

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 6, 1775.

L O N D O N, May 3.

AGENTLEMAN in the city has received a letter from Jamaica, which brings advice, that a Spanish man of war of 70 guns, commanded by Don Ferdinandon, had taken an armed schooner and two merchant vessels belonging to Jamaica, and carried them into the Havannah. The account says, that Spanish men of war and frigates are continually making depredations on the English merchant ships in the West Indies, whom they plunder of what they think proper.

Intelligence has been received that two squadrons are sailed, one from Cadiz, and the other from Toulon, said to be bound for South America, where they are to act in conjunction in some important expedition.

May 4. We are told that on Tuesday an express arrived, which brought an account that several fail of Spanish men of war of the line, and two frigates were arrived at Old Gibraltar, which belongs to the Spaniards, and is with a gun shot of Gibraltar. They are all clean ships, com. leatly manned, have a number of troops on board, and give out they are going on an expedition against the moors.

Yesterday at half after three Lord North arose in the house of commons, and in a speech of full two hours and a quarter long, delivered himself of his annual budget.

Mr. Hartley observed on several items in the account, particularly on the anticipation of the sinking fund; and drew a very melancholy picture of the probable consequences of our disputes with America; and credited, in the most positive terms, the interference of France and Spain, should those unhappy disputes terminate in a civil war.

Lord North answered him by observing, that he could not see how stating a general account of debtor and creditor, however drawn up, could possibly avert the evils he seemed so much to dread.

Gov. Johnstone contended, though the stating of an account had no immediate connection with the picture drawn by his honourable friend, in his opinion, the state of the nation, which used to be generally the subject of conversation this day, certainly had.

Yesterday Lord North gave notice, that the house of commons would rise on the 25th inst.

The Spanish ministry, on being questioned on account of the late armaments, have declined, it is said, to give an expli it answer; and reply generally, that their master is resolved to suit his armaments, both by sea and land, according to the present posture of affairs in Europe.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga to his friend at Bristol, March 10, 1775.

"The last post from Cadix brought us accounts of 40 vessels of different nations being embargoed there, by an order from court: They are to take all kinds of military stores, &c. Their destination is kept a secret. All the ships of war in said harbour are fitting out. The St. Genoa, a 74 gun ship, in our mole, unloading bombs, cannon, balls, and other things. What all these preparations are for, time only will inform us: It is whispered they are for Naples, as the emperor seems to threaten an invasion there; others say they are destined for some part of the Barbary coast."

W O R C E S T E R, June 21.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following account of the battle near Charlestown, viz. "The reinforcement both of horse and foot being arrived at Boston, and our army having good intelligence that general Gage was about to take possession of the advantageous posts near Charlestown and Dorchester-point; the committee of safety advised, that our troops should prepossess them if possible; accordingly on Friday evening the 16th inst. this was effected; and before day-light on Saturday morning, their lines of circumvallation, on a small hill south of Bunker's hill in Charlestown, was in great forwardness. At this time the lively man of war, began to fire upon them. A number of our enemy's ships tenders, and scows, or floating batteries, soon came up, from all which the firing was general by 12 o'clock.

About two, the enemy began to land at a point that leads out towards Noddle's island, and immediately marched up to our intrenchments, from which they were twice repulsed with great loss, but the third time they forced them. Our forces which were in the lines, as well as those sent for their relief, were annoyed on all sides by balls and bombs from Corpse-hill, the ships, scows, &c. At this time the buildings in Charlestown appeared in flames in almost every quarter, supposed to be kindled by hot-balls.

Though this scene was horrible and altogether new to most of our men; yet many stood and received wounds, by swords and bayonets before they quitted their lines. The number of killed and wounded on our side is not yet known. Our men are in high spirits.

The number of regulars that were engaged is supposed to be between 2 and 3000.

H A R T F O R D, (in Connecticut) June 19.

By a letter from Albany, to a gentleman in this town we are informed, that three Sachems had been at that place and declared their intentions of befriending the people of this country, in their military movements, provided they did not interfere with the safety of col. Johnson, and capt. Clofe, whom they meant to defend, in duty to their father-in-law, general Johnson. Said letter also mentions, that col. Johnson with his family, 14 battoes and 13 waggons, laden with goods and household furniture, were gone to fort Stanwix; and that col. Johnson had summoned the Indians far and near, to meet him in general congress at Oswego.

From the ESSEX GAZETTE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 22.

Last Friday night a detachment from our army began an intrenchment on an eminence below Bunker's Hill, about a mile to the northward of the centre of the town of Charlestown. The enemy appeared to be much alarmed on Saturday morning, when they discovered our operations, and immediately began a heavy cannonading from a battery on Corpse-hill, Boston, and from the ships in the harbour. Our people, with little loss, continued to carry on the works till one o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, when they discovered a large body of the enemy crossing Charles-River from Boston. They landed on a point of land about a mile eastward of our intrenchment, and immediately disposed their army for an attack previous to which they set fire to the town of Charlestown. It is supposed the enemy intended to attack us under cover of the smoke from the burning houses, the wind favouring them in such a design; while, on the other side, their army was extending northward, towards Mistick river, with an apparent design of surrounding our men within the works, and of cutting off any assistance intended for their relief. They were, however, in some measure, counteracted in this design, and drew their army into closer order. As the enemy approached, our men were not only exposed to the attack of a very numerous musquetry, but to the heavy fire of the battery on Corpse-Hill, four or five men of war, several armed boats, or floating batteries in Mistick river, and a number of field pieces: notwithstanding which, our troops within the intrenchment, and at a breast-work without, sustained the enemies attacks with real bravery and resolution, killed and wounded great numbers, and repulsed them several times; and after bearing, for about two hours, as severe and heavy a fire as perhaps ever was known, and many having fired away all their ammunition, they were over-powered by numbers, and obliged to leave the intrenchment, retreating about sunset, to a small distance over Charlestown Neck.

Our loss, from the best information we can obtain, does not exceed fifty killed, and about twenty or thirty taken prisoners.

The town of Charlestown, supposed to contain about 300 dwelling houses, a great number of which were large and elegant, besides 150 or 200 other buildings, are almost all laid in ashes.

The enemy yet remain in possession of Charlestown, and have erected works for their defence on Bunker's Hill. It is said they have brought over some of their light horse from Boston.

Our troops continue in high spirits. They are fortifying a very high hill about a mile and a half from this town, and within cannon shot of the enemy on Bunker's Hill.

The following is a copy of a letter from a person of credit, and is thought, by many judicious persons, to contain accounts not far from the truth.

Hingham, June 19.

"Yesterday I came out of Boston, at two o'clock, P. M. I heard the officers and soldiers say, that they were sure they had a thousand or more killed and wounded; that they were carrying the wounded men from 4 o'clock on Saturday until I came away. General Howe commanded the troops. They buried their dead at Charlestown. Among the dead was major Pit airn. A great many other officers are dead. There were 5000 soldiers went from Boston. The officers and soldiers exult very much upon taking our lines. J. B.

The account of the number of troops which came from Boston, as mentioned in the above letter, is corroborated by the observation of a gentleman at Chelsea, who saw them in the boats, and adjudged the number to be near 5000.

It is reported that one of the enemy's general officers is among the slain, said to be either Howe or Burgoyne.

A letter to Major General David Wooster, at Greenwich, SIR,

"Captain Jonathan Maltre, who went express from here last Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left last Thursday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought from him being so direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows, viz.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Isaac Latbrop, one of the provincial congress at Watertown.

Watertown, June 22, 1775.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtless hear of the engagement of last Saturday, between our troops and those of the army at Boston; but lest you should not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at present be obtained. Last Friday evening a detachment, from the camp at Cambridge, marched to Charlestown, and there took possession of Breed's hill, about half a mile from the ferry; their intrenching tools not coming up in season, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works: as soon as day light appeared they were discovered from Boston, when the men of war at the ferry, the battery from Corpse-hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombardment, which fortunately did but little execution, although our intrenchments were very far from being completed; this continued till about 2 o'clock, when a large army of between 4 and 5000 men, (as we since hear from Boston) under the command of General Howe, landed on the back of the hill, and marched up with great seeming resolution towards our lines; our

men reserved their fire till the enemy advanced very near when a general engagement ensued; the fire from our lines was so excessive heavy, and made such a terrible slaughter as obliged the enemy twice to give way; although many of their officers stood in the rear with their swords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour, with such execution as is scarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up, and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlasses, and hand grenados, which obliged our little brave army, consisting only of about 500 men, at most, to retreat.

The town of Charlestown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now consumed to a wretched heap of rubbish. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and small arms, the conflagration of Charlestown, the waggons and horse-litters with the wounded men coming to the hospital in this town, and the streaming of expresses to and fro, exhibited such an awful scene, as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Lt. Warren was killed, stripped and buried within the intrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but by the best account I can obtain, it will not much exceed 50, and the wounded short of 100. Several credible persons have since made their escape by water from Boston, some of whom I well know. The latest out says, that upwards of 1400 of the enemy were killed and wounded, with 84 officers, and that 18 of our men were made prisoners, and the enemy had buried 41 of our dead. All agree that the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is more than 1000. General Howe says, you may talk of your Minidens, and Fontenoy's, &c. but he never saw nor heard of such a carnage in so short a time. All the surgeons in the army, with what they could get in Boston, were not sufficient to dress the wounded. Although they were 24 hours, night and day, in removing them from Charlestown, with the assistance of many of the inhabitants of Boston whom they pressed into the service, many died in the streets on their way to the hospital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. consumed in the fire at Charlestown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Perfield to go with this, if you think it proper to forward this account to New-York, he will be ready to serve you. You will excuse my sending it open, as I think it best for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence seems to appear for us. Mr. Perfield will also hand you a paper from Cambridge which contains some particulars. I am, in the utmost haste, Sir, your friend and humble servant,

THADDEUS BURR.

N E W - Y O R K, June 26,

To his Excellency Gen. Washington, generalissimo of all the forces raised and to be raised in the confederated colonies of America.

The address of the provincial congress of the colony of New-York.

May it please your Excellency.

AT a time when the most loyal of his Majesty's subjects, from a regard to the laws and constitution by which he sits on the throne, feel themselves reduced to the unhappy necessity of taking up arms to defend their dearest rights and privileges. While we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a gentleman, from whose abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both security and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy generals immediately under your command, we have the most flattering hopes of success in the glorious struggle for American liberty, and the fullest assurances that whenever this important contest shall be decided, by that fondest wish of each American soul, an accommodation with our mother country, you will cheerfully resign the important deposit committed into your hands, and reassume the character of our worthiest citizen.

By order,

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, President,

June 26, 1775.

His Excellency's A N S W E R.

Gentlemen,

AT the same time that with you, I deplore the unhappy necessity of such an appointment as that with which I am now honoured; I cannot but feel sentiments of the highest gratitude for this affecting instance of distinction and regard.

May your warmest wishes be realized in the success of America at this important and interesting period; and be assured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myself, will be equally extended to the re-establishment of peace and harmony between the mother country and these colonies.

As to the fatal, but necessary operations of war, when we assumed the soldier, we did not lay aside the citizen; and we shall most sincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour, when the establishment of American liberty on the most firm and solid foundations shall enable us to return to our private stations in the bosom of a free, peaceful, and happy country.

July 26, 1775.

G. WASHINGTON.

Saturday evening last an express arrived here from Albany, with advice, that the Cagimawaga Indians of Canada, had actually taken up the hatchet, and it is supposed they intended to act against the colonies.

or had been informed, that the aforesaid wine was sub-
ject to a duty, imposed by act of parliament, and that
consequently the importation thereof was contrary to the
continental association, he answered, that he did not
know, nor had he been informed that any duty was to
be paid on the wine thus imported and intended to be
exported in the same bottom to London. It appearing
to the committee, that the above enumerated articles of
goods were shipped contrary to the continental associa-
tion, *Resolved*, that the said goods cannot
be landed, but be sent back forthwith. The question
being put, whether Captain Hensell should be permitted
to land his servants? *Resolved* in the affirmative.
Captain Hensell, together with Mr. James Hutchings,
junior, to whom the servants were consigned, then en-
gaged and pledged their honour to the committee
that the goods should be sent back forthwith.
Signed, per order of the committee,
G. DUVAL, clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Ship Catherine, Nicholas Fortune, Foughall.
Ship Camden, Joseph Richardson, London.
Ship Alton-Hall, John Parker, London.
Ship Prince George, James Bartholomew, Lewis-Town.

CLEARED.

Ship Active, John Bruce, London.
Brig Swan, Robert Mein, Falmouth.
Schooner:oly, Watton Crosby, Jamaica.
Schooner Kelsey John Preston, Virginia.
Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood, Virginia.
Ship Little Heiter, Daniel Willmott, South-Carolina.

To be sold at the city of Annapolis,
SIX very handsome imported bay coach mares, all
of the hunting breed, and allowed by judges to be
as fine as any, it not the finest mares upon this conti-
nent. It is needless to say more of them as they are
well known, than that they match well, are ready in
harness, and are all perfectly found. Two of them
are aged—two others are 6 years old, and the other
two 5 years old. £150 sterling was offered last year
by a gentleman in Jersey, who is reckoned a good
judge of horses, for the oldest pair; but the whole set
is now offered for £390 sterling, and £325. cur-
rently paid for covering them, by governor Eden's famous
imported horse Badger, by whom they are all suppo-
sed to be in foal.

Badger will also be sold, now the season is over, for
two hundred and fifty guineas—which, in good hands,
he would clear next season.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Smith.

Annapolis, July 5, 1775.

Wanted for Charter.

A Vessel that will carry from three to four hun-
dred hogheads, to load tobacco in Patowmack,
for Ohio. Any person having such a vessel, will
hear of a freight, by applying to

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

WANTED.

A Vessel from 350 to 500 tons, built on, to load
with lumber for Liverpool, the cargo is all ready
at one convenient landing. For further particulars,
apply to M. Mrs. Ashburner and Place, in Baltimore,
or James Baddock, in Talbot county.

Baltimore, July 5, 1775.

Just imported from Alicante, in the ship Prince
George, James Bartholomew, master.

A QUANTITY of coarse salt, which is to be disposed
of by ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.
N. B. The above ship carries about 350 hds. of to-
bacco, and is to be chartered by R. C. jun.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the
16th day of August next, at Mrs. Charlton's, in
Frederick town,

A TRACT of land called the New Survey on
A Hopewell, containing about ninety-four acres,
situated near the mouth of Monocacy, in Frederick
county, Maryland. It is a good soil for corn, wheat,
or tobacco, and has a dwelling-house, tobacco house,
and a good orchard thereon. Whoever is inclined to
purchase, may view the land, by applying to the sub-
scriber on the premises, who will convey a good and
sufficient right to the purchaser.

DANIEL VEATCH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Head of Elk, June 25, 1775.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on or
about the 10th of May, a dark bay horse, about
14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a good carriage,
trots and canter well, and paces a slow travel, was
shod all round, a small star in his forehead, and some
fiddle marks on his back, remarkably narrow on the
top of his buttocks, and wider below. Whoever gives
notice of said horse so that he may be had again, shall
receive 50 shillings reward, or 40 shillings if brought
home; but if stolen, and the thief be secured, so that
he be convicted of the same, shall receive five pounds
reward, by

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH.

TAKEN up by Daniel Clarke, in Prince George's
county, a sorrel mare with a small star in her fore-
head, branded on the near buttock thus MB, she is be-
tween 13 and 14 hands high, and very poor. The
owner may have her again, by proving his property,
and paying charges.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Saturday last, liv-
ing in Calvert county, a black mare, about 14
hands high, taken from her colt, branded on the
near side with M. Whoever apprehends the said
thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have
3 pounds reward if out of the county, paid by me,
HEZEKIAH BUSSEY.

To be sold by SHAW and CHESBOLD, cabinet and
chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and
boards, and a variety of roofing-glass in Ma-
hogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of
turner's work.

Anne-Arundel BY virtue of an order from the
county to wit. Justices of said county, I hereby
give notice to the levee all jurors summoned to appear
at March court, that they attend on the 20th day of
July next.

JOHN BRICE, clk.

I have lately been discovered, that some evil minded
person or persons, have destroyed the second bound-
ary of a tract of land belonging to me, called Poplar-
Kidge, lying on the Backum creek, in Anne-Arundel
county. I do hereby promise to pay 5 pounds common
current money, to any person or persons, that will dis-
cover the author of such a piece of villainy, upon their
being convicted of the same. Witness my hand, this 27th
day of June, 1775.

NICH MACCBBIN.

WHEREAS William Adams, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, did by his last will and testa-
ment, constitute and appoint me, his executor; being
willing to close the estate, and pay his just debts as far
as effects as soon as possible, these are therefore to
give notice, that I shall set up to the highest bidder,
the late dwelling-plantation of said Adams, on Monday
the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock. For terms
and title, apply to

WILLIAM ADAMS, son of John, executor.

Calvert county, June 22, 1775.
COMMITTED to my custody, a negro man, by
the name of Ben, but now says his name is Walle,
and that he belongs to Edward Worrell, who lives in
Chester-town, he is certainly the fellow advertised by
the aforesaid Worrell; his dress is a red jacket, white
shirt, check trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old calico
hat, he answers the description of said Worrell in every
respect but his clothes. His master is desired to take
him away, and pay charges.

CLEMENT SMITH, Sheriff.

ANY person inclinable to gather a quantity of the
Seneca, or Rattle Snake root, from 100 lb. to
200 lb. Likewise Callamas root this summer, may
have it disposed of by applying to John Robinson, at
his excellency's governor's Edens.

N. B. Otters, Wild cats, Minks, or other shipable
furs, if taken in season, may be disposed of at the
same place.

Nottingham, April 1, 1775.

OUR partnership is now at an end; all persons
that have had any dealings with us, are desired
to settle and discharge their balances, but little re-
gard was paid to our last advertisement. Constant at-
tendance will be given at this place to settle and re-
ceive our debts, and those that do not comply by the
10th of July next, legal measures will be taken to en-
force payments without respect to persons.

We have between £700 and £800 cost of goods
which we would sell very cheap, and give two years
time of payment.

THO. CONGLE,

FIELDER BOWIE.

Annapolis, April 10, 1775.
THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hun-
dred pounds first cost of goods, which he will
dispose of upon exceeding low terms.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

MISSISSIPPI.

WE have authority to communicate to the public,
from his excellency Montfort Brown, Esq; go-
vernor and commander in chief of his majesty's Baha-
ma islands, That his excellency being possessed of se-
veral very extensive and valuable tracts of land, (as
well by grants from the crown as by purchase) situated
on the banks of the rivers Mississippi and Mobile in
West-Florida, to the amount of 150,000 acres, and up-
wards; (exclusive of Dauphin island, whose situation
for trade is so well known) is desirous of encouraging
all substantial planters or others, who wish to become
settlers in those parts. The fertility of soil, salubrity
of climate, and most delightful situation of those tracts,
are so well known, that they need no fuller description,
than that printed by his excellency, for his majesty,
who has thought fit to order the intended capital on
account of its rising consequence, and most convenient
situation, to be removed from Fort Bate, to Brown's
Cliffs, nearly opposite to that most beautiful and
populous town called Point Coupée, belonging to the
Spaniards.

For further particulars, his excellency refers the
public to the printed relations, left with the printer
hereof, in order that those who are inclined to remove
to that flourishing province, may be well informed,
and may, by application to his excellency at New Pro-
vidence, be well assured of meeting with every encou-
ragement they can wish for or desire.

N. B. The greatest part of the above lands are fit
for immediate culture, having no more wood on
them than what will be absolutely necessary for tenant-
able use, and are watered by navigable rivers, plea-
sing rivulets, and innumerable springs.

