, arrived at masters general.

"My Lords,

SATURDAY from Mr. B. and failed 1 Anna Thers June 25, an

packet in company, an men of war, consisti gates, two sloops, a br rived six fail of Spanis Monday, the 8th of J pany with the spanis fail of the line, one evening law four fail n ing in, three fail of the feet failed to the north "On the 4th of J Portugal issued a decre els belonging to Bri ports of the dominio should arrive, prohibi them any succour, out of the ports; an tely after eight days l ot disobedience, all f ficated to the use and n case of departure, a ward commenda to lea with them any implem

Salmon, July 20.

A new plan is laid trade with Russia, in colonies. This trade port of Archangel.

Two battalions from raft from the royal re out, we hear, to rein and Minorca.

The last accounts f an English squadron es was shortly expect on account of severa mean pakes having some of the coffairs be Lord Howe, it is f effects to be sent after

Gerke, July 24. The in the Three Sisters fr at about four or five ad arrived there from brought some of the l says he read therein; general congress, fig and directing that h ut of all and every p ce, and that no resp to any person derivi ty's government, &c Dublin, July 29. V rds commissioners o arrived here by the l of all American ship taken by any ship of ny port of this kingi wul prizes for the oubted but that m ruziers to enrich the ellious subjects, not ous disposition of t fth succe to the ar We also hear that, in itizens, and other aising subscriptions srews as shall be con they happen to be

PORTS

Yesterday arrived Gildare, capt. Thon ourdeaux, with a forms us the Freu indness, and seeme lower to serve him; mitted the America on, while the Engli

October 12. Last prize ship of betw from Portsmouth in powder, nails, beef, uns, eight of which privateer from Nev

OB. 14. Last sur hooner sent in by on commander, h and some oil. Nex ken by the fame p is of green fish, an another small yell ne that they too

more by a frigate board the privat ivateer into a harb tion of keeping his guns ashore on