By virtue of a deed of trust from William Butler
of Baltimore county, will be exposed to sale by way
of public vendue, on Monday the 10th of July next,
at the house of M. S. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore
town,

A TRACT of land called Hope, patented for 200
acres, situated about 6 miles from Baltimore
town, and the great waggon road to the back coun-
ty runs one mile through the land. There are two
settlements on it, one of which William Butler now
lives, and Mrs. Mary Butler is in possession of the
other. On the first part there is a good framed dwel-
ling-house, kitchen, stables, shed, and orchard, and
has been a well frequented tavern for several years past.
There is also a good hewed log dwelling-house, kitchen,
stable, and orchard, on the part where Mrs. But-
ler lives. About 20 acres of meadow ground is al-
ready in order for the scythe, and thirty acres more may
be made. It will be sold together, or in lots of 50
acres each, as may best suit the purchaser. The title
is indisputable, and the terms may be known, by ap-
plying to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

N. B. All persons who have brought suits against
the said William Butler, and for which he was com-
mitted to my custody, are desired to bring in their ac-
counts proved, that they may be settled.

Daniel Metzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth
M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Eli-
zabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of
Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's coun-
ty, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the said Daniel Metzler, and Eli-
zabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have
filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and
administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to
compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands there-
in mentioned, to the complainants which were hereto-
fore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wil-
kinson, they the said complainants paying the princi-
pal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is
therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas
Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear
to the said bill within six months from the date hereof,
and show cause to the contrary, a final order and de-
cree will pass, and be given by the said court of Chan-
cery in the cause aforesaid.

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, register.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Nicolas Beall's
of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair,
if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great
Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick
county, Maryland, whereon is three plantations,
a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two
exceeding good mill bars, the purchaser or purcha-
sers to have immediate possession, on giving bond
with approved security, payable the 20th day of No-
vember 1776: to carry interest from the date of the
bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the afore-
said 20th day of November. The land will be laid out
in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclin-
able to view the land before the day of sale, may ap-
ply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

TO BE SOLD.

A PAIR of very fine chariot geldings, full 15
hands high. Enquire at Mr. Brown's, at An-
napolis.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to
the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open
account, to immediately come and settle their respec-
tive debts, as I am determined to give no longer in-
dulgence. I hope this requisition will be advertised
otherwise I shall take compulsory measures to enforce
payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVAL.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Bellair,
on Patuxent, in Prince George's county, Mary-
land, a mulatto fellow called Tom, a shaven head
under one and twenty years old, 5 feet
9 or 10 inches high, stoops naturally, he is thin, but
has a remarkable head when he lets it grow, he has
the look of a rogue who sharply spoken to, and dis-
covers a great deal of defiance and impudence in his
conversation. As he has always lived in the neigh-
bourhood of Queen Anne's, the Governor's Bridge,
and Bellair, and been acquainted with the priests of
this province, his conversation may easily discover
him: It is likely he may call himself free, and have a
forged pass under another name, or he may probably
be concealed and kept at his trade in Annapolis, or
in the neighbourhood of Bellair, on Patuxent, where
he lived, by some white people, who make too fami-
liar with my slaves to my great prejudice, and whom
I hereby forewarn from having any dealings with
them, either in the shoemaking business, or in any
other way, without my express consent. Whoever
secures the above fellow in jail, or brings him home to
me, will be entitled to the above reward. I am
JOHN ASHTON.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frede-
rick county, on the 15th of April last, an Irish
servant named Peter Kelly, but has changed his name
to Peter Burn, and has a pass for that purpose; he
is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown hair,
and of a dark complexion, and a down look, his ap-
parel is a light coloured country cloth coat, a H. laced
shirt, a shabraigs ditto, blue yarn stockings with shoes
and buckles, a felt hat bound with black worsted
binding, striped linen trousers; also went with him a
lusty negro woman named Rhoad, now goes by the
name of Nancy Bannaker, her apparel a white hum-
mings gown, her other clothing such as is common
for slaves. Whoever takes up said servant and slave,
and secures them, so that their master gets them
again, shall if taken in this province, be entitled to
20 dollars reward, and if out, the sum of ten pounds;
including what the law allows, paid by

ABIDNIGO HYATT.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester-
town, on the second day of February, a negro
man named Walle, but he has changed that to George
since he went away, and may probably change again
to some other name; he is about 24 or 25 years of
age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and is remark-
able for a thick tongue, and lips when he speaks, he
is pretty full faced, and very strong made; he had on
when he went away, a kersey jacket, white kersey
breeches striped black and white, negro shoes and
stockings, oinabrig shirt, a calico hat bound with
black binding; he was bought by Pollard Edmonson,
out of Hugh Hopewell's jail. Whoever apprehends
the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall
receive the above reward; paid by

EDWARD WORRELL.

THERE is at the plantation of Timothy O'Bryen,
taken up as a stray, a middle sized bay horse, no
brand nor ear mark, appears to be 7 or 8 years old.
The owner may have him again, on proving property,
and paying charges.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st of July,

A TRACT of land called Haddock's Hills, containing 470 acres, lying within two miles of Bladenburgh, on the eastern branch of Patowmack, where is a convenient landing with 3 fathoms water. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view said land by applying to the subscriber. The terms are that one half of the money to be paid down, and the other half at the expiration of twelve months. Also on the same day will be sold, two half acre lots lying in the town of Bladenburgh, with all their improvements. Likewise a parcel of very likely healthy country born slaves for sterling money, or London bills at the current exchange. **JAMES MILLER.**

LOST at Prince George's county court, on Wednesday the 29th instant, a large red Morocco pocket-book, in which was between three and four pounds in cash, and sundry papers belonging to Capt. Robert Eberington, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it with the papers to the subscriber in Upper Marlborough, shall be welcome to the money that was in it, and a reward besides of twenty shillings current money, and no question asked. **RALPH FORSTER.**

A white woman to be sold for her prison fees, that is an exceeding good spinner and knitter.

Anne-Arundel county, April 13, 1775.
COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaway, the four following persons, to wit, James McGlin, he is a middle size man, brown swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue waistcoat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwick, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and calfskin breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair, they all three appear to be sailors. They came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mus, Isaac Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Hurly, who belongs to Samuel Douglas, in Frederick county. Their matters are referred to take them away, and pay charges to. **WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.**

Cake County, May 1, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, a like y well made negro man, named Mink, formerly the property of Mr. Young Parson, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very black complexion, shews his teeth much when he talks, is generally very compliant, very sensible, has been used to go by water, and possibly may try to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket with a small red under one, cotton trousers made for fashion and much tarred, but as he has been gone some time, it is probable he may have changed his cloaths—I have heard he propoed going towards Alexandria in Virginia. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive twenty dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, paid by. **WILLIAM ALLEIN.**

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.
FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to. **JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.**

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Loudoun county, in the colony of Virginia, on Monday the 10th of April, a servant fellow named Thomas Birrel, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a well made thick set fellow, he hath a brown skin and black hair, and a kind of dark eyes, and very talkative, and speaks somewhat broad, he was born in the north of England, and hath lost some of his fore teeth: he had on when he went away, a light kersey coat, and a blue broad cloth jacket, his breeches was black everlasting; a castor hat about half worn, and he had with him a very good country made pair of shoes, and grey stockings, and a large pair of brass buckles; he carried away with him an old blue fur coat, with a large patch of tar on the back. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall be paid five pounds, and reasonable charges by me. **ABRAHAM WARFORD.**

Smith's creek, St. Mary's county, June 9, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber the 8th of May last, a yellow negro boy named Charles, about 15 years of age, spare made, with small legs, and large fore teeth: had on when he went away, a black and white striped country cloth jacket, blue stocking breeches, snabrig waist, and fantail hat. Whoever takes up the said boy and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall be paid three dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home. **GEORGE COOK.**

To be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 22d day of July next, at Pig-point, for ready money.

A NEGRO girl about 11 years old—she is sold by virtue of a deed in trust from William Carr, to. **STEPHEN STEWARD.**

Annapolis, June 14, 1775.
JAMES ROYSTON,
TAKES the method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he carries on the turnery business in all its various branches; likewise he makes all kinds of spinning wheels and clock-reels, and all sorts of bench and hand-screws: all orders sent to me at Mr. James Taylor's, coachmaker, near the Towngate, shall be faithfully and punctually obeyed, and at the most reasonable rates, by their most obedient, and humble servant, **JAMES ROYSTON.**

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store in Annapolis, and Baltimore,
BARBADOS and Canada rum, fine old spirit, and Mulcovado sugar. **WILLIAM POTTS.**

TO be sold by the subscribers, a valuable tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George town, containing 300 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under good fence; possession will be given the purchaser the 1st of September next. Any person desirous to purchase, may see the land by applying to Mr. Simon Nickolls, near the premises. **DAVID CRAWFORD, WILL DEAKINS, jun.**

To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Monday the 17th of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land more or less, adjoining Anne-Arundel manor, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of the tract called Turkey hill. The land is very good, a great part of it capable of being made into meadow, there are now some improvements; the whole will be shewed to those who may be inclined to become purchasers, on application to James Randall, who lives on the land. The sale will be in common currency, for ready money, though to make it the more convenient to the purchaser, bills of exchange if desired, will be received in payment at the then rate of exchange, by virtue of a deed in trust, from Thomas Clandell. **STEPHEN STEWARD, KENZIE JOHNS.**

St. Leonard's creek, Calvert county, June 10, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th of May, a luffy country-born negro man, called Benedict, about 32 years old, 6 feet high, very talkative, has a scar on his upper lip, and longer wool than usual: had on when he went away, a country cloth waistcoat and breeches, and an iron collar. Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers him to the subscriber at St. Leonard's creek, Thomas Johnson, jun. at Annapolis, or James Johnson, in Frederick county, shall receive eight dollars reward. **THO. JOHNSON, sen.**

FOR SALE;
THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 333 acres; lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch—Addition, containing 120 acres, lying on Pecomeke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to. **WILLIAM BOOTTON.**
N. B. Time will be given for payment of the great part of the purchase money if required.

Baltimore, April 3, 1775.
TO BE SOLD,
A BRICK house, situated on Market-street, in Baltimore town, has been built two years, is forty-two feet front, and forty-four deep, has four rooms on each floor, and is well adapted for a merchant, having a good store and counting-house; the lot is two hundred and twenty-six feet deep, extending from Market-street, to German-lane.

Also a tract of land situated on the north branch of Shannadoah river, in Augusta county, Virginia, containing 210 acres, called the Great Plain, remarkable for the fertility of the soil; there is on the said tract, a merchant mill, saw-mill, and oil-mill, all in good repair, and in the dryest season, plentifully supplied with water from a never failing spring, the source of which is not more than a quarter of a mile from the mills.

Also one other tract near the former, containing 270 acres of good timbered land.

Also one other tract adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing 570 acres. Extraordinary good land, proper for hemp, grain, or grass.

Also one other tract adjoining the second mentioned tract, containing 253 acres.

For further particulars concerning the lands, apply to Alexander White, Esq; in Winchester, who will give directions how the lands and mills may be viewed, and is empowered to dispose of the same.

We intending to decline the dry goods trade, have upon hand about three thousand pounds sterling cost of goods, which we would dispose of on very moderate terms. **ASHBURNER and PLACE.**

BADGER,
WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very honey and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajezet over Kildare courts in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gifford; and got lam'd at Epson; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering. **JOHN CRAGGS.**

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

Just opened, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store, on the head of the dock.

A KEAT assortment of fine port wine, and calicoes, ment of three quarters, and yard wide Irish linens, from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per yard and half quarter Irish and Welsh cottons—a large assortment of mens made shoes—fine: twine.

They have also for sale, a large assortment of clothing, English double and single refined leaf sugar—Chelmsford and double G offer cheese—a few groce of port, and port wine—a few quarter casks of old Madeira and Lisbon wine—old spirits, and rum by the hoghead, quarter cask, or gallon—mochaes—Muscovado sugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.
N. B. Have likewise for sale, excellent country made beer, in quarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. It is much superior to any ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of the common limy taste.

40 SHILLINGS REWARD.
BROKE Somerset county jail on Friday night, early on Saturday morning the 13th instant, a negro fellow, who was committed for felony by the name of Harry, and says he belongs to William Perry of Tabot county, aged 35 years or thereabouts, he is a luffy well set fellow, 6 feet high, or thereabouts, may not being acquainted with his cloaths, shall undertake to describe them. Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid negro fellow in any of his majesty's jails, shall receive the above reward if taken in the county, if out of the county three pounds, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by. **J. DASHIELL, Sheriff.**

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.
THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. Maryland and Saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch, and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here.

RICHARD THOMPSON.
N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

THE subscriber having undertaken to receive the lord proprietary's quit-rents in Anne-Arundel county, arising due from Michaelmas last, requests all persons indebted on that account, to come and pay half years rent due the 25th ult. Attendance will be constantly given at Messrs Dick and Stewart's store, in Annapolis. **CHARLES STEUART.**

April 10, 1775.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons; an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarlock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward either, by.

RICHARD GRAVES.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.
THE committee of Charles county have empowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

R. T. MOORE.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.
ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given, as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the payment of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

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General BURG

MY DEAR S

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1775.

The following is a copy of a letter from General LEE to General BURGONE, upon his arrival in Boston.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR,

WHEN I have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boston, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I shall not delay a single instant addressing myself to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendship I have long and sincerely professed for you; a friendship to which you have the strongest claims from the first moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received so many testimonies of esteem and affection; there is no man whose esteem and affection could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I intreat and conjure you therefore, my dear sir, to impute these lines not to a petulant ita of scribbling, but to the most unfeigned solicitude for the future tranquillity of your mind, and for your reputation. I sincerely lament the insatiation of the times, when men of such a stamp as Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Howe can be seduced into so impious and nefarious a service by the artifice of a wicked and insidious court and cabinet. You, sir, must be sensible that these epithets are not unjustly severe. You have yourself experienced the wickedness and treachery of this court and cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own select committee, and the treatment yourself as president received from these abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black business of St. Vincent's, by an opposition to which you acquired the highest and most deserved honour. I shall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own consent, as I am afraid, from what I have seen of your speeches, that you have already formed your creed on this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been established by a thousand statutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Englishman to exert his utmost to divert parliament of this right, as it must inevitably work the subversion of the whole empire. The malady under which the state labours is indisputably derived from the inadequate representation of the subject, and the vast pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of representation, is to insure and precipitate our destruction. To wish any addition can scarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the least spark of public virtue, and who is at the same time capable of feeling consequences the most immediate. I appeal, sir, to your own conscience, to your experience and knowledge of our court and parliament; and I request you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then answer with your usual integrity and frankness, whether, on the supposition America should be subject enough to submit to the terms imposed, you think a single guinea raised upon her would be applied to the purpose (as it is ostentatiously held out to deceive the people at home) of easing the mother country? or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract would be applied solely to heap up still further the enormous fund for corruption which the crown already possesses, and of which a most diabolical use is made. On these principles I say, sir, every good Englishman, abstracted of all regard for America, must oppose her being taxed by the British parliament; for my own part I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the spirit of liberty and the British constitution) can be produced in support of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a subject which has been so amply, and in my opinion so fully discussed. I find by a speech given as yours in the public papers, that it was by the king's positive command you embarked in this service. I am somewhat pleased that it is not an office of your own seeking, though, at the same time, I must confess that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he sees men of sense and integrity, (because of a certain profession) lay it down as a rule implicitly to obey the mandates of a court be they ever so flagitious. It furnishes, in my opinion, the best arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious essay, whereas I ought to confine myself to the main design and purpose of this letter, which is to guard you and your colleagues from those prejudices which the same miscreants, who have insatuated general Gage and still surround him, will labour to instil into you against a brave, loyal and most deserving people. The avenues of truth will be shut up to you. I assert, sir, that even general Gage will deceive you as he has deceived himself; I do not say he will do it designedly. I do not think him capable; but his mind is so totally poisoned, and his understanding so totally blinded by the society of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of discerning facts as manifest as the noon day sun. I assert, sir, that he is ignorant, that he has from the beginning been consummately ignorant of the principles, temper, disposition and force of the colonies. I assert, sir, that his letters to the ministry (at least such as the public have seen) are one continued issue of misrepresentation, injustice and tortured inferences from mistated facts. I affirm, sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himself of the truth; that he has never conversed with a man who has had the courage or honesty to tell him the truth. I am apprehensive that you and your colleagues may fall into the same trap, and it is the apprehension that you may be inconsiderately hurried by the vigour and activity you possess into measures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot possibly

serve the cause of those who sent you, that has prompted me to address these lines to you. I most devoutly wish, that your industry, valour, and military talents, may be reserved for a more honourable and virtuous service, against the natural enemies of your country, (to whom our court are so basely complacent) and not be wasted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretched state of servitude, the most meritorious part of your fellow-subjects. I say, Sir, that any attempts to accomplish this purpose must be ineffectual. You cannot possibly succeed. No man is better acquainted with the state of this continent than myself. I have ran through almost the whole colonies, from the north to the south, and from the south to north. I have conversed with all orders of men, from the first estated gentlemen to the lowest planters and farmers, and can assure you, that the same spirit animates the whole. Not less than an 150,000 gentlemen, yeomen, and farmers, are now in arms, determined to preserve their liberties or perish. As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly false to deserve a serious refutation. I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded. I served several campaigns in America the last war, and cannot recollect a single instance of ill behaviour in the provinces, where the regulars acquitted themselves well. Indeed we well remember some instances of the reverse, particularly where the late col. Grant, (he who lately pledged himself for the general cowardice of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was saved from destruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such preposterous arguments are only proper for the Rigby's and Sandwich's, from whose mouths never issued, and to whose breasts, truth and decency are utter strangers. You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to General Howe, to whom I could wish it should be considered in some measure addressed, as well as to yourself. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the highest love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connections, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendship, not only as a pleasure, but as an ornament; I flattered myself that I had obtained it. Gracious God! is it possible that Mr. Howe should be prevailed upon to accept of such an office! That the brother of him, to whose memory the much injured people of Boston erected a monument, should be employed as one of the instruments of their destruction! But the fashion of the times it seems is such, as renders it impossible that he should avoid it. The commands of our most gracious sovereign, are to cancel all moral obligations, to sanctify every action, even those that the satrap of an eastern despot would start at. I shall now beg leave to say a few words with respect to myself and the part I act. I was bred up from my infancy in the highest veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have seen of courts and princes convinces me that power cannot be lodged in worse hands than in theirs; and of all courts I am persuaded that ours is the most corrupt and hostile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act since the present accession evinces it) to abolish even the shadow of liberty from amongst us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Bostonians, or of the other provinces which constituted their crimes. But it is the noble spirit of liberty manifestly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of ministerial and royal vengeance. Had they been notoriously of another disposition, had they been *homines ad servitutinem paratos*, they might have made as free with the property of the East-India company as the felonious North himself with impunity. But the lords of St. James's and their mercenaries of St. Stephen's will know, that as long as the free spirit of this great continent remains unsubdued, the progress they can make in their scheme of universal despotism, will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war against America. In short, this is the last asylum of persecuted liberty. Were should the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail, that bright goddess must fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind. These, Sir, are my principles; This is my persuasion, and consequently I am determined to act. I have now, sir, only to entreat, that whatever measures you pursue, whether those which your real friends (myself amongst them) would wish, or unfortunately those which our accursed misrulers shall dictate, you will still believe me to be personally, with the greatest sincerity and affection,

Yours, &c.

C. LEE.

L O N D O N, May 8.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new construction, so light as to be carried by a man on horseback, and which carry balls from 4 to 7 pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms, were shipped from the tower, in the course of the last week, for the use of the troops in America.

Lord Effingham being ordered to join his regiment in America, has asked the king's leave of absence, and if that cannot be granted, that he may be permitted to retire from the army; several messages have pait on the occasion, but nothing is decided at present. As an officer of Lord Effingham's approved spirit, refusing so base a service as that of attempting to deprive his fellow-subjects of their liberty, cannot fail to operate greatly with other military gentlemen, when they reflect how contrary to the ends of their original engagements they are now to be employed by a tory administration; it has thrown the Scottish junto into a disagreeable dilemma.

Lord Effingham was a volunteer against the Turks, and has been a constant protector against the tyrannical measures now carrying on by Bute and his infernal adherents, therefore there can be no doubt but his lordship's declining so infamous a business proceeds from such motives as do honour to a soldier and a patriot.

May 13. It is said, if Lord Effingham is obliged to resign his commission in the army, he will immediately embark for New-England, to be a spectator to the business now going forward there.

May 20. Thursday night an express arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th inst. at Zell, of a fever, aged 23 years and 10 months. She was born the 22d of July, 1751.

H O U S E of L O R D S, May 19.

The Duke of Manchester presented a paper entitled, a memorial from the house of assembly of New-York, and moved that the same might be read. A matter of order was now started, whether it would be regular to receive the said memorial, as his Grace had not stated the contents, and declined to do so farther than reading the title and the prayer, desiring the repeal of certain acts of parliament, and praying redress. Lords Townsend, Buckingham, and Denbigh objected to it on several other grounds, particularly to the very title memorial, which they contended was improper, and expressive of disrespect towards the house, and a disclaiming of its legislative authority. Lord Sandwich spoke fully to the regularity and mode of proceeding, and moved an amendment, by adding after the word "memorial," the contents whereof having not been opened. The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; for he insisted, that part at least of the contents had been opened, and moved an amendment to the last amendment, by adding the concluding words of the memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Manchester. This gave another turn to the debate, and Lord Gower insisted, as his Grace had refused, though often pressed to make known the contents, his lordship moved another amendment to the question so amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate arose about the manner of getting rid of the several amendments, and coming back to the main question, that the said memorial be now read, in which the lords Mansfield, Camden, Shelburne, Weymouth, Dudley, Dartmouth, and Marchmont spoke. At length, after four hours and a half continual altercation, doubt, and uncertainty, the question was put on the motion, as amended by Lord Sandwich, which was carried in the negative without a division; and the question on the original motion, "that said memorial be now read" being put, there appeared, contents 19, proxies, 6, non-contents, 60, proxies, 10. So the memorial was rejected by a majority of almost three to one.

Yesterday a petition from the protestant inhabitants of Quebec was presented to the house of commons by Sir Geo. Saville. This occasioned a warm debate, in which Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Adam Drummond, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Turner, Col. Barre, and Mr. Burke were speakers. At half after ten the question (which during the course of the debates had been frequently called for) was put, when the house divided; the numbers were, for the motion, 86, against it 174.

May 23. It is said that on Thursday his Majesty will go to the house of peers, and close the present session with a speech from the throne.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 26.

I N C O N G R E S S, July 4, 1775.

Resolved, that the two acts passed in the first session of the present parliament, the one entitled "An act to restrain the trade and commerce of the province of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire, and the colonies Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantations in North America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other intitled, "An act to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations," are unconstitutional, oppressive, and cruel, and that the commercial opposition of these colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the association of the last congress, ought to be made against these until they are repealed.

A true copy from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 3, 1775.

"Another of the transports is arrived at the Hook, which is nearly all that was expected. The pilot tells me that there is a general dissatisfaction among the troops, who thought they were to lay here in peace. One of the ships made Long-Island, sent a boat, a subaltern, two privates and two seamen on shore, to know where they were, but they d'd not think proper to return to the ship.

"Capt. Smith from Newfoundland acquaints, that they have not three weeks provisions there, and are at their wits end to know what to do. They have dispatched several vessels to England, and many more people than their complement on board for fear of starving.

"The brig Chester has goods on board for Georgia, they put their passengers on board a pilot boat, and sent them up here last Saturday. On examining the bag-

page, one chap had some goods, which the committee sent immediately back with the person who owned them. He belongs to Maryland, and intended to steal a march, but must now go to Georgia."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, June 22.
"Since my last, respecting the battle of Charles-town, several other accounts of that affair have transpired out of Bolton, none of which make the loss of the ministerial troops in killed and wounded, to be less than 3000; but yesterday two persons brought out the most particular accounts, which are these: that they had 30 officers, from ensigns and upwards, killed in the field; 54 others wounded, some of them mortally; and that in the whole, they had 14 or 1500 killed and wounded; that 5 or 600 at least of these were wounded, many of whom died before they were brought to their hospitals: this is certain, that they have turned out the poor from the work house and alms-house, and conducted them over the lines into Roxbury, in order to make room for their wounded men. These people give us similar accounts, and say, that the night after the battle, was the most shocking conceivable, the wounded being in the utmost distress, not having surgeons sufficient to take timely care of them."

"As to our loss, we do not know of more than 40 or 50 killed, 23 prisoners, and about 100 to 120 wounded: this is all, excepting some particulars of less importance, yet come to hand. The enemy are, about three-fourths of the whole, encamped at Charles-town; and it is said that general Howe says, that he intends to go into Bolton, by way of Cambridge and Roxbury. Major Pitcairn is dead, major Sheriff at the point of death, one col. Williams is also said to be among the dead; and some say that one of the general officers is also dead, but the two last mentioned are uncertain."

WILLIAMSBURG, July 1.

We hear from York, that Lord Dunmore in the Fowey, and his lady and family on board the Magdalen, sailed from that place last Thursday morning. It is said the Magdalen will proceed to England, and that the Fowey is to return to York-town with the governor, after having conveyed the schooner as far as the capes.

ANNAPOLIS, July 13.

THE delegates for this province, have appointed a meeting of the provincial convention, on Wednesday the 26th day of this inst at the city of Annapolis.—At which time and place the deputies for the several counties are requested to attend.

At a meeting of the committee of Charles county, in Port-Tobacco town, on Wednesday the 21st day of June, 1775.

Capt. JOHN DENT, chairman,
And JOHN GWINN, clerk.

ON receiving a letter from the committee of correspondence for Prince George's county, relating to a tomb-stone which was sent round from Patowmack to Benedict, by John Baynes, and which it appears was imported contrary to the continental association, in the ship Mary and Anne, Capt. Bell, *Resolved*, that the said stone be broke to pieces, and that Messrs. Joseph Anderson and Robert Young be wrote to by the clerk to see the same executed, and that this resolve be published.

Signed by order,

J. GWINN, clerk.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT is impossible for a base and degenerate mind to form a just idea of honour or honesty: the grovelling wretch, whose narrow contracted soul sits intensely brooding over his own concerns, and who has been taught, from his very cradle, that whatsoever tended to promote, "so as to escape suspicion," his own interest, was honest, is surely a stranger to virtue, and can never be intitled to the confidence of the people. Mr. Stephenson has, just as I expected, been exceeding artful, insinuating, scurrilous, and abusive; but, notwithstanding that little frivolous most obsequious juggler, who is the very creature of dissimulation, has endeavoured to captivate the public in his favour by crafty misrepresentation, tricks always practised by the smooth tongued fawning sycophant, in order to hide a hollow, or disguise an unfeeling heart, yet, by a plain narrative of facts, after I am indulged with a hearing, I make no doubt, I feel an inward certainty, of standing fair in the good opinion of every gentleman. And as to your agent and *factor*, hirelings who can adopt a different deportment just as their interest may vary, and who are too condescending to entertain any opinion of their own, but unjust enough to pronounce implicitly the sentence dictated by their master, I do not hope to convince their *understandings*; I do not expect to work miracles, or to reverse the immutable course of nature.

I am accused, by Mr. Stephenson, of acting from principles of malice; I disclaim so unworthy a motive—Malice against a tiny dwarf would be dull indeed!—When the letter which I published in this Gazette, No. 1554, a letter which shews the depravity of human nature; and as Mr. Stephenson has very truly (for I will give him his due) observed, a letter "that reflects dishonour" upon the very name of London merchant, came into my possession; I was clearly persuaded that he who wrote it would do a worse act, could it be done in the dark, I therefore conceived it my duty, my indispensable duty, to make my friends and neighbours acquainted with it, and though, perhaps, the sentiment may seem new, and appear a paradox to those "whose head and hands" are full of plots and schemes that tend to deceive, yet I think myself justifiable; for, if I had concealed the treachery, I should most certainly been chargeable to them for the loss of an account, or any other *natural* deception from that quarter. This is not the first time that Mr. Stephenson commenced tobacco merchant, some years ago he took up the *commission* business for one season only; his behaviour on that occasion is still recent in all our memories; in 1773 he set up the business again; soon in May, 1774, we were taught to believe, that the tobacco was "all sold and well, higher than Johnson's," and that the accounts sales would come out in Liddle; that ship did not arrive until the first of July, and then part of the accounts only was made out, others could not then quite convey.

* See the pamphlet.

† Thank heaven the author was not of this country born.

niently be delivered; the planters suspecting another *Amsterdam* voyage, began to be a little uneasy, and, in order to dupe them, it was judged by the *junta* most advisable to have a list of the prices—circular letters were accordingly wrote, informing the planters, that a list of the prices by some packet, was just then come to hand; it was then, and not till then, that Mrs. Wells got her letter, and if that matter was as Mr. Stephenson relates it, how comes it he was not as *gentle* to Mr. Brashears? the particulars of which we beg leave to recite, for the further information of the reader: While Mr. Brashears was at Queen-Anne warehouse, inspecting his tobacco, one of those circular letters was delivered him, requesting that he would not be uneasy that his account sales had not come to hand, and informing that they had got a list, and that his tobacco cleared £. 29 9 9; he did not chuse to consign it that way again, and ordered it to another house; in a few days afterward he received fresh information, that the former was a *mistake*, and that his tobacco only cleared £. 29 9 9, by which it appears that a mistake of two for three in figures was not *unnatural* neither. Mr. Stephenson says he never saw Mr. Burgess's account. Do you believe him, I would ask? I say, if it is not impertinent, I would be glad to know how Mr. Parkinson saw it? Do the planters accounts sales from that house come OPEN to the agent, when the *worthy* partner is in the country? and does that agent examine every man's account with the list before he delivers it? or was he suspicious that Mr. Burgess's account would not agree, and was therefore particular with that only? Now, reader, are you not clear that the agent had nothing to do with the matter until he was set on by Mr. Stephenson? Attend to his own words: "You will excuse my putting you upon this business;" and for fear the virtuous agent might have made a stand, he reasons with him, "assures him a *mistake* of three for five in figures was not *unnatural*"; apologises—and tells him that he would do it himself was there a possibility of his being present. What degree of credit is to be paid to Mr. Stephenson's invention, as to Mr. Burgess's account, I leave to the candid reader; and, in regard to Mrs. Wells's account, I can assure the public that it never came to hand, but this matter is pinned upon the credit of the *factor*. There has been men who would not hesitate to lend their names to give a sanction to a falsehood, in order to screen their masters from infamy; whether this was the case in the present affair, or not, I will most cheerfully submit to the candid reader, after making the following remarks:—The list did not come with the first accounts, but as I observed before, and as Mr. Stephenson has confessed, was produced in order to satisfy the clamours of those whose accounts was kept back; the *factor* knew nothing of the letter Mr. Stephenson wrote Mr. Parkinson, until I published it, for he was but a new hand, and they did not chuse to let him so deeply into secrets; how then was it possible for the *factor* to know whether the said letter of instructions was wrote before or after the list was produced, for take notice we do not read one word about the list in that letter; but before I quit the subject, I would ask Mr. *factor*, if he certainly knew that Mrs. Wells's account was not so great as he had made her believe, why did he, whenever the merchants account sales was talked of, always mention Mrs. Wells's account as a good sale? did he not do it in order to induce the planters to ship? Was you not always dinging Mrs. Wells's account in our ears? is this the method you take to deceive, not only Mrs. Wells, but us all? Now, Mr. *factor*, after you have confessed, openly confessed, the deception you made use of last summer, with what FACE can you expect the confidence of mankind? Upon the whole, I believe, when Mr. Stephenson's flimsy patched up defence comes to be examined, it will appear to be a legerdemain trick, and the author deserves his head broke for having performed it so illy.

I desire, Mr. Stephenson, you will be explicit, and let me know what you mean when you say, "that accounts for it, which I did not advert to at the first glance,"—and this blank is left to be filled up according to the good or ill disposition of the reader. Now, Sir, I call on you to publish what it was you so readily admitted, and I challenge you to point out one single instance wherein I have acted ungenerous, or where I did not most punctually comply with my agreement: either do this, or you must be considered as a most vile slanderer, who has invented a most infamous falsehood, in order to accomplish your base deceptions. Know, reader, I have not the honour to be either agent, or *factor*, I am only a planter, and divide my consignments this year between two houses; but perhaps that is done in order that I may receive a share of the *commissions* from both, and they, in conjunction, intend to demolish Mr. Stephenson quite.—Pray, Mr. Stephenson, to what purpose have you lugged in Mr. M. was it you, or I, that hunted him down last summer?—But that was one of your *fine* strokes, Daniel, a piece of artifice to *curry favour*, and draw on the resentment of gentlemen who I am very sure will, as well as every other, condemn the letter as much as they despise the mean, contemptible author. But the truth is, you published all that hotch-potch in the last week's paper, in order to confound matters, and, if possible, amule the attention of the planters from your very honourable and innocent letter, the offspring of your own brain (for you shall have all the merit of it) and you took this method, in preference to the one you fell on some little time ago, to get clear of the pamphlet, FATHER it on some one else:—But remember you ought not to have spoken so ill of the dead.

WALTER BOWIE.

The committee of observation for Talbot county desire you to publish the following piece of intelligence.

ON Monday the 26th of June, the ship *Johnston*, Capt. Jones, from and belonging to Mr. James Gildart of Liverpool, was spoke with in Chesapeake Bay by Capt. Harding of the schooner *Endavour*, when Capt. Jones informed Capt. Harding that he was from Liverpool, and had on board a quantity of salt. Capt. Jones being asked whether he had any thing more than salt on board, answered, yes, he had a few dry goods. On being further asked how Mr. Gildart, (who was well apprized of the association) would venture to send such articles to America? Capt. Jones replied, that three generals and 20,000 soldiers had been ordered to America, some time before the above goods were shipped, and that it was not doubted but that all would be quiet by the time he should arrive.

Capt. Jones enquired of Capt. Harding, whether he thought he could land his salt and goods in Georgia, but the next day came with the ship into the eastern bay, landed some servants he had on board, and soon after steered down the bay.

The public are cautioned to be upon the watch, and lock out for the ship *Johnston*, as there is reason to suspect she is still hovering in some part of the bay, and will attempt to land her goods if she can find a convenient opportunity, notwithstanding the captain's enquiry whether it were practicable to land them in Georgia.

At a meeting of the committee of observation for Talbot county, on Friday the 7th July, 1775.

James Loyd Chamberlaine, Esq; in the chair.

MESSRS. Thomas Harrison, William Hamilton, Richard Skinner, and Hugh Rice, four of the gentlemen deputed to go on board the ship *Johnston*, and examine her papers and log book, appear and report, That on notice from Mr. James Braddock, agent and factor for Messrs. James Gildart and John Gawith and Co. of Liverpool, merchants, in the night of the 27th of June last, they did, in the morning of the 28th, get on board the said ship *Johnston*, then laying in the western bay, waiting the return of her boat sent for the said deputation, and did examine her manifest, cockpit, and log-book, by which they found that she had on board salt, fourteen convicts, two indentured servants, and dry goods, as in the annexed schedule, said by Mr. Braddock to be shipped by Mr. James Gildart, on account of the above mentioned Gildart and Gawith, and did give orders for her immediate return, permitting her, however, to lay at Hampton road, in Virginia, to take in a recruit of bread and water. They further report, that Mr. Braddock applied to them for leave to land the convicts and servants; to which they replied, That they could see nothing in the proceedings of the congress relative to convicts or servants, and therefore could give no directions with regard to their being landed, but told him, if he chose to do it, it must be at his own risk; on which Mr. Braddock did land the said convicts and servants, when they (the deputation) came on shore, alleging, in his justification, that servants had been a few days before landed at Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, and were then advertised for sale. They further say, That they charged Capt. Jones, of the said ship *Johnston*, to return immediately to the port of Liverpool, without breaking bulk, which he the said captain assured them he would do, and when they left him, he stood down the bay. The deputation also say, That Mr. Braddock, in their hearing, told the said captain he must proceed immediately, on his return as aforesaid. One of the deputation further saith, he overheard the captain, in private conversation with Mr. Braddock, remonstrate that he could not land the salt at Liverpool; to which Mr. Braddock replied, they might do as they would with it, but that he (the captain) must immediately carry it back to the place from whence it came.

It is the unanimous opinion of this committee, That the said Messrs. James Gildart, and John Gawith, by sending the said goods to be landed in America, have been guilty of a breach of the fifth resolve of the American association, viz. "That if any merchant, residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares, or merchandise, for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public, and on the same being so done, we will not thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchants."

Resolved, therefore, for ourselves and our constituents, that we will from henceforth break off all commercial connexion with the said Messrs. James Gildart and John Gawith, and each of them, their and each of their agents, factors, and store-keepers.

Resolved also, That, agreeable to a determination of the provincial convention, in December last, no gentleman of the law ought henceforward to bring or prosecute any suit whatever, for the said Messrs. James Gildart and John Gawith, or for either of them, their or either of their agents, factors, managers, or storekeepers, as such.

The proceedings of the several provincial conventions were read, and unanimously approved of.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this day be immediately made public, and printed in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed per order,
JOHN BRACCO, clerk, pro temp.

A schedule of the goods on board the ship *Johnston*, Capt. Jones, taken June 28, 1775.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| No. 1 | Bale 10 ps. of Kendal cottons. |
| 2 | Doitto Doitto |
| 3 | Cask nails, 46 m 8d. 10 m 6d. |
| 4 | Doitto ditto 20 m 10d. 10 m pump. |
| 5 | Doitto ditto 20 m 20d. |
| 6 | Doitto ditto 10 m: 30d. scupper ditto 10 m: |
| 7 | Cask of hats 4 1/2 dozen. |
| 8 | Chest containing 16 pieces of check linen, half a dozen bed bunts, and 14 dozen check handkerchiefs. |
| 9 | Doitto 4 pieces of sheeting. |
| 10 | Bale 6 pieces of osabrigs. |
| 11 | Doitto 6 pieces ditto. |
| 12 | Doitto 6 pieces ditto. |
| 13 | Chest qty. 32 pieces Irish linen. |
| 14 | Doitto of haberdashery qty. 36 lb. pins, 3 dozen Ivory combs, 5 dozen horn combs, 4 lb. ounce thread. |
| | 50 crates of Virginia ware. |
| | 4 crates stone bottles. |
| 15 | Slops qty. ja. kets, shirts, and trousers. 12,400 bushels salt. |
| | 14 men and women convicts. |
| | 2 indentured servants. |

True copy, per

JOHN BRACCO, clerk, pro temp.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Brig Escape, Robert Callow, Milford.
Ship Isabella, James Thomas, Bristol.
Schooner Hannah, Nathaniel Bosworth, Antigua.
Ship Star and Garter, Thomas Henfon, Exeter.
Schooner Mulberry, Alexander Caldcleugh, Virginia.
Sloop Betsey, Lewis Jones, Virginia.
Schooner Friends Adventure, John Fulford, Barbados.
Brig Friendship, John Martin, Bermuda.

Schooner Elizabeth, N
Schooner Swallow, Joh
Brig Molly, William

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AN Essay on the
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C L E A R E D.

Schooner Elizabeth, Nathaniel Cook, Antigua.
Schooner Swallow, John Lovett, Antigua.
Brig Molly, William White, Bristol.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,

And to be sold at the Printing-office, and at the Loan-office, price 2s. 6d.

AN Essay on the Culture and Management of Hemp, more particularly for the purpose of making coarse Linens.

BY A FARMER.

WHEREAS divers persons trading in small vessels up and down the several rivers of this province, have of late frequently come into the rivers in this county, with dry goods, coffee, molasses, and other articles which are prohibited from being imported into this country since the first day of December last, and which, they say, were purchased by them at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places in the country, without proper certificates from the merchants they respectively purchased of, that the same goods and merchandizes were imported before the said first day of December; which has put the committee of this county to great trouble and inconvenience, in taking possession of and storing such goods till proper certificates were obtained respecting the same; and has occasioned frequent murmurs of those persons who were thus prevented, by their own negligence, from disposing of their merchandize, under pretence that they did not think such certificates would be required for goods which were purchased in the country: the committee of the said county desirous to prevent any person in future, from falling into the same disagreeable predicament of having their goods detained till such time as they produce satisfactory vouchers of their merchandize being imported within the time limited by the continental congress, do hereby give notice to all persons whatsoever, that they will not permit or suffer any one to sell or dispose of any goods or merchandizes which may be brought into the said county, unless the person or persons to whom the same belong, can produce a certificate from the committee of the place where they purchased such goods, that the same were imported within the time limited as aforesaid.

Signed per order,
HENRY HALE, clk. com.

GENTLEMEN that have received subscription lists for the Pocket Assistant, are solicited to return them the first convenient opportunity, which will oblige their humble servant,
TMO. BALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition presented to the next general assembly of this province, by a number of the freeholders and taxable inhabitants of Queen Caroline parish, praying a division of the said parish, at the death of the present incumbent, and a church to be erected in the new parish.

THE laws of Maryland were left in the room for the committee of accounts, October convention, 1773. The owner may have them again, on paying the charge of this advertisement, and applying to the printer hereof.

ROBERT BUCHANAN proposing to leave the province in a few weeks, he requests all those who are indebted to James Buchanan, & co. for dealings with him, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against him, are desired to bring in their accounts.

Annapolis, July 11, 1775.

THE Fleetwood, a stout North country built ship, commanded by capt. Slicey, now in Potapscow river, will take tobacco to the address of Messrs. Woolbridge and Kelly, merchants of London, at seven pounds sterling per ton freight. Insurance will be made agreeable to order, and seven pounds ten shillings sterling per hhd. advanced to every shipper who may incline to draw immediately. These gentlemen who wish their tobacco to an early market, may have a good opportunity by this ship, as she will be ready to sail in two weeks.

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. Proper vessels will be provided to take tobacco from any warehouse, and convey it to the ship, without expence to the shipper.

HAVE remaining in my store about £. 1000 first cost of goods, among which are many low priced clothes, and other wovens very suitable for the Winter season. The whole will be sold together, or in parcels of 2 or £ 300 each, at a very low advance, for ready money, bills of exchange, or good crop tobacco.

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

T H R E E P O U N D S R E W A R D.

WENT away the first infant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Blude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a fore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a lawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver: had on and took with him two ofsnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of ofsnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swankin jacket with black buttons and bound with black serret, an old calico hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd. I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of lights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood could protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I see him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

To be sold at public sale, on Monday the 24th instant,

FOUR hundred acres of exceeding good level well timbered and watered land, lying within two miles of Baldwin's tavern, in Prince George's county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land, by applying to the subscriber near the said tavern.

JEREMIAH BELT.

To be sold at the house of Mr. Church's in Bladenburgh, on Tuesday the first of August, for bills of exchange, or current money,

THIRTEEN valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. The sale will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES MILLER.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Potapscow Neck, two convict servant men, on the 9th instant, supposed to cross Potapscow river over to Anne-Arundel county; Joseph Jub, an Englishman, about 35 years of age, talks broad, pitted with the small-pox, with whiskers on the side of his face, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: had on and took with him a brown furcoat, 2 Russia sheeting shirts, ofsnabrig trousers middling short, a pair of blue yarn stockings, pretty good shoes and buckles; took with him a country made kersey jacket, lined with white flannel, somewhat torn, the understands farming.

James Rice, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair: had on and took with him, a spotted swankin jacket, with sleeves, likewise an under jacket of white country spun dimity, a pair of leather breeches with a hole in the right knee, grey ribbed worsted stockings, a new pair of pumps, and a check shirt. Whoever apprehends the said servants, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall, if 10 miles off, receive 6 dollars; if 20 miles, 8 dollars; if 30 miles, 10 dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

PATRICK LYNCH.

To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Monday the 17th of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land more or less, adjoining Anne-Arundel manor, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of the tract called Turkey hill. The land is very good, a great part of it capable of being made into meadow, there are now some improvements; the whole will be shewed to those who may be inclined to become purchasers, on application to James Randall, who lives on the land. The sale will be in common currency, for ready money, though to make it the more convenient to the purchaser, bills of exchange if desired, will be received in payment at the then rate of exchange, by virtue of a deed in trust, from Thomas Crandell.

STEPHEN STEWARD,
KENZEY JOHNS.

St. Leonard's creek, Calvert county, June 10, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th of May, a lusty country-born negro man, called Benedict, about 32 years old, 6 feet high, very talkative, has a scar on his upper lip, and longer wool than usual: had on when he went away, a country cloth waistcoat and breeches, and an iron collar. Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers him to the subscriber at St. Leonard's creek, Thomas Johnson, jun. at Annapolis, or James Johnson, in Frederick county, shall receive eight dollars reward.

THO. JOHNSON, sen.

F O R S A L E;

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres, lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch-Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greatest part of the purchase money if required.

To be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 22d day of July next, at Pig-point, for ready money.

A NEGRO girl about 11 years old—she is sold by virtue of a deed in trust from William Carr, to

STEPHEN STEWARD.

B A D G E R,

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajezet over Kildaise course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gifford; and got lam'd at Epfom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Good grafs for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

LOST at Prince George's county court, on Wednesday the 29th instant, a large red Morocco pocket-book, in which was between three and four pounds in cash, and sundry papers belonging to Capt. Robert Etherington, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it with the papers to the subscriber in Upper-Marlborough, shall be welcome to the money that was in it, and a reward besides of twenty shillings current money, and no questions asked.

RALPH FORSTER.

A white woman to be sold for her prison fees, that is an exceeding good spinner and knitter.

Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaways, the four following persons, to wit, James M'Gloin, he is a middle size man, brown swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue waistcoat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwicken, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and calmer breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair, they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Furly, who belongs to Samuel Douglass, in Frederiek county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to

WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

Calvert county, May 1, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, a likely well made negro man, named Mial, formerly the property of Mr. Young Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very black complexion, shews his teeth much when he talks, is generally very compliant, very sensible, has been used to go by water, and possibly may try to pass for a free man: had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket with a small red under one, cotton trousers made sailor fashion and much tarred, but as he has been gone some time, it is probable he may have changed his cloaths—I have heard he proposed going towards Alexandria in Virginia. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive twenty dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, paid by

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.

F O R S A L E,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling-house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Loudoun county, in the colony of Virginia, on Monday the 10th of April, a servant fellow named Thomas Birrel, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a well made thick set fellow, he hath a brown skin and black hair, and a kind of dark eyes, and very talkative, and speaks somewhat broad, he was born in the north of England, and hath lost some of his fore teeth: he had on when he went away, a light kersey coat, and a blue broad cloth jacket; his breeches was black everlasting; a castor hat about half worn, and he had with him a very good country made pair of shoes, and grey stockings, and a large pair of brass buckles; he carried away with him an old blue furcoat, with a large patch of tar on the back. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall be paid five pounds, and reasonable charges by me.

ABRAHAM WARFORD.

Smith's creek, St. Mary's county, June 9, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 8th of May last, a yellow negro boy named Charles, about 15 years of age, spare made, with small legs, and large fore teeth; had on when he went away, a black and white striped country cloth jacket, blue stocking breeches, ofsnabrig shirt, and fantail hat. Whoever takes up the said boy and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall be paid three dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE COOK.

To be sold at the city of Annapolis,

SIX very handsome imported bay coach mares, all of the hunting breed, and allowed by judges to be as fine as any, if not the finest mares upon this continent. It is needless to say more of them, as they are well known, than that they match well, are steady in harness, and are all perfectly sound. Two of them are aged—two others are 6 years old, and the other two 5 years old. £ 150 sterling was offered last year by a gentleman in Jersey, who is reckoned a good judge of horses, for the oldest pair; but the whole set is now offered for £ 350 sterling, and £ 35 sterling currency paid for covering them, by governor Eden's famous imported horse Badger, by whom they are all supposed to be in foal.

Badger will also be sold, now the season is over, for two hundred and fifty guineas—which, in good hands, he would clear next season.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Smith.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinfon, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased.

I N C H A N C E R Y.

WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinfon, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinfon; they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid.

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, register.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.
WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 polts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 1/2 feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees. 17 tf

Baltimore county, Patapisc Neck, April 3, 1775.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expenses, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.
 To be sold by the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a TRACT of land lying in Prince George's county, on Cat-tail Branch, called Wallingsford's Purchase, containing one hundred and forty-two acres of good kind land, about three or four miles below Bladenburgh. Any person who wants to purchase, may be satisfied by applying to

JAMES WALLINGSFORD.
 Talbot county, June 13, 1775.

To be rented, and may be entered upon immediately,

THE dwelling-house, kitchen, storehouse, milk-house, smock-house and stable, together with a large garden well paled in, and about half an acre of ground adjoining thereto, situated in Kingstown, on Choptank river, where there has been a public wharf, warehouse, and a store kept for upwards of 40 years last past. Any person inclinable to rent the same, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to Mr. Samuel Thomas, or the subscriber. At same place I have on hand about three hundred pounds cost of goods, which I will lump off exceeding low for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco. w 6

EDWARD PARKINSON.

Baltimore, June 17, 1775.

To be chartered to any part of Europe, **THE** ship Fanny, burthen about 450 hhd. of tobacco, or 14 thousand bushels of grain; also the brig Hector, burthen about 300 hhd. or 8 thousand bushels of grain. For particulars, apply to

ASHBURNER and PLACE

Hunting-town, June 14, 1775

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, in cash, or tobacco, as no further indulgences will be given. ALEXANDER OGG.

N. B. The subscriber as usual, keeps good entertainment for man and horse, at Prince Frederick court-house. 3 w 6

To be rented for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next November,

THE houses and ferry opposite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining improved plantation; the land whereof is, in general good, with a large quantity of valuable meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so with the rising importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit either for a tavern, or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting one new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is, therefore, proposed, that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary, for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms, apply to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Boucher, or Mr. John Addison near the premises. 5 tf

Annapolis, May 2, 1775.

THE judges of the Land-office having informed his excellency the governor, that there are many old certificates lying in their office unpresented; his excellency therefore thought fit to direct them to give public notice to those concerned, that unless they come and sue out their grants within four months from the date hereof, the first applier after that time shall have the pre-emption. 1

Signed per order, DAVID STEUART, clk.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Reverdy Ghiselin, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased; are earnestly requested to make as speedy payment as possible, that the subscriber may be enabled to discharge the debts due from said estate, an account of which is desired from those to whom they are due, by

MARY GHISELIN, executrix.
 N. B. I have a convenient back building to let, with or without a piece of ground for a garden. 6 w

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and thirteen acres of land, lying on Seneca, in Frederick county; this land consists of several different tracts but are adjoining each other, and lays well, with great plenty of good timber, and the main stream of Seneca creek runs through great part of it. There is on this land a very good geared grist mill almost new, with bolting stones that goes by water, the mill can grind eight bushels of wheat into good flour in an hour, and is on a never failing stream of water. There also is on this land two small dwelling-houses, a new framed tobacco-house covered with shingles, fifty-two feet long, and twenty-four wide. There is about 60 acres of good land cleared and under good fence, more than 20 acres of meadow land now sowed in Timothy grass and oats which may be watered at all seasons of the year from the mill-dam: this land is distant about 22 miles from George-town on Patowmack, and about 18 from Frederick town. There is a crop pitched for three hands, which the purchaser may have with the land, and possession given him immediately. For title and terms, apply to

EDMUND JENNINGS.
 N. B. I will take young slaves for part of the purchase money. 4

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: had on an osnabrig shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars, JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off. 15

Wicomico creek, Somerset county, April 11, 1775.

BROKE jail in the night of Tuesday, or early on Wednesday morning the 15th instant, the three following men, committed for debt, viz. Isaac Green, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged 27 years: has had a sore on his left leg lately cured, the marks of which are evident to be seen, and has now a sore mouth, two of his fore teeth are very much decayed, is slim built, and stoops when he walks; pretends to several branches of business, such as shoemaking, carpenters work, tending of saw-mills, as also the farmer's business. As he is tolerable ingenious, and withal crafty, it is very probable he may have forged passes for himself and companions, and changed their names, as he writes a tolerable hand; lived about 18 months ago in Kent county, on Delaware, to which place it is probable he may be again gone: had on and carried with him, a pale blue mixed German serge coat, cut in the fashion, black velvet jacket with black glass buttons, white Russia drill breeches, grey country made worsted stockings, one pair of shoes just soled with large plated buckles, a castor hat half worn, as also two check and one white linen shirts, one pair of brown thread stockings, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a light coloured Wilton jacket that has been turned, and a pair of old green sagathy breeches, patched several places.

Levia Taylor, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged about 29 years; has had both his legs sore lately, stoops a little as he walks, (but not so much as Green) is fond of liquor and taking snuff, and apt to get drunk when in his power; is a tolerable good workman at his business though but slow, and served his time at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, to one Ready: had on and carried away with him, a coarse light blue broad cloth coat, patched on the sleeves with pieces of a lighter colour, a black and red spotted swanikin double breasted jacket with six white metal buttons, brown German serge breeches, grey worsted stockings, and turned pumps pretty much worn, with old pinchbeck buckles, a fan-tail bound castor hat, one white linen shirt, a pair of old Russia drill breeches, a pair of German serge breeches of a light colour, and a new sagathy coat blue colour.

Levi Harrison, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, of a fresh complexion, fair hair tied behind, is troubled with sore eyes, and aged about 23 or 24 years; he formerly lived at Salisbury, on Wicomico river, served his time at or near Snow-hill, where his relations mostly live, and is a remarkable good workman: had on and carried with him, a coarse brown broad cloth coat, jacket of a light colour, blue cloth breeches, worsted stockings, a pair of shoes pretty much worn, pinchbeck buckles, and a Philadelphia made castor hat, all pretty much worn; as also sundry more cloaths, and whether he carried his tools with him I know not, but is probable he did. Whoever secures the said runaways, or either of them in any of his majesty's jails, and contrives notice to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds if taken in the province, and if out six pounds reward, and all reasonable charges allowed if brought home, paid by

J. DASHIELL, sheriff. 6

RAN away yesterday from the Patuxent iron-works, a convict servant man, named Richard Suffolk, a tall spare made fellow, about 6 feet high, has a meagre countenance and a sickly look, and is about 25 years of age: he went off in his common working dress. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall receive if taken 10 miles from home, 20 shillings, if 20 miles, 30 shillings, and if 40 miles, or out of the province, 3 pounds, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.
 To be let, **THE** dwelling-house &c. where I now reside. JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis. 6

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

WENT off the 23d instant, from the subscriber's plantation, on Patapisc Neck, an English servant man, named Francis Barrett, 6 feet 1 inch high, round visage, fair complexion, light brown or sandy hair, which curls, hazel eyes, has a scar on his nose, and a mole on the right side of his chin, is slim made, and a little knock-kneed, a carpenter and sawyer by trade, though no workman at either, he has been a soldier: had on and took with him a new check shirt, one white ditto and stock, one pair of brown ribbed and a pair of white thread stockings, one pair of light blue worsted ditto, a pair of black grain shoes almost new, one pair of osnabrig trousers, with a hole on one knee, one white striped silk and cotton jacket, half worn, a pair of light brown thickset breeches, and a pair of copper knee buckles, two match coat blanket, he had also an iron collar on. It is suspected he has since taken a boat, 20 or 22 feet long, which has been lately trimmed, new bottomed, and nailed; the upper part is rivetted, her timber of Sassafras. Whoever takes up the said servant and boat, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall have the above reward; or three pounds for the servant, and 20 shillings for the boat, including what the law allows, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY. 4 w 4 X

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from Fort Frederick furnace, in Frederick county, Maryland, the three following English convict servant men, viz. John Taylor, ran away on the 2d day of April last, born in Worcester-shire, 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, by trade a blacksmith, a stout well set fellow, full faced, good complexion, light grey eyes, light short hair cut short before, a very impudent fellow: had on and took with him a brown cotton jacket, an Irish linen shirt, one osnabrig ditto, one old black silk handkerchief, one pair of old buckskin breeches patched between the thighs, one pair of German town hose, an old felt hat, one pair of country male shoes, one pair of old pumps, and a pair of pinchbeck buckles, and perhaps he may have more cloaths with him: he had on an iron collar, but may conceal it, or has got it off.

Robert Bees, and Thomas Greenwood, runaway the 14th day of May last, both born in Gloucestershire, and speak that dialect; Robert Bees is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, by trade a miner: had on and took with him a good felt hat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, Welsh cotton jacket dyed brown, a pair of very broad check trousers, a good pair of shoes, with white metal buckles.

Thomas Greenwood, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, swarthy complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, he is a farmer and waggoner: had on an indifferent felt hat, osnabrig shirt and crocus trousers, a Welch cotton jacket, good pair of shoes, with yellow metal carved buckles. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them, so as the subscriber may get them again, if 20 miles from home, forty shillings for each; if 40 miles, four pounds; and if 50 miles, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS JACQUES. 4

Just opened, and to be sold by the subscribers, at the store, on the head of the dock.

A NEAT assortment of stamp cottons and calicoes—a few pieces of neat bed-furniture—a good assortment of three quarter and yard wide Irish linens, from 1s. to 3s. 6d.;—yard and half quarter Irish and Russia sheetings—German dowlas—a few pieces of osnabrig, and Welch cottons—a large assortment of mens neat made shoes—seine twine.

They have also for sale, a large assortment of clothing—English double and single refined loaf sugar—Chester and double Gloucester cheese—a few groce of porter, and port wine—a few quarter casks of old Madeira and Lisbon wine—old spirits, and rum by the hoghead, quarter cask, or gallon—molasses—Muscovado sugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.
 N. B. Have likewise for sale, excellent country made beer, in quarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. It is much superior to any ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of the common smoky taste. 10 X

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

BROKE Somerset county jail on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning the 13th instant, a negro fellow, who was committed for felony by the name of Harry, and says he belongs to William Perry of Talbot county, aged 35 years or thereabouts; he is a luffy well set fellow, 6 feet high, or thereabouts; may not being acquainted with his cloaths, shall not undertake to describe them. Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid negro fellow in any of his majesty's jails, shall receive the above reward if taken in this county, if out of the county three pounds, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by

J. DASHIELL, sheriff. 6

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his stores in Annapolis, and Baltimore, **BARBADOS** and Grenada rum, fine old spirit, 22 1/2 Muscovado sugar. 4 X WILLIAM POTTE.

TO be sold by the subscribers, a valuable tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George-town, containing 300 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under good fence; possession will be given the purchaser the first of September next. Any person desirous to purchase, may see the land by applying to Mr. Simon Nickolls, near the premises. DAVID CRAWFORD, WILL DEAKINS, junr. 4

TO BE SOLD.
A PAIR of very fine chariot gellings, full 15 hands high. Enquire at Mr. Browns, at Annapolis. 4

M A

A declaration by the re of North-America, n ladelphia, setting for taking up arms.

I F it was possible son to believe, tence intended, absolute proper over others, ma and widom, as the never rightfully refi sive, the inhabitants quire from the parli dence, that this dres granted to that body creator, principles common sense, must the subject, that gov the welfare of mank for the attainment Great-Britain, hov passion for a power they know to be p stitution of that ki any mode of conte truth, law, or rig attempted to effect enlaving these col rendered it necessa peal from reason to assembly may be, mited rule, to f kind, we esteem o pect to the rest of of our cause.

Our forefathers Britain, left their residence for civil of their blood, at the least charge to unceasing labour fected settlements of America, ther tions of barbarian with perfect legi from the crown, established betwe which they deriv of this union bec as to excite alon that the amazing navigation of th the minister who measures of Gre elared, that thes her enemies.---T pleased our sover From that fatal v pire began to fal from the summit had been advanc man, are at leng now shake it to nifty finding th quently defeated fortunate idea of then subduing h

These devoted state, as to pre the easy emolum uninterrupted to behaviour from tiful, zealous an so recently and nourable mann by parliament, innovations.--- pernicious pro them, have in cific specimen this power, as of acquiescence give and grant we have ever e our own propo tending the ju admiralty bey us of the accus by jury in cas suspending the interdicting al fundamentally charter, and d lenmly confin "murderers" from punishm vince, acquir America, a d and for quart of profound ment, that co offences, shal But why th By one statut right make EVER." W fo unlimited assume it is trol or infl of them exe an American

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1775.

A declaration by the representatives of the united colonies of North-America, now met in general congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms.

IF it was possible for men, who exercise their reason to believe, that the divine author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully resistible, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these colonies might at least require from the parliament of Great-Britain, some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest, where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deserting those attempts to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from reason to arms.—Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, left their native land, to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom. At the expense of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, unceasing labour and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians.—Societies or governments, veiled with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of the wealth, strength and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that these colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies.—Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our sovereign to make a change in his counsels. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the British empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions, that now shake it to its deepest foundations.—the new ministry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a hasty peace, and of then subduing her faithful friends.

These devoted colonies were judged to be in such a state, as to present victories without bloodshed, and all the easy emoluments of statuteable depredation.—The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honourable manner by his majesty, by the late king, and by parliament, could not save them from the meditated innovations.—Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and assuming a new power over them, have in the course of eleven years given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property; statutes have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty and vice admiralty beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury in cases affecting both life and property; for suspending the legislature of one of the colonies; for interfering all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter, and secured by acts of its own legislature solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of colonists from legal trial, and in effect, from punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a despotism dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. It has also been resolved in parliament, that colonists charged with committing certain offences, shall be transported to England to be tried.

But why should we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one statute it is declared, that parliament can "of right make laws to bind us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power? Not a single man of those who assume it is chosen by us; or is subject to our controul or influence: But on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such laws, and an American revenue, if not diverted from the essen-

sible purposes for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increase ours. We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us. We for ten years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with parliament in the most mild and decent language. But administration, sensible that we should regard these oppressive measures as freemen ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roused, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A congress of delegates from the united colonies was assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of last September. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the king, and also addressed our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourse with our fellow-subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth should supplant our attachment to liberty.—This, we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate step of the controversy: But subsequent events have shewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expressions against the colonies were inserted in his majesty's speech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his parliament, was huddled into both houses amongst a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The lords and commons in their address, in the month of February, said, that "a rebellion at that time actually existed within the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and that those concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his majesty's subjects in several of the other colonies; and therefore they besought his majesty, that he would take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature."—Soon after the commercial intercourse of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, several of them were intirely prohibited from the fisheries in the seas near their coasts, on which they always depended for their sustenance; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to general Gage.

Fruitless were all the intreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illustrious band of the most distinguished peers and commoners, who nobly and strenuously asserted the justice of our cause, to stay, or even to mitigate, the heedless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.—Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of London, of Bristol, and many other respectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an insidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxations where colony should bid against colony, all of them uninformed what ransom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us, at the point of the bayonet, the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial rapacity, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising in our own mode the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorseless victors to conquered enemies? In our circumstances to accept them would be to deserve them.

Soon after the intelligence of these proceedings arrived on this continent, general Gage, who, in the course of the last year, had taken possession of the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and still occupied it as a garrison, on the 19th day of April, sent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked assault on the inhabitants of the said province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of persons, some of whom were officers and soldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they set upon another party of the inhabitants of the same province, killing several and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people suddenly assembled to repel this cruel aggression. Hostilities thus commenced by the British troops, have been since prosecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.—The inhabitants of Boston being confined within that town by the general their governor, and having in order to procure their dismissal entered into a treaty with him, it was stipulated that the said inhabitants, having deposited their arms with their own magistrates, should have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even savage nations esteem sacred, the governor ordered the arms deposited as aforesaid, that they might be preserved for their owners, to be seized by a body of soldiers; detained the greatest part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their most valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are separated from their husbands, children from their parents, the aged and the sick from their relations and friends, who wish to attend and comfort them; and those who have been used to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable distress.

The general further emulating his ministerial masters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th of June, af-

ter venting the grossest falsehoods and calumnies against the good people of these colonies, proceeds to "declare them all either by name or description to be rebels and traitors, to supersede the course of the common law, and instead thereof to publish and order the use of the law martial."—His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charlestown, besides a considerable number of houses in other places; our ships and vessels are seized; the necessary supplies of provisions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmost power to spread destruction and devastation around him.

We have received certain advice that gov. Carleton, the governor of Canada, is instigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reason to apprehend, that schemes have been formed to excite domestic enemies against us. In brief a part of these colonies now feels, and all of them are sure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of administration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, sword, and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of chusing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers or resistance by force.—The latter is our choice, we have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery. Honour, justice, and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable. We gratefully acknowledge, as final instances of the divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy, until we were grown up to our present strength, had been previously exercised in warlike operations, and possessed of the means of defending ourselves. With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world declare, that exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved, to die freemen rather than to live slaves.

Let this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them, that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored.—Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them.—We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great Britain, and establishing independent states.—We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even suspicion of offence. They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than servitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial judge and ruler of the universe, we most devoutly implore his divine goodness to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of the congress,

J. HANCOCK, President.

CHAS. THOMSON, Secretary.

Attested,
Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

L O N D O N, May 26.

His majesty after giving the royal assent to eight public and nine private bills, made the following most gracious speech to both houses of parliament:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I cannot, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct during the course of this important session.

"You have maintained, with a firm and steady resolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdom; and you have, at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

"The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace; nothing, on my part, consistent with the maintenance

waiting to secure the public tranquillity.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbance in some of my colonies have obliged me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the exertions and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

"My lords, and gentlemen,

"I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for public order, and the same attachment to their true interests, which have in these times distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved subjects; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home and respected abroad."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command said;

"My lords, and gentlemen,

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 27th day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to the 27th day of July next."

CAMBRIDGE, June 29.

Since the battle of the 17th inst. a considerable body of the army have been employed in fortifying Prospect-Hill, Winter-Hill, and other eminences near Charlestown. The former, which is a very fine situation, and in a full view of the enemy on Bunker-Hill, is said to be now almost impregnable. The lines on Winter-Hill are carrying on with great vigour, and it is proposed, we are informed, to extend them to those on Prospect Hill. Similar works are carrying on at Roxbury: breast-works, within half a mile of the enemy's lines, have been thrown up across the main street in that town. On a very high hill, a little distance from the meeting-house, is erecting a strong fortification within cannon shot of Boston. The above works have been constructed to prevent any excursions the enemy might attempt to make into the country, previous to nearer approach than may be made for refusing that unfortunate capital out of the hands of its present unjust, tyrannical invaders.

One of our Indians, a few evenings ago, killed two of the enemy's centries, and wounded a third.

Last Monday night died of the wounds he received in the battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant col. Thomas Gardner, of this place.

The following is thought to contain a true account of the loss of the enemy, including those who died of their wounds; taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the killed at Charlestown the 17th of June, taken from an orderly sergeant in Boston.

Commission officers, 92. Sergeants, 102. Corporals, 100. Rank and file, &c. Total of killed, 1047. Wounded 445. Total of killed and wounded, 1492.

WATERTOWN, June 26.

By many persons of undoubted veracity, who were in Boston during the late battle at Charlestown, and were soon after in the field of action, we learn, that the enemy sustained a greater loss than was at first apprehended. The ministerial troops, about 5000 in number, were commanded by lord Howe, and by the most favourable accounts 1000 of them, amongst whom were 84 officers were killed and wounded; but their loss is generally believed to be much greater. The work house, arms-house, and manufactory house, and a number of private houses were improved for the wounded regulars, who were removing the whole of the night, and sabbath-day succeeding the battle. Major Pitcairn, and many other officers whom they highly esteemed, are dead. The Welch fusiliers were nearly all cut off, and one captain only remains alive of that regiment. The enemy retreated twice before they carried the entrenchments, which were the works of a night, and at best but imperfect. About 700 Americans fought the battle, the residue of the army from Cambridge not having recovered Bunker's-Hill timely enough to reinforce our brave men. The loss on our side is not yet ascertained, but at the most is supposed to be from 150 to 200 killed and wounded. Major-general WARREN, late president of the provincial congress, was amongst the slain, and was buried by his friends at Charlestown. Col. Parker, of Chelmsford, and twenty-seven private from different towns, are prisoners in Boston goal. The officers of the regulars acknowledge that they have dearly purchased the hill, and say that the rebels fought more like devils than men.

Since our last there have been about sixteen or twenty of the regulars killed at Charlestown guard, and we have lost two men.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The Mercury packet, captain Dillon, sailed last Sunday with the mail for Falmouth:—in the above vessel went passengers major general Haldimand, major Hutcheson, capt. Brehm, William Stark, Esq; of London, merchant, and Mr. Edward Smith, with his family.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Monday, July 3, 1775.

"The greatest civility and attention was paid to the generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on Sunday about noon. When they were within 20 miles of the camp, they received an express, that the Parliamentary troops had, on Saturday morning about six o'clock, begun a very heavy cannonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than two hours, without intermission, though with little or no loss on the side of the provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday about two o'clock, at the time of high water; this we had confirmed, and I believe was prevented by a heavy rain, which began at half past twelve, and continued till late at night. The generals have spent this whole day, in reviewing the

be 15,000 strong, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected; the regulars have been founding the shore this afternoon, and we are in some expectation of a visit at the next high water. Our men are all in good spirits, and with they may come out; the bell account we can get of the late engagement is, that the regulars lost more than 800 in the field, and 700 wounded.

"Among the slain are colonel Williams, major Pitcairn, and Major Sheriff, it remains a matter of doubt whether or not general Burgoyne is among the dead. This we are certain of, that general Howe commanded the first division of 1700, and general Burgoyne the second of 1500; and since the battle he has not been seen in Boston, 'tis given out that he is gone to England; the provincials had not more than 700 in the action: The Welch fusiliers, the best regiment in the English army, carried from the field no more than seventeen privates and one captain; it is also certain Gage lost 84 officers.

"Tuesday morning, 6 o'clock. Four-horses of Preston's regiment fell into the hands of our centries this morning, which was owing to the regulars calling in all their out centries, as they expected a general attack from the provincials, which, we suppose, was owing to our viewing all their lines yesterday evening; we went so near as to make them apprehensive we were reconnoitring in order to find some place fit to begin an attack. The loss of the provincials, as by the return made to general Washington this morning, is 138 killed, 301 wounded, and 7 missing."

THE TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, by their DELEGATES in CONGRESS, to the INHABITANTS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends, countrymen, and Brethren,

BY these, and by every other appellation, that may designate the ties, which bind us to each other, we entreat your serious attention to this our second attempt to prevent their dissolution. Remembrance of former friendships; pride in the glorious achievements of our common ancestors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preserved our mutual connection; but when that friendship is violated by the grossest injuries;—when the pride of ancestry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwise allied than as tyrants and slaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favour, or our freedom—can we hesitate about the choice; let the spirit of Britons determine.

In a former address, we asserted our rights, and stated the injuries we had then received. We hoped, that the mention of our wrongs, would have roused that honest indignation, which has slept too long for your honour, or the welfare of the empire. But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleasing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the ministry has been constantly exercised, in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

After the most valuable right of legislation was infringed, when the powers, assumed by your parliament, in which we are not represented, and from our local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented, rendered our property precarious; after being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the safety of our persons, and the preservation of our liberties; after being in many instances divested of those laws, which were transmitted to us by our common ancestors, and subjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auspices of Roman tyrants; after annulling those charters which encouraged our predecessors to brave death and danger in every shape, on unknown seas, in deserts unexplored, amidst barbarous and inhospitable nations! when, without the form of trial, without a public accusation whole colonies were condemned!—their trade destroyed; their inhabitants impoverished; when soldiers were encouraged to enslave their hands in the blood of Americans, by offers of impunity; when new modes of trial were instituted for the ruin of the accused, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction; when a despotic government was established in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries; but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late measures of the British ministry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of these colonies to slavery and ruin.

To confirm this assertion, let us recal your attention to the affairs of America, since our last address;—let us combat the calumnies of our enemies; and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our destruction. Many of your fellow-subjects, whose situation deprived them of other support, drew their maintenance from the sea; but the deprivation of our liberty being insufficient to satisfy the resentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were superadded, and a British parliament, who, in better times were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have, without distinction of age or sex, robbed thousands of the food which they were accustomed to draw from that inexhaustible source, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent creator.

Another act of your legislature shuts our ports and prohibits our trade with any but those states, from whom the great law of self-preservation renders it absolutely necessary we should at present withhold our commerce. But this act (whatever may have been its design) we consider rather as injurious to your opulence than our interest. All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations, is soon exchanged for your superfluities. Our remittances must then cease with our trade; and our refinements with our affluence. We trust however, that laws which deprive us of every blessing, but a soil that teems with the necessities of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them secure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

We might here observe on the cruelty and inconsistency of those, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interposition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawless ravages of a merciless soldiery. But happily we are not without resources; and though the timid and humiliating applications of a British ministry should prevail with foreign nations, yet industry, prompted by necessity, will not leave us without the necessary supplies.

the ear of humanity, leave untold those rigorous acts of oppression, which are daily exercised in the town of Boston, did we not hope, that by disclaiming their deeds, and punishing the perpetrators, you would shortly vindicate the honour of the British name, and re-establish the violated laws of justice.

I hate once populous, flourishing, and commercial town is now garrisoned by an army sent, not to protect, but to enslave its inhabitants. The civil government is overturned, and a military despotism erected upon its ruins. Without law, without right, powers are assumed unknown to the constitution. Private property is unjustly invaded. The inhabitants daily subjected to the licentiousness of the soldiery, are forbid to remove in defence of their natural rights, in violation of their most solemn compacts. Or if after long and wearisome solicitation, a pass is procured, their effects are detained, and even those who are most favoured, have no alternative but poverty or slavery. The districts of many thousand people, wantonly deprived of the necessities of life, is a subject on which we would not wish to enlarge.

Yet we cannot but observe, that a British fleet (unjustified even by acts of your legislature,) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, seizing our ships, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honour, permit us to be silent while British troops sully your glory, by acts of violence against the most inveterate enemy will not pollute among civilized nations; the wanton and unneccessary destruction of Charlestown, a large, ancient, and once populous town, just before deserted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your soldiery.

If you still retain those sentiments of compassion by which Britons have ever been distinguished. If the humanity which tempered the valour of our common ancestors, has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miseries of their descendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any secret principle of the constitution let it be mentioned; let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it necessarily enslaves the remainder of the empire. If such a principle exists, why for ages has it ceased to operate? Why at this time is it called into action; can no reason be assigned for this conduct? Or must it be resolved into the wanton exercise of arbitrary power? And shall the descendants of Britons tamely submit to this?—No Sirs; We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous ancestors, we never can surrender those glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. Admit that your fleets could destroy our towns, and ravage our sea-coasts; these are inconsiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whose bosoms glow with the ardour of liberty. We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any sensible diminution of the necessities of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want;—The luxury of being free.

We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cause of justice and your country, we might dread the exertion? But will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labours and disgrace the victories of their ancestors? Will they forge chains for their posterity? If they descend to this unworthy task, will their swords retain their edge; their arms their accustomed vigour? Britons can never become the instruments of oppression, till they lose the spirit of freedom, by which alone they are in a state.

Our enemies charge us with sedition; In what does it consist? In our refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruelty? If so, then us a period in your history, in which you have not been equally seditious.

We are accused of aiming at independence; but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your ministers, not by our actions. A abused, insulted, and confined, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress; we have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne; we have applied to your justice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury and withheld our trade.

The advantages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection: When you ceased to protect, for what were we to compensate?

What has been the success of our endeavours? The clemency of our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers answered by insults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your waning either the will or the powers to assist us.

Even under these circumstances, what measures have we taken that betray a desire of independence? Have we called in the aid of those foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceless, did we take advantage of their distress and expel them from our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid and to acquire additional strength?

Let not your enemies and ours persuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are still dear to us. They are the children of our parents, an uninterrupted intercourse of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendship. When hostilities were commenced, when on a late occasion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their assaults and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englishmen.

As we wish not to colour our actions, or disguise our thoughts; we shall in the simple language of truth, avow the measures we have pursued the motives upon which we have acted, and our future designs.

When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than fresh injuries and votes of your legislature, calculated to justify every severity; when your fleets, and your armies, were prepared to wrest from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hostile attempts of general Gage evinced his designs, we levied armies for our security and defence; when the powers vested in the governor of Canada, gave us reason to apprehend danger from that quarter; and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel, and savage enemy, was to be let loose upon the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers; we took such measures as prudence dictated, as necessity will justify. We collected ourselves at Crown-point and Ticonderoga. Yet give ourselves, most solemnly to assure you that we have not yet lost sight of the object we have ever had in view; a reconciliation with you on constitutional principles;

the advantage of both. The inhabitants of chiefly to agriculture, and manners are similar, afford them the conveniences they exchange the wealth of this extent and our trade is so regulated to your interest. Your taxes (in addition to your expense, to be that the streams can flow.

It has been said that tributes on our commerce drawn? not from the declared the contribution to the several equities and justice of upon cool and impartial have imposed unnecessary at some happier period we cheerfully consent the British parliamentation of our external curing the commercial to the mother-country its respective members internal or external, jets in America with.

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A N N A

THE delegate pointed a meeting us, on Wednesday inst. at the city time and place counties are required.

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To enter in public calumniated for, fustified as Mr. Stephen and doubtedly

the advantage of both, we still lately maintained.
The inhabitants of this country apply themselves chiefly to agriculture and commerce.—As their fashions and manners are similar to yours; your markets must afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is so regulated as to be subservient, only to your interest. You are too reasonable to expect that by taxes (in addition to this) we should contribute to your expence, to believe after diverting the fountain that the streams can flow with unabated force.

It has been said that we refuse to submit to the restrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary, and we again profess our submission to the several acts of trade and navigation passed before the year 1763, trusting nevertheless in the equity and justice of parliament, that such of them as upon cool and impartial consideration, shall appear to have imposed unnecessary or grievous restrictions, will, at some happier period, be repealed or altered. And we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament as shall be restrained to the regulation of our external commerce for the purpose of securing the commercial advantage of the whole empire to the mother-country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

It is alleged that we contribute nothing to the common defence, to this we answer that the advantages which Great-Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion of the expence necessary for that purpose. But should these advantages be inadequate thereto, let the restrictions on our trade be removed, and we will cheerfully contribute such proportion when constitutionally required.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANNAPOLIS July 20.

THE delegates for this province, have appointed a meeting of the provincial convention, on Wednesday the 26th day of this inst. at the city of Annapolis.—At which time and place the deputies for the several counties are requested to attend.

The ship Totness, captain Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of salt and dry goods, in coming up the Bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river; upon this the committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed on to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringement of the continental association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT gives me great concern that at my first entrance into business, with fair intentions to all men, I should find myself on a sudden attacked, with the utmost fury and virulence, by Mr. Daniel Stephenson, who, not content with abusing me in the most injurious and gross manner, in his letters handed, according to his custom, about the country, but even carrying his virulence and malice into the public news-paper, to be circulated through the British empire; and why? Because I had the presumption to settle at a place that he had abandoned, and that it was possible my connections might affect the designs of the immaculate Mr. Stephenson.

This is the true ground of his enmity.—His villainous story of breaking open his money drawer, stealing his papers, &c. which he has so impudently insinuated, are mere fictions, artfully and wickedly invented to blast my reputation, and ruin my business, to gratify his infernal envious malice.

I have been taught that the world was made for all men, and wide enough for us all; but, if I am to judge from the principles and practice of Mr. Stephenson, it was made only for him; sure I am he sticks at nothing to destroy the character, business and fortune of every man likely to interfere with him: the facts are notorious to the parties injured; and I need only refer to his last publication, where, although his avowed designs are only to abuse Mr. Bowie and myself by name, yet he has artfully and invidiously drawn in several others, and particularly Mr. M. who he observes was the "game hunted last summer."—True, Mr. Stephenson, you must well remember it, the injured may forgive, but the injurer never can.—Recollect the conversation that passed in Upper Marlborough on a certain evening, and you will find "juggler" foremost in the pursuit, and, in the hunting phrase, exceeding free mouthed in the degradation of that gentleman's character.—"but I beg pardon."—'twas over a bottle, and "that accounts for it, which I did not advert to at the first glance."—well, admitted.—However, by the bye, Mr. Stephenson, wine had set you in your true colours, displaying a mind adorned with slander and base insinuation; for the truth of which I appeal to the humiliating concessions you made the next morning.

Mr. Stephenson is very fond of the term "address," he prides himself greatly on his being a man of "address:" by "address," as practised by him, I understand (to borrow a phrase) the art of deceiving with dexterity. Now as I believe no man living possesses this art of deceiving in a greater degree than my antagonist, I leave any one to judge of my situation.—Youth inexperienced defending itself against a man—fond of contention—grown grey in every species of artful deception, of deep dissimulation, an exquisite flatterer, of untired application, of foreign connections—a sharpening adventurer, a bird of passage—a heart cold and hard as marble to the interest of this country and people—no God but gain, no principle but present convenience—what method can be safe? what honour can be won? To enter into a news-paper dispute is, at this time of public calamity, every way improper, nor am I qualified for such a task; what resource, then, have I but to state sincerely and plainly a narrative of facts, that gave rise to Mr. Stephenson's enmity—and to appeal to the good sense and candour of my countrymen, who will undoubtedly form their opinion from the general tenor

inveterate enemy.

To avoid recrimination, I purposely pass over a thousand instances of Mr. Stephenson's "address," from the time of his coming to this country—his disputes with the people—with Mr. M.—his sly reflections on all the tobacco merchants; his puffing advertisements to establish real stability; of the sales he made in the winter 1773; I also pass over the innumerable falsehoods that he daily let off at a venture, in the summer 1774, to palliate the accounts of sales not coming when they were expected; or being altered and searched when they did come; the clamour, confusion, shuffling, and doublings, relative to them, and the arts made use of to induce the people to ship.—Hence the accounts of 31. were said to be 54. 8 to be 9, 29 to be 39, with various others, and promises, and flattery, and traducing other merchants without measure.—I pass them over, because I believe they are pretty well remembered, especially by the parties concerned. For my own part, I was no way concerned, and only laughed to see this pink of merchants, after so many puffs, so hampered; it should seem, however, that sometime after, or during this bustle, the letter, the bringing of which to light has given so much offence, was wrote by the perfect and prophetic Daniel to his agent, Mr. Parkinson; an extract may be seen in your No. 1554, wherein he puts Mr. Parkinson upon altering the "letter," and accounts, "if it can be done without suspicion," begs him to "excuse his putting such a talk upon him, as his head and hands were so full (probably of the like business) that he did not know where to begin—that it would never do to deliver some others, &c." I shall not stop here to make my comments on this letter, but proceed to say—some time in the fall of the year 1773, Mr. Stephenson lent some goods to Marlborough, under the care of Mr. Parkinson, which were opened in a store-house belonging to Mr. Digges, that had often been used as such, they broke up the store in the fall of the year 1774, and removed all their goods; upon their removal, the house was made use of as the county office—in the month of February, 1775, I purchased the houses of Mr. Digges—upon my taking possession, I requested the county clerk to remove with his books and papers—some of the family servants were ordered to clean out the rooms that I might put them in order to receive my goods—I was absent some time while they were about it—on my return, I saw the sliding drawer, that goes under the counter, laid down on a table in one of the rooms, and some papers in and about it in confusion and disorder—I knew not whole or what they were, or whether of any use or not—among them was the letter of instructions, which particularly commanded my attention, there being some obliterations on the back.—Some little time after, Mr. Bowie happened to be at my store, and being convinced that I was bound, as an honest man, to show him the letter, I did so.—This is the simple truth; but any man, to see Stephenson's publication, would conclude that I had, for the vilest purposes, broke open his money drawer, stolen his cash and papers, and told a parcel of confounded lies to palliate the action; and this he publishes to the world, and prophesies infamy and ruin to be my portion.—I knew not of any draw or papers, or of any thing being in the house belonging to any body, and the draw being pulled out of its place, as it easily might in cleaning the house, and removed by the servants, nothing of value being in it, I believe to be merely accidental.—Thus I have fairly cleared myself of every imputed crime, except preserving the blotted letter picked up in the accidental manner I have mentioned.—But, let me ask the impartial, was it a crime to preserve such a letter?

If the principles and practice avowed of secreting and altering the people's letters and accounts, if it can be done so as to avoid suspicion, at the discretion of the agents and assistants here, be of a public nature, in which almost every man is in some measure interested, perhaps it will be thought his letter of instructions to that purpose ought not to have been concealed.—Should such a practice become general here, there certainly will be wanted a standard to show how much shall be added to, and how much shall be taken off, each account.—In such an office Mr. Stephenson, with his ready "address," would shine.—After all, I much question whether the practice will be submitted to by the merchants at home, and whether they will not apprehend a total destruction of their books, accounts, evidence, and all commerce and mutual confidence between them and the people here.—But a man of Mr. Stephenson's "address" can no doubt obviate such difficulties, and make it appear to his assistants, that there is no crime in deception and forgery, if they can be effected without suspicion.

Mr. Stephenson's ranking himself with the London merchants, as "we brother consignment folks," is certainly a very curious stroke, and deserves the applause of the public, since it so well justifies the fable of the apples and horse-dung floating down the stream together, in which the horse-dung would frequently call out—"Alackaday! how we apples swim."—Out of charity to Mr. Stephenson, and by way of conclusion, I beg leave to add the moral and reflection to this fable, which probably may conduce to screen him from the resentment of those gentlemen he has so highly disgraced.

MORAL.

"The most worthless fellows are oftentimes the vainest, and attribute to themselves the glory of every thing, though they contribute nothing to any good purpose."

REFLECTION.

"Come, says the blackberry to the peach and apples, who were contending for the preference, we are all friends; let us have no jangling among ourselves. O says the fly to the chariot-wheel, what a dust do I raise! so said Lamb the corn-cutter to Dr. Mead and Hollings, we physicians! Every insignificant wretch puts a value upon himself, and the more worthless the more vain. But what is the end of his vanity and conceit? He only makes himself ridiculous to the rest of the world, who, but for his presumption, might pass by with pity, what now they treat with contempt—for such a one is as much beneath the indignation of a wise man as the insolent braying of the ass is below the notice of the lion."

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

ENTERED.

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Snow Patowmack, Edward Weekes, Dublin and Madeira.

Ship Success, John Wright, Portsmouth.
Sloop Lively, Timothy Woodham, N. Providence.
Schooner Chatham, B. Fleetwood, Virginia.
Ship Patowmack, James Mitchell, London.

CLEAR D.

Schooner Nancy, Jonathan Thacher, N. Providence.
Sloop Polly, John White, Virginia.
Brig Jane, Peter Templeton, Cork.
Ship Clibborn, William Thomas, Milford.
Brig Elape, Robert Callow, Barcelona.
Snow Catharine, Nich. Fortune, Britol.
Ship John, Charles Poaug, Cork.
Sloop Betley, Lewis Jones, Virginia.
Ship Charles, Charles Reilly, Liverpool.
Brig Phila, Richard Curtis, Liverpool.
Schooner Friends Adventure, John Fulford, Casco-bay.

To be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, exceeding low for cash,

A LARGE assortment of books, in history, divinity, miscellanies, arts and sciences, poetry, physics, a variety of classics, &c. (being partly the library of a clergyman lately deceased) amongst which are the following valuable books. Whitby's commentary on the new testament, 4 vols. folio, best edition, 80s. London price is 50s. sterling. Cruden's concordance, 4to. 45s. Saunderson's algebra, 2 vols. 4to. scarce, 35s. An elegant edition of Tillotson's sermons, 12 vols. octavo, 140s. Clark's sermons, 8 vols. octavo, 80s. Prideaux's connections of the old and new testament, 4 vols. octavo, 40s. Locke on the human understanding, 2 vols. octavo, 22s. 6d. Smollet's history of England, with the continuation, 16 vols. 8l. 10s. Macaulay's ditto, 3 vols. 60s. Goldsmith's ditto, 4 vols. 45s. Hooke's natural history, 11 vols. octavo, 6l. 10s. Bolinbrooke's philosophical works, 5 vols. 55s. Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. octavo, 40s. Montagu's spirit of laws, 2 vols. 15s. Hume's essays, 2 vols. 24s. Lord Kaimes's elements of criticism, 2 vols. 24s. Beattie's essay on truth, octavo, 12s. 6d. Rousseau's whole works, 10 vols. 60s. Theobald's Shakespeare, 12 vols. 60s. Turkish spy, 8 vols. 45s. Heyster's surgery, 3 vols. 4to. 60s. Hanway's travels, 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 10s. Cullen's materia medica, 4to. 30s. Lord Littleton's history of Henry, 2d, 6 vols. 3l. 10s. &c.

A great variety of record books, and paper books for accounts of different sizes. A few reams of super-fine treasury post—all sorts of stationery.

Lately published for William Aikman, Cook's voyage round the world, 2 vols. 16s. A father's legacy to his daughters, by the celebrated Dr. Gregory, 4s. Where may be had just published, the manual exercise as ordered by his majesty in the year 1764, with all the manœuvres, price 1s. 6w

FOR LONDON,

THE ship Alton-Hall, John Parker, commander, now lying at Fell's point, having 300 hhds. tobacco already engaged, will give liberty for 250 more. Any gentleman who may incline to ship that quantity or part thereof, will be pleased to apply, for further particulars, to the master at Baltimore, or to Mr. Hodgkin, at Annapolis.

Arrived in the ship Star and Garter, Thomas Henson, master, from Exeter,

A Few very healthy men seven years servants, such as blacksmiths, weavers, tailors, farmers, &c. a few women three years servants, whose times are to be disposed of by the subscribers, for cash, wheat, or tobacco.

THO. C. WILLIAMS and Co.
N. B. The subscribers will give cash for old wheat and tobacco. 3w

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from his service upon the 25th of June, an Irish servant man, who has near three years to serve, viz. Christopher M'Avoy, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full faced, fair ruddy complexion, short light brown hair, clumsy made, flat feet, narrow round shoulders; he was hired to a blacksmith, and his arms are burnt with the sparks, his apparel unknown, his coat supposed to be blue sargathy or brown cloth much worn—he was seen near George town, and supposed made towards Frederick town. Whoever brings him to Mr. Samuel Collard, at the Eastern Branch ferry, Patowmack, or to the subscriber at Schoolfield, Patuxent river, shall receive if 40 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 60 miles, 3 pounds; and if one hundred miles, 5 pounds; and reasonable charges, from 3w

THOMAS HAMILTON.

THERE is at the plantation of William Farquhar, living at Little Pipe creek, Frederick county, Maryland, taken up as a stray, a bay gelding, about 14 hands and 1/2 high, supposed to be 6 years old, long bob tail, hanging mane, has a small white spot on his back, branded on the off buttock with something like the letter R, paces natural. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges. w 1/2 MOSES FARQUHAR.

Annapolis, July 11, 1775

THE Fleetwood, a stout North country built ship, commanded by capt. Slicey, now in Parapico river, will take tobacco to the address of Messrs. Woolbridge and Kelly, merchants of London, at seven pounds sterling per ton freight. Insurance will be made agreeable to order, and seven pounds ten shillings sterling per hhd. advanced to every shipper who may incline to draw immediately. Those gentlemen who with their tobacco to an early market, may have a good opportunity by this ship, as she will be ready to sail in two weeks. 2w

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.
N. B. Proper vessels will be provided to take tobacco from any warehouse, and convey it to the ship, without expence to the shipper. 2X

MISSISSIPPI.
WE have authority to communicate to the public, from his excellency Montfort Brown, Esq; governor and commander in chief of his majesty's Bahama islands. That his excellency being possessed of several very extensive and valuable tracts of land, (as well by grants from the crown as by purchase) situated on the banks of the rivers Mississippi and Mobile in West-Florida, to the amount of 150,000 acres and upwards; (exclusive of Dauphin island, whose situation for trade is so well known) is desirous of encouraging all substantial planters or others, who wish to become settlers in those parts. The fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and most delightful situation of those tracts, are so well known, that they need no fuller description, than that printed by his excellency, for his majesty, who has thought fit to order the intended capital on account of its rising consequence, and most convenient situation, to be removed from Fort Bute, to *Brown's Cleft*, nearly opposite to that most beautiful and populous town called Point Coupée, belonging to the Spaniards.

For further particulars, his excellency refers the public to the printed reasons, left with the printer hereof, in order that those who are inclined to remove to that flourishing province, may be well informed, and may, by application to his excellency at New-Providence, be well assured of meeting with every encouragement they can wish for or desire.

N. B. The greatest part of the above lands are fit for immediate culture, having no more wood on them than what will be absolutely necessary for tenantable uses, and are watered by navigable rivers, clearing rivulets, and innumerable springs.

THERE is at the plantation of Timothy O'Bryan, taken up as a stray, a middle sized bay horse, no brand nor ear mark, appears to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hundred pounds first cost of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms.

OUR partnership is now at an end: all persons that have had any dealings with us, are desired to settle and discharge their balances, but little regard was paid to our last advertisement.---Constant attendance will be given at this place to settle and receive our debts, and those that do not comply by the 20th of July next, legal measures will be taken to enforce payments without respect to persons.

ANY person inclinable to gather a quantity of the Seneca, or Rattle Snake root, from 100 lb. to 200 lb. Likewise Callas root this summer, may have it disposed of by applying to John Robinson, at his excellency's governor's Elens.

N. B. Otters, Wild cats, Minks, or other shippable furs, if taken in season, may be disposed of at the same price.

IT has lately been discovered, that some evil minded person or persons, have destroyed the second boundary of a tract of land belonging to me, called Poplar Ridge, lying on the Bodkin creek, in Anne-Arundel county. I do hereby promise to pay 5 pounds common current money, to any person or persons, that will discover the author of such a piece of villainy, upon their being convicted of the same. Witness my hand, this 27th day of June, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody, a negro man, by the name of Ben, but now says his name is Waffe, and that he belongs to Edward Worrell, who lives in Chester-town, he is certainly the fellow advertised by the aforesaid Worrell; his dress is a red jacket, white shirt, check trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old castor hat, he answers the description of said Worrell in every respect but his cloths. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

To be sold by SHAW and CRISWOLD, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis, A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.

TAKEN up by Daniel Clarke, in Prince George's county, a sorrel mare with a small star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock thus IB, she is between 13 and 14 hands high, and very poor. The owner may have her again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
Head of Elk, June 25, 1775.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 10th of May, a dark bay horse, about 24 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a good carriage, trots and canters well, and paces a slow travel, was shod all round, a small star in his forehead, and some saddle marks on his back, remarkably narrow on the top of his buttocks, and wider below. Whoever gives notice of said horse so that he may be had again, shall receive 20 shillings reward, or 40 shillings if brought home; but if stolen, and the thief be secured, so that he be convicted of the same, shall receive five pounds reward, by

THE subscriber having undertaken to receive the lord proprietary's quit-rents in Anne-Arundel county, arising due from Michaelmas last, requests all persons indebted on that account, to come and pay half years rent due the 25th ult. Attendance will be constantly given at Mellics Dick and Stewart's store, in Annapolis.

THE committee of Charles county have empowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Bolton, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

Wanted for Charter, A Vessel that will carry from three to four hundred hogheads, to load tobacco in Patowmack, for Glasgow. Any person having such a vessel, will hear of a freight, by applying to

Annopolis, July 5, 1775. Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus--Against--Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased.

IN CHANCERY. WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands there- in mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living near Bellair, land, a mulatto fellow called Tom, a shoemaker by trade: he is about one and twenty years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stoops naturally, he is fair, but has a remarkable beard when he lets it grow: he has the look of a rogue when sharply spoken to, and discovers a great deal of assurance and impudence in his conversation. As he has always lived in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne's, the Governor's Bridge, and Bellair, and been acquainted with the priests of this province, his conversation may easily discover him: It is likely he may call himself free, and have a forged pass under another name, or he may probably be concealed and kept at his trade in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of Bellair, on Patuxent, where he lived, by some white people, who make too familiar with my slaves to my great prejudice, and whom I hereby forewarn from having any dealings with them, either in the shoemaking business, or in any other way, without my express consent. Whoever secures the above fellow in jail, or brings him home to me, will be entitled to the above reward, from 6 w

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.---I hope this requisition will be adhered to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day, TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776: to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

Annopolis, March 14, 1775. ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable.---Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

NINE hundred and thirteen acres of land, lying on Seneca, in Frederick county; this land consists of several different tracts but are adjoining each other, and lays well, with great plenty of good timber, and the main stream of Seneca creek runs through great part of it. There is on this land a very good geared grist mill almost new, with bolting clothes that goes by water, the mill can grind eight bushels of wheat into good flour in an hour, and is on a never failing stream of water. There also is on this land two small dwelling-houses, a new framed tobacco-house covered with shingles, fifty-two feet long, and twenty-four wide. There is about 60 acres of good land cleared and under good fence, more than 20 acres of meadow land now sowed in Timothy grass and oats which may be watered at all seasons of the year from the mill-dam: this land is distant about 22 miles from George-town on Patowmack, and about 18 from Frederick town. There is a crop pitched for three hands, which the purchaser may have with the land, and possession given him immediately. For title and terms, apply to

Calvert county, January 30, 1775. RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: had on an onabrig shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars,

Annopolis, February 1, 1775. WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 1/2 feet long, 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.

Annopolis, July 5, 1775. Just imported from Alicant, in the ship Prince George, James Bartholomew, master, A QUANTITY of coarse salt, which is to be disposed of by

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, at Mrs. Charlton's, in Frederick town, A TRACT of land called the New Survey on Hopewell, containing about ninety-four acres, situated near the mouth of Monocacy, in Frederick county, Maryland. It is a good soil for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and has a dwelling-house, tobacco-house, and a good orchard thereon. Whoever is inclined to purchase, may view the land, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will convey a good and sufficient right to the purchaser.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, on the 15th of April last, an Irish servant named Peter Kelly, but has changed his name to Peirce Burn, and has a pass for that purpose; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown hair, and of a dark complexion, and down look, his apparel is a light coloured country cloth coat, a Holland shirt, 2 onabrig ditto, blue n stockings with shoes and buckles, a felt hat bound with black worsted binding, striped linen trousers; also went with him a luffy negro woman named Rhoad, now goes by the name of Nancy Bannaker, her apparel a white hum-hums gown, her other cloathing such as is common for slaves. Whoever takes up said servant and slave, and secures them, so that their master gets them again, shall if taken in this province, be intitled to 20 dollars reward, and if out, the sum of ten pounds, including what the law allows, paid by

Calvert county, June 22, 1775. COMMITTED to my custody, a negro man, by the name of Ben, but now says his name is Waffe, and that he belongs to Edward Worrell, who lives in Chester-town, he is certainly the fellow advertised by the aforesaid Worrell; his dress is a red jacket, white shirt, check trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old castor hat, he answers the description of said Worrell in every respect but his cloths. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

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STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 10th of May, a dark bay horse, about 24 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a good carriage, trots and canters well, and paces a slow travel, was shod all round, a small star in his forehead, and some saddle marks on his back, remarkably narrow on the top of his buttocks, and wider below. Whoever gives notice of said horse so that he may be had again, shall receive 20 shillings reward, or 40 shillings if brought home; but if stolen, and the thief be secured, so that he be convicted of the same, shall receive five pounds reward, by

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FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

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Prince George's county, May 24, 1775. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.---I hope this requisition will be adhered to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day, TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776: to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

Annopolis, March 14, 1775. ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable.---Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

NINE hundred and thirteen acres of land, lying on Seneca, in Frederick county; this land consists of several different tracts but are adjoining each other, and lays well, with great plenty of good timber, and the main stream of Seneca creek runs through great part of it. There is on this land a very good geared grist mill almost new, with bolting clothes that goes by water, the mill can grind eight bushels of wheat into good flour in an hour, and is on a never failing stream of water. There also is on this land two small dwelling-houses, a new framed tobacco-house covered with shingles, fifty-two feet long, and twenty-four wide. There is about 60 acres of good land cleared and under good fence, more than 20 acres of meadow land now sowed in Timothy grass and oats which may be watered at all seasons of the year from the mill-dam: this land is distant about 22 miles from George-town on Patowmack, and about 18 from Frederick town. There is a crop pitched for three hands, which the purchaser may have with the land, and possession given him immediately. For title and terms, apply to

Calvert county, January 30, 1775. RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: had on an onabrig shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars,

Annopolis, February 1, 1775. WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 1/2 feet long, 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.

Annopolis, July 5, 1775. Just imported from Alicant, in the ship Prince George, James Bartholomew, master, A QUANTITY of coarse salt, which is to be disposed of by

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, at Mrs. Charlton's, in Frederick town, A TRACT of land called the New Survey on Hopewell, containing about ninety-four acres, situated near the mouth of Monocacy, in Frederick county, Maryland. It is a good soil for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and has a dwelling-house, tobacco-house, and a good orchard thereon. Whoever is inclined to purchase, may view the land, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will convey a good and sufficient right to the purchaser.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, on the 15th of April last, an Irish servant named Peter Kelly, but has changed his name to Peirce Burn, and has a pass for that purpose; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown hair, and of a dark complexion, and down look, his apparel is a light coloured country cloth coat, a Holland shirt, 2 onabrig ditto, blue n stockings with shoes and buckles, a felt hat bound with black worsted binding, striped linen trousers; also went with him a luffy negro woman named Rhoad, now goes by the name of Nancy Bannaker, her apparel a white hum-hums gown, her other cloathing such as is common for slaves. Whoever takes up said servant and slave, and secures them, so that their master gets them again, shall if taken in this province, be intitled to 20 dollars reward, and if out, the sum of ten pounds, including what the law allows, paid by

Calvert county, June 22, 1775. COMMITTED to my custody, a negro man, by the name of Ben, but now says his name is Waffe, and that he belongs to Edward Worrell, who lives in Chester-town, he is certainly the fellow advertised by the aforesaid Worrell; his dress is a red jacket, white shirt, check trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old castor hat, he answers the description of said Worrell in every respect but his cloths. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

To be sold by SHAW and CRISWOLD, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis, A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.

TAKEN up by Daniel Clarke, in Prince George's county, a sorrel mare with a small star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock thus IB, she is between 13 and 14 hands high, and very poor. The owner may have her again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1775.

Concluded from our last.

It is a fundamental principle of the British constitution, that every man should have at least a representative share in the formation of those laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwise, the regulation of our internal police by a British parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumstances, must be always inconvenient, and frequently oppressive, working our wrong, without yielding any possible advantage to you.

A plan of accommodation (as it has been absurdly called) has been proposed by your ministers to our respective assemblies. Were this proposal free from every other objection, but that which arises from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breast, can they sit at with freedom while their towns are sacked; when daily instances of injustice, and oppression, disturb the slower operations of reason?

If this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to useless expence, and we were reduced to our present melancholy situation?—if it holds forth nothing why was it proposed. Unless indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to listen to any terms of accommodation: but what is submitted to our consideration? we contend for the disposal of our property; we are told that our demand is unreasonable, that our assemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they must at the same time offer; not what your exigencies, or ours, may require; but so much as shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy the desires of a minister and enable him to provide for favourites and dependents. (A recurrence to your own treasury will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens.) To suppose that we would thus grasp the shadow, and give up the substance, is adding insult to injuries.

We have nevertheless again presented an humble and dutiful petition to our sovereign; and to remove every imputation of obstinacy, have requested his majesty to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his faithful colonists may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on such terms as can alone render an accommodation lasting, and we flatter ourselves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of those laws, of the operation of which we complain on the one part, and a dissolution of our army and commercial associations, on the other.

Yet conclude not, from this, that we propose to surrender our property into the hands of your ministry, or vest your parliament with a power which may terminate in our destruction. The great bulwarks of our constitution we have desired to maintain, by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your ministers (equal foes to British and American freedom) have added to their former oppressions an attempt, to reduce us by the sword to a base and abject submission. On the sword therefore we are compelled to rely for protection. Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or easy conquest. Of this at least we are assured, that our struggle will be glorious, our success certain, since even in death we shall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

Let us now ask what advantages are to attend our reduction? the trade of a ruined and desolate country is always inconsiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of subjecting and retaining it in subjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us subservient to designs on your liberty?

Soldiers who have sheathed their swords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance against you. When too late you may lament the loss of that freedom, which we exhort you, while still in your power, to preserve.

On the other hand, should you prove unsuccessful; should that connection which we most ardently wish to maintain be dissolved; should your ministers exhaust your treasures, waste the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you, weak and defenceless to your natural enemies?

Since then your liberty, must be the price of your victories; your ruin of your defeat; what blind fatality can urge you to a pursuit destructive of all that Britons hold dear?

If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages subsisted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your side, for the extension of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your consideration; if justice and humanity have lost their influence on your hearts, still motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the measures now pursued: your wealth, your honour, your liberty are at stake.

Notwithstanding the distress to which we are reduced, we sometimes forget our own afflictions, to anticipate and sympathize in yours. We grieve that rash and inconsiderate councils should precipitate the destruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages. And call God to witness! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and sacrifice every thing but liberty to redeem you from ruin.

A cloud hangs over your heads: and oh! ere this reaches you, it may probably have burst upon us; let us then (before the remembrance of former kindness is obliterated) once more repeat those appellations which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us entreat heaven to avert our ruin, and the destruction that threatens our

friends, brethren, and countrymen, on the other side of the Atlantic.

By order of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Attested by
CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.
Philadelphia, July 3, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE, July 6.

The following addresses have been presented to his Excellency General Washington and the Hon. Major General Lee.

To his Excellency,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
General and commander in chief of the continental army.

May it please your Excellency,

THE congress of the Massachusetts colony, impressed with every sentiment of gratitude and respect, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival; and to wish you all imaginable happiness and success, in the execution of the important duties of your elevated station. While we applaud that attention to the public good, manifested in your appointment, we equally admire that disinterested virtue and distinguished patriotism, which alone could call you from those enjoyments of domestic life, which a sublime and manly taste, joined with a most affluent fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in the defence of the rights of mankind; and the good of your country.

The laudable zeal for the common cause of America, and compassion for the distresses of this colony, exhibited by the great dispatch made in your journey hither, fully justify the universal satisfaction we have with pleasure, observed on this occasion; and are promising prefiges that the great expectations formed from your personal character, and military abilities, are well founded. We wish you may have found such regularity and discipline already established in the army, as may be agreeable to your expectation. Al! he hurry with which it was necessarily collected, and the many disadvantages arising from a suspension of government, under which we have raised and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this colony, have rendered it a work of time. And though in great measure effected, the completion of so difficult, and at the same time so necessary a task, is referred to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly considered and attended to.

We would not presume to prescribe to your Excellency, but supposing you would choose to be informed of the general character of the soldiers who compose this army, beg leave to represent, that the greatest part of them have not before seen service. And, although naturally brave, and of good understanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things most essential to the preservation of health and even of life. The youth in the army are not possessed of the absolute necessity of cleanliness in their dress, and lodging, continual exercise, and strict temperance, to preserve them from diseases frequently prevailing in camps; especially among those, who, from their childhood, have been used to a laborious life.

We beg leave to assure you, that this congress will, at all times, be ready to attend to such requisitions as you may have occasion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power, to the cause of America, and your happiness and ease, in the discharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We most fervently implore Almighty God, that the blessings of divine providence may rest on you; that your head may be covered in the day of battle; that every necessary assistance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in life and health, a blessing to mankind.

His Excellency's Answer.

Gentlemen,

YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment, and arrival, demand my warmest acknowledgements, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchanging the enjoyments of domestic life for the duties of my present honourable, but arduous station, I only emulate the virtue and public spirit of the whole province of Massachusetts Bay, which, with a firmness and patriotism without example in modern history, has sacrificed all the comforts of social and political life, in support of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My highest ambition is to be the happy instrument of vindicating those rights, and to see this devoted province again restored to peace, liberty, and safety.

The short space of time which has elapsed since my arrival does not permit me to decide upon the state of the army. The course of human affairs forbids an expectation; that troops formed under such circumstances should at once possess the order, regularity, and discipline of veterans. Whatever deficiencies there may be, will I doubt not, soon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. These qualities united with their native bravery and spirit will afford a happy presage of success, and put a final period to those distresses which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I most sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your declarations of readiness at all times to assist me in the discharge of the duties of my station; they are so complicated and extended, that I shall need the assistance of every good man, and lover of his country; I therefore repose the utmost confidence in your aids. In return

for your affectionate wishes to myself, permit me to say, that I earnestly implore that Divine Being, in whose hands are all human events, to make you and your constituents as distinguished in private and public happiness as you have been, by ministerial oppression, by private and public distress.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the honourable CHARLES LEE, Esq; major-general of the continental army.

SIR, THE congress of the Massachusetts colony, possessed of the fullest evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the distresses which America in general, and this colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic system, adopted by administration, and pursued with relentless and savage fury, do, with pleasure, embrace this opportunity to express the great satisfaction and gratitude they feel on your appointment as a major-general in the American army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe arrival here, and wish you all possible happiness and success in the execution of so important a trust. We admire and respect the character of a man who, disregarding the allurements of profit, and distinction his merit might procure, engages in the cause of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppressed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with those of the commander in chief, under the smiles of Providence, we flatter ourselves with the prospect of discipline and order, success and victory.

Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great pleasure to be able to contribute to your happiness. May the favours and blessings of Heaven attend you. May divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applause of mankind, and the approbation of your own conscience, and eternal happiness hereafter.

His Honour's Answer.

To the gentlemen of the provincial congress of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen, NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the highest reverence for the rights of mankind and have acquired, by a long acquaintance, a most particular regard for the people of America. You may depend therefore, gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity. I can promise you nothing from my abilities. God Almighty grant us success equal to the righteousness of the cause. I thank you, gentlemen, for an address which does me so much honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

July 13. Last Sabbath a trumpeter came from the enemy's army with a letter from general Burgoyne to general Lee, and was conducted, blindfolded, by our guards, to the head quarters in this town. After delivering the letter he was permitted to return. The contents of this letter has occasioned much speculation, and variously reported; but we hear the substance of it is nothing more than this: That general Burgoyne laments his being obliged to act in opposition to a gentleman, for whom he formerly entertained a great veneration; but that his conduct proceeds from principle, and doubts not general Lee is actuated by the same motive; that he wishes affairs might be accommodated, and desires to have a conference with general Lee. We are informed general Lee has returned an answer, in which he declines complying with general Burgoyne's desire of holding the proposed conference.

PORTSMOUTH, July 11.

We have the most certain intelligence that the Indians of the Cahnawaga tribe have taken their children from dartmouth college, from which there is great reason to fear some attack upon our back settlements will shortly be commenced.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The following six regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation from Ireland for Boston. The 17th, commanded by General Monckton; the 27th by Col. Maffey; the 38th by Lord Townshend; 42d, or royal Highlanders, by Lord John Murray; 46th, by Col. Vaughan; and the 53th by Lord Cavan.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, dated July 9, 1775.

"Yesterday morning at half past two o'clock we were called up, and were informed the enemy had attacked our lines at Roxbury; we heard distinctly a firing of small arms and artillery on Roxbury Neck, and soon discovered a great fire in that quarter; but two hours elapsed before we knew the cause, which was as follows:

"Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode Island and Massachusetts forces, undertook to burn a guard-house of the regulars on the Neck, within 200 yards of the enemy's principal works; they detached 6 men about 10 o'clock in the evening, with orders to cross on a mark up to the rear of the guard-house, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it; the remainder of the volunteers secreted themselves in the marsh on each side the Neck about 200 yards from the house; two pieces of brass artillery were drawn softly on the marsh

On 10th inst. (and upon a signal from the advanced guard of 5 men) two rounds of cannon-shot were fired through the guard-house. Immediately the regulars, who formed a guard of 45 or 50 men, quitted the house, and were then fired on by the musketry, who drove them with precipitation into their lines; the 6 men posted near the house set fire to it, and burnt it to the ground; after this they burnt another house nearer the enemy; without losing a man; they took two muskets and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. all which were bloody, and shewed evident marks of loss on the part of the regulars; the houses had been a long while made use of by the regulars as an advanced post, and gave them an opportunity of discovering our operations at Roxbury.

Yesterday afternoon some barges were founding the river of Cambridge near its mouth, but were soon obliged to row off by our Indians (50 in number) who are encamped near that place.

"The enemy lost a great number of officers and soldiers in the affair of the 17th of June: from several persons who are to be credited, it exceeds 900 killed and mortally wounded, besides a great number disabled from future service.

"It is said almost all the officers of the army, as well as sergeants and corporals, were in the engagement, leading and forming the soldiers to mount the hill, this may account for so many officers being killed as 92. Some accounts mention a general destruction of sergeants and corporals. We have frequent interviews with the regular officers in a valley between the two fortified hills, our sentries are not more than 100 yards off each other, both sides are still busy in securing themselves. There is scarcely a house in the lower part of Roxbury, that is not much injured by shot and bombs. Our people have lost only one man by them, which is very remarkable, as 100 at least were fired in Roxbury last week."

Extra of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, July 11.

"The general's express, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone. I therefore sit down to give you some description of our situation here, and that of the enemy. The enemy are situated on Bunker and Breed's hills, both on the peninsula, where the late town of Charlestown stood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston, and the ships in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles-River, about two hundred rods below College, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about sixty rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near an hundred rods; then at Charlestown road on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect-Hill another redoubt and strong fortification; then on Prospect-Hill, is Putnam's post, a very strong fortification; then, between that and Winter-Hill, a redoubt. On Winter-Hill, a strong citadel, and lines, over Charlestown road to Miltick; then in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Miltick River, so that we have a complete line of circumvallation from Charles-River to Miltick River; our main forts on Prospect-Hill; the enemy's main forts on Bunker's Hill, within cannon-shot of each other; a hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect-Hill, called Cobble-Hill, I expect will soon cost us a squabble which shall have it, our people or theirs; not do I expect it will be many days before the contest begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement; if they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, and shall care how soon they come, the sooner the better. At Roxbury side the enemy have dug across the neck, and let the water through, and our people in turn, have intrenched across the other end of the neck, and are strongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting-house, so strong, that I believe every man in Boston, and at Bunker's and Breed's hills, must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the country. General Burgoyne sent a trumpet yesterday with a letter to general Lee, wishing a composition of the unhappy differences, &c. and says the parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence of taxation, if that will do, and wishes a conference: This letter is sent to the congress, for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person whom they can confide in, to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boston-Neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines."

Extra of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, July 11.

"On Sunday we had a trumpet out from Boston, with a long letter from general Burgoyne to general Lee, on the American dispute, in answer to one Lee had formerly wrote him, and a note he sent in from hence, it is in the parliamentary strain; but wishes exceedingly an accommodation could be proposed; as he has a great affection for America, &c. and concludes with requesting an interview. It was proposed to the general officers and to the provincial congress, but they inclined against it, as it has given rise to suspicions and jealousies among the men, who are ignorant, that a politeness of this kind one hour, is quite consistent with cutting throats the next."

"We have just heard that our men have surprised and burnt the only remaining advanced post on the Neck, where the enemy could have a guard-house; and also that five large ships, seemingly full of men, have sailed out of Boston this morning, but for what purpose we cannot learn."

Agreeable to the directions of the honourable continental congress, yesterday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, by the several denominations of christians in this city, with a solemnity that did honour to the institution.

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina we are informed, that the colony of Georgia have appointed delegates to the continental congress now in this city, where they may be expected daily to arrive. The same accounts inform, that the people of Carolina have taken into their possession about 150 barrels of gun-powder imported in the ship —, Capt. Maitland, from London, on government account.

The Hanover volunteers, now at Williamsburg, in Virginia, hearing that Lord-Lord Dunmore with Capt. Foy, and some officers belonging to the Fowey man of war, were at his Lordship's farm, about 6 miles from

that city, they set off in order to bring the governor peaceably back to the palace, that he might resume his government, and be assured of the protection and support of the inhabitants in administering justice. But upon their road meeting with two carpenters belonging to the men of war, and a negro cutting wood, and on securing the two former, the latter ran and informed his lordship of their coming, who with his companions, immediately got on board a boat. They were not above fifty yards from the shore when the volunteers arrived, but as their intentions were entirely amicable, they did not think it worth while to give themselves any farther trouble. This friendly endeavour, it is apprehended, his lordship will represent as an attempt to murder him.

A Virginia paper of the 7th inst. says "Captains Morgan and Tinson marched from our frontiers, for Boston, the 19th of June, with 200 rifle men, which were desired by Gen. Washington."

His Excellency Gen. Washington has appointed Joseph Reed, Esq; of this city, his secretary; and the Hon. Major Gen. Ward has appointed Samuel Osgood, Esq; his aid de camp.

Gunning Bedford, Esq; of this city is appointed by the Hon. continental congress, master general of the continental army.

Donald Campbell, Esq; is appointed by the hon. continental congress, deputy quarter-master general of the continental army, with the rank of colonel.

N O R F O L K, (Virginia) July 12.

On Monday arrived in the road the Mercury man of war, of 24 guns, full of men, but we know not for what purpose.

By a ship from Great Britain gone up some of the rivers, we learn, that they are bedding up for recruits in every town in England.

We just now hear of the arrival of the Boston man of war in the road; and that the Magdalen armed schooner had put back in distress; so that we have now four men of war and an armed schooner for our "protection and defence!" In consequence of which, it is said, 2000 men are to be raised and stationed at Williamsburg and York.

A brig lately loaded by Gibson, Donaldson, and Hamilton of Suffolk, with a large quantity of provisions, was lately seized by some of the tenders, and taken to Boston for the supply of the navy and army.

From Princess Anne, we hear that on the eastern shore of that county lately drifted there several parts of a wreck, quantities of hay, a drummer's uniform, and some other military habits, which make it probable that one of the transports has been lost near that shore.

A N N A P O L I S July 27.

The general assembly of this province is further prorogued to Monday the 4th day of September next.

On Saturday the 1st inst. departed this life, much lamented, JOHN EDEN Esq; of St. Mary's county, formerly a representative of this province. His deportment through life gained him the affection and esteem of all his acquaintance. He acquired an affluent fortune without buying himself in the affairs of others, and as he lived, so he died, an honest man, leaving a wife and four children to lament their irreparable loss.

Mr. Mollen's name having been mentioned with great freedom some time ago, and again brought into print; we are desired to insert the following letter.

S I R, London, May 3, 1775. THE high station which you hold, and the distinguished character you bear in your country, must apologize for me; who, trusting to your liberal sentiments, use the freedom of troubling you with this application; it is suggested by a sense of justice, and the certain knowledge, that I am singly possessed of the means to vindicate a friend of yours and mine; I mean Mr. William Mollen, the most eminent trader to your province, who hath been more than once unwarrantably traduced in the American prints. For these twelve months past that gentleman upon the subject of dispute between this kingdom and its colonies, hath not taken a single step without my privity and advice; if, therefore, his conduct hath in any shape been erroneous, I am bound in justice to transfer the blame from him to myself. He was the first person, to whom I imparted in confidence my anxiety at the consequences, which I early foreboded from such a dispute; it was about the beginning of last May. He asked my opinion of calling a general meeting of the merchants in that season; I answered in the negative, alleging that the resolutions of the congress to be held in September should first be known, and the parliament assembled here; whence the only lights could proceed to regulate a conduct without doors, which might promise success; and for that desirable purpose all attempts should be laid aside, which might imply the least mixture of party: that the subject was too serious and important for any tincture of that kind, and that the interval should be filled up by his communication of intelligence to proper quarters from time to time; and endeavours to lay if possible a foundation for conciliatory measures. His unwearied vigilance and attention to this plan, the weight which his discreet proceedings acquired, led me once to hope for a happier issue, than to my grief and disappointment I have seen.

The same feelings at length produced impatience in him, an earlier meeting of the merchants, than I wished, was the effect of his zeal. Upon their express invitation, I had the honour to attend them, and rendered all the little assistance in my power. Mr. Mollen was among the foremost in diligence and activity; and I, who had been his original adviser, and partaker in all his proceedings for such a length of time without interruption, must be a competent witness to the sincerity of his ardour, and his unshaken fidelity of conduct.

Sir, this narrative of mine deserves some regard, because I am not known to be under the influence of any party. What I am, whoever pleases to read may judge. I neither court nor fear any sets of men on either side of the Atlantic.

Truth is my pursuit; the prosperity of all my wish; and that each may contribute to that end is my prayer. As this letter contains no secret, be pleased to use it in any shape, as may best conduce to its design of defeating misrepresentation, and of doing justice. I have the honour to remain,

Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
RICHARD GLOVER.
To the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, Esq;

TO THE PUBLIC.

HOWEVER disagreeable it is to every one to have their private and confidential letters exposed to public view; yet I am in some measure compelled by the necessity of my situation, to publish the following letter, written by me on the 22d of February last, to my friend and relation col. Christie, at Antigua. I confess the whole of the proceeding respecting this unfortunate affair, has been published very candidly by the committee; yet it is to be observed that only that part of my letter is published where I gave my opinion of politics. My letter therefore has been considered by many as a letter on public affairs only; many representations too have been propagated to our disadvantage.

The most superficial reader must conceive from the date of the letter, that it was written at a time when we had heard nothing of their determinations in England on our public affairs, and this letter was intercepted at a time, when perhaps the affairs of this country did not necessarily require such a breach of trust, and such an invasion of private rights.

The most superficial reader will easily observe, that this is by no means a letter of politics, or on public affairs, but merely on my private business, on the affairs of our family, and those of our relations. In times like these it is almost impossible to avoid mentioning politics amidst the most private concerns, but I submit it to the candid, whether the opinions I have mentioned did not arise naturally and of course from the subject. As to the sentiments themselves I can only say, that though mentioned to an officer, yet it was in confidence to a relation and a friend, without any expectation that they would ever give offence to any, or ever be productive of any public measures whatever.

I have only to regret, that in expressing my opinion of measures which I then could not approve, because I did not then think them promotive of the interest and happiness of this country, I should have used expressions which have given offence. With the humane regards, my situation at that time will plead my excuse.

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

DEAR SIR,

Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1775.

I duly received your favours of 13th and 22d Nov, and should probably have wrote you before now, had I not met with the greatest misfortune in the power of fate to inflict on me, in the loss of the wife of my soul on the 15th December last — that has almost put out of my power to mind any thing for some time past, and all my fortitude is scarce sufficient to bear me up, however I must submit — she had been brought to bed of a girl about 20 days — the dear little infant died a few days after its mother.

I sometime since remitted £. 22 8 sterl. to be paid your mother for the boy's passage (being £. 20 and interest on it at 6 per cent. since I received the money) and which, on the whole, leaves them about £. 7 cur. in my debt, which I shall soon receive for rent. Charles's expense for cloathing, schooling, &c. when ashore, runs high — but I think he may now pay for himself. Gabriel has been with me three or four months, and so far has behaved to my satisfaction, and I would flatter myself he may easily be broke of the idle indolent habit he had been acquiring — he applies well to any thing I put him to, and after a while I hope may do.

As your brother's correspondence and mine has been suspended since a letter I wrote him about the boys, soon after receipt of yours, I wrote my sister about John Grimes's mandamus, and to get me the preference of it. I have thought nothing more about it, and am now quite undetermined. At present I think of going to Britain, so soon as my affairs will admit of it, and leave my little boy at Stirling, and, if things turn out to my liking, perhaps I may remain, and let myself down either in London or Glasgow. When I may get away is wholly uncertain. I would hope some time next fall. We are in such terrible confusion with our politics, there is no depending on any thing, and that, added to other things, makes me wish myself out of the province. We are little behind the New-Englanders, murthering, purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. — We have some violent fanatical spirits among us, who do every thing in their powers to run things to the utmost extremity, and they are gone so far, that we moderate people are under a necessity of uniting for our own defence, after being threatened with expulsion, loss of life, &c. for not according to what we deem treason and rebellion.

The provost and family are very well. I believe he has nothing lately from James. — he has made enquiry about negotiating bills on him in Bengal, and finds it may be done at a disadvantage of 50 per cent. and 50 per cent. more, if the bills are protested; on the whole, 50 per cent. in case of protest. — Whether he will attempt it or not, I know not. — Our public affairs vex him; and he wishes himself away, but I know not when, or if ever, that will happen. — A part of your, or any other regiment, I believe, would keep us very quiet. — Do you expect to remain long in the West-Indies? — I shall hope to hear from you soon, and am very truly,

Dear Sir, yours,

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

To Lieut. col. Gab. Christie, of the 60th regiment, Antigua.

C U S T O M - H O U S E.
E N T E R E D.

Brig Eunice, Charles Anderson, Surinam.
Sloop Two Sisters, Joseph Oakman, Antigua.
Sloop William, Jos. Hutchings, New Providence.

C L E A R E D.

Sloop Polly, Philemon Patterson, Bermuda.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, on the 11th this instant, July, a negro man named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, slender made, one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out some time ago, and another appearing just out of the gum; had on and took with him, one old cotton jacket, one pair of cotton breeches, one pair of white flannel ditto, one crocus shirt, one white ditto, one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall be intitled to so shillings more than the law allows, paid by N. B. All makers of ships, and other vessels, forbid taking the above negro off at their peril.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A VERY neat light horse; enquire FOR A NEW ship on tainly be launched carry about 450 hhd grain. For terms, To be sold on the first day of August sterling money, exchange. TWO hundred a ing land, and Abington live from Gen. COMMITTED May last, a cer longs to John Bap prepared y advertised other methods take he is — if he is not tate, he will be sold COMMITTED three followin likely well made m short black curled sleeves, and a light George Swain, a y straight light colour buckskin breeches, in the ship Aston F wife Richard Purc cotton jacket, ofm hair. Their maste and pay charges to WILL STOLEN or str pasture of M Ridge, a bright 6 years old, troi shoulder and butt a short mane and snip, and four wh horse, and give n in Frederick coup in Frederick, or if in any other co province, 3 pound thief convicted J. A. M I WE have auth from his ex verner and comm ma islands. Th vernal very exte well by grants fr on the banks of West-Florida, to wards; (exclud for trade is fo all substantial pl settlers in the of climate, and are so well know than that print who has thoug account of its ri situation, to be Cliffs, nearly o pulour town ca Spaniards. For further public to the hereof, in ord to that flourish and may, by a vidence, be w ragement they N. B. The for immediate them than wh able uses, and sing rivulets, NOTICE tion p this province taxable inhab a division of t incumbent, a parish. THE law the com 1775. The the charge of printer here ROBERT proving who are inde with him, to who have a bring in the LOST at nefday pocket-book pounds in the Robert Eth owner. W and will br Upper-Mar that was in lings curre A white is an exce

To be sold at the house of Mr. Church's in Bladenburgh, on Tuesday the first of August, for bills of exchange, or current money,
THIRTEEN valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. The sale will begin at a o'clock, P. M.
JAMES MILLER.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
BROKE Somerset county jail on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning the 13th instant, a negro fellow, who was committed for felony by the name of Harry, and says he belongs to William Perry of Talbot county, aged 35 years or thereabouts, he is a lusty well set fellow, 6 feet high, or thereabouts; may not being acquainted with his cloaths, shall not undertake to describe them. Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid negro fellow in any of his majesty's jails, shall receive the above reward if taken in this county, if out of the county three pounds, and is brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by
J. DASHIELL, sheriff.

To be let,
THE dwelling-house &c. now reside.
JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

RAN away yesterday from the Patuxent iron-works, a convict servant man, named Richard Suffolk, a tall spare made fellow, about 6 feet high, has a meagre countenance and a sickly look, and is about 25 years of age; he went off in his common working dress. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall receive if taken 10 miles from home, 20 shillings, if 20 miles, 30 shillings, and if 40 miles, or out of the province, 3 pounds, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by
SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

BROKE jail in the night of Tuesday, or early on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, the three following men, committed for debt, viz. Isaac Green, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged 27 years; has had a sore on his left leg lately cured, the marks of which are evident to be seen, and has now a sore mouth, two of his fore teeth are very much decayed, is slim built, and stoops when he walks; pretends to several branches of business, such as shoemaking, carpenters work, tending of saw mills, as also the farmer's business. As he is tolerable ingenious, and withal crafty, it is very probable he may have forged passes for himself and companions, and changed their names, as he writes a tolerable hand; lived about 18 months ago in Kent county, on Delaware, to which place it is probable he may be again gone: had on and carried with him, a pale blue mixed German serge coat, cut in the fashion, black velvet jacket with black glass buttons, white Russia drill breeches, grey country made worsted stockings, one pair of shoes just soled with large plated buckles, a castor hat half wore, as also two check and one white linen shirts, one pair of brown thread stockings, two pair of olivabrig trousers, a light coloured Wilton jacket that has been turned, and a pair of old green sagathy breeches, patched several places.

Levin Taylor, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged about 29 years; has had both his legs sore lately, stoops a little as he walks, (but not so much as Green) is fond of liquor and taking snuff, and apt to get drunk when in his power; is a tolerable good workman at his business though but slow, and served his time at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, to one Ready; had on and carried away with him, a coarse light blue broad cloth coat, patched on the sleeves with pieces of a lighter colour, a black and red spotted swankin double breasted jacket with flat white metal buttons, brown German serge breeches, grey worsted stockings, and turned pumps pretty much wore, with old pinchbeck buckles, a fan-tail bound castor hat, one white linen shirt, a pair of old Russia drill breeches, a pair of German serge breeches of a light colour, and a new sagathy coat blue colour.

Levi Harrison, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, of a fresh complexion, fair hair tied behind, is troubled with sore eyes, and aged about 23 or 24 years; he formerly lived at Salisbury, on Wicomico river, served his time at or near Snow-hill, where his relations mostly live, and is a remarkable good workman: had on and carried with him, a coarse brown broad cloth coat, jacket of a light colour, blue cloth breeches, worsted stockings, a pair of shoes pretty much worn, pinchbeck buckles, and a Philadelphia made castor hat, all pretty much worn; as also sundry more cloaths, and whether he carried his tools with him I know not, but is probable he did. Whoever secures the said runaways, or either of them in any of his majesty's jails, and contrives notice to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds if taken in the province, and if out six pounds reward, and all reasonable charges allowed if brought home, paid by
J. DASHIELL, sheriff.

Annapolis, May 9, 1775.
THE judges of the Land-office having informed his excellency the governor, that there are many old certificates lying in their office unpatented; his excellency therefore thought fit to direct them to give public notice to those concerned, that unless they come and see out their grants within four months from the date hereof, the first applier after that time shall have the pre-emption.
Signed per order, **DAVID STEUART, clk.**

Hunting-town, June 14, 1775.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, in cash, or tobacco, as no further advances will be given.
ALEXANDER OGG.
N. B. The subscriber as usual, keeps good entertainment for man and horse, at Prince Frederick court-house.

To be rented for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next November,
THE houses and ferry opposite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining improved plantation; the land whereof is, in general good, with a large quantity of valuable meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so with the rising importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit either for a tavern, or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting one new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is, therefore, proposed, that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary, for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms, apply to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Boucher, or Mr. John Addison near the premises.

Baltimore, June 17, 1775.
To be chartered to any part of Europe,
THE ship Fanny, burthen about 460 hhd. of tobacco, or 14 thousand bushels of grain; also the brig Hector, burthen about 300 hhd. or 8 thousand bushels of grain. For particulars, apply to
ASHBURNER and PLACE.

To be rented, and may be entered upon immediately,
THE dwelling-house, kitchen, storehouse, milk-house, smook-house and stable, together with a large garden well paved in, and about half an acre of ground adjoining thereto, situated in Kingstown, on Choptank river, where there has been a public wharf, warehouse, and a store kept for upwards of 40 years last past. Any person inclinable to rent the same, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to Mr. Samuel Thomas, or the subscriber. At same place I have on hand about three hundred pounds cost of goods, which I will lump off exceeding low for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.
EDWARD PARKINSON.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Annapolis,
A TRACT of land lying in Prince George's county, on Cat-tail Branch, called Wallingsford's Purchase, containing one hundred and forty-two acres of good kind land, about three or four miles below Bladenburgh. Any person who wants to purchase, may be satisfied by applying to
JAMES WALLINSFORD.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.
JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, olivabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobbs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts rusted at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by
HOMAS JONES.

WANTED,
A Vessel from 150 to 300 tons burthen, to load with lumber for Liverpool, the cargo is all ready at one convenient landing. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Ashburner and Place, in Baltimore, or James Braddock, in Talbot county.

To be sold by the subscribers, a valuable tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George-town, containing 300 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under good fence; possession will be given the purchaser the first of September next. Any person desirous to purchase, may view the land by applying to Mr. Simon Nickolls, near the premises.
DAVID CRAWFORD,
WILL. DEAKINS, jun.

TO BE SOLD,
A PAIR of very fine chariot geldings, full 15 hands high. Enquire of Mr. Brown at Annapolis.

FOR SALE,
THE following tract of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres, lying on a branch, known by the name of John's, and Branch Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Wicomico river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to
WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greatest part of the purchase money if required.
GENTLEMEN that have received subscriptionists for the Pocket Assistant, are solicited to return them the first convenient opportunity, which will oblige their humble servant,
THO. BALL.

To be sold at the city of Annapolis,
SIX very handsome imported bay coach horses, as fine as any, if not the finest mares upon this continent. It is needless to say more of them; as they are well known, than that they match well, are ready in harness, and are all perfectly sound. Two of them are aged—two others are 6 years old, and the other two 5 years old. £150 sterling was offered last year by a gentleman in Jersey, who is reckoned a good judge of horses, for the oldest pair; but the whole lot is now offered for £390 sterling, and £35 5s. currency paid for covering them, by governor Eden's famous imported horse Badger, by whom they are all supposed to be in foal.

Badger will also be sold, now the season is over, for two hundred and fifty guineas—which in good hands, he would clear next season.
For further particulars, apply to
GEORGE COOK.

Smith's creek, St. Mary's county, June 9, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber the 8th of May last, a yellow negro boy named Charles, about 15 years of age, spare made, with small legs, and large fore teeth; had on when he went away, a black and white striped country cloth jacket, blue stocking breeches, olivabrig shirt, and fantail hat. Whoever takes up the said boy and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall be paid three dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.
GEORGE COOK.

Baltimore, February 23, 1775.
FOR SALE,
THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling-house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet front on the water, wall filled in and secured, and 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well framed houses. The dwelling-house has good chimneys, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to
JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

Calvert county, May 9, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, a likely well made negro man, named Mial, formerly the property of Mr. Young Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 9 inches high, of a very black complexion, strong teeth much when he talks, is generally very complaisant, very sensible, has been used to go by water, and possibly may try to go to sea. When he went away, he had a blue cloth jacket with a small red under one, cotton trousers made of filor fashion and much tarred, but as he has been gone some time, it is probable he may have changed his cloaths—I have heard he proposed going towards Alexandria in Virginia. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive twenty dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, paid by
WILLIAM ALLEN.

Anne-Arund county, April 12, 1775.
COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaways, the four following persons, to wit, James M'Gloin, he is a middle size man, brown swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue waistcoat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwicken, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and calmer breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair, they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Huriy, who belongs to Samuel Douglass, in Frederick county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to
WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

Dorchester county, Cambridge, July 3, 1775.
WHEREAS divers persons trading in small vessels up and down the several rivers of this province, have of late frequently come into this river in this county, with dry goods, coffee, molasses, and other articles which are prohibited from being imported into this country since the first day of December last, and which, they say, were purchased by them at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places in the country, without proper certificates from the merchants they respectively purchased of, that the same goods and merchandizes were imported before the said first day of December, which has put the committee of this county to great trouble and inconvenience, in taking possession of and storing such goods till proper certificates were obtained respecting the same; and has occasioned frequent murmurs of those persons who were thus prevented, by their own negligence, from disposing of their merchandize, under pretence that they did not think such certificates would be required for goods which were purchased in the country; the committee of the said county desirous to prevent any person in future, from falling into the same disagreeable predicament of having their goods detained till such time as they produce satisfactory vouchers of their merchandize being imported within the time limited by the continental Congress, do hereby give notice to all persons whatsoever, that they will not permit or suffer any one to sell or dispose of any goods or merchandizes which may be brought into the said county, unless the person or persons to whom the same belong, can produce a certificate from the committee of the said place where they purchased such goods, that the same were imported within the time limited as aforesaid.
Signed per order,
HENRY HALE, clk. com.

(XXX YEAR
M A
L O N
THEY majest out of want
Europe.
(orders are issued take on board their rines, with all off May 27. he for ing their fellow-su every by a repeal nesses the Dukes of of Manchester and ham...t...r...s of A... mondeley. Fitzwi cer... Bishop of E... cher, Ravch'wort The following lo shire and Portlan ville...Vilco... Lord King.
May 30. The F... battalions of inf... mounting in the march of Dunkir... The Spanish s... sea, or sitting ou line, besides 30 fr... Accounts have... chants in town, privateers from... near the Medite... and Italians.
Gibraltar is n... a siege is hourly fects to disregar have been smug
Secretary
A report have... and published, o... in the province... of his Majesty's... that no advice... can 'department... Tuesday, May... theticity of the... gagement betw... in the M... in the gazette... who wish to see... account, that t... with the Night I...
Agent for the l...
On Tuesday... mouth's house... diately sent to... ship sent it exp... bet rethe cabin... The young... trofies at the b... ning, is son of... T...r, and h... 13 years old.
There is res... from Gen. Ga... which, though... brought the p... It is said L... news that t... troops, he wa... and did not u... Letters from... war having su... gates, off the... twist them w... perished.
Two men... giments of st... Boston.
Extra...
"Early t... ships of the l... and in order... pened and g... into his May... May 31. will be aug... place the tr... pulated num...
Extra of a...
"You... brings this... turbulence at... may add l... tachment w... spike up th... scared beir... well as the... to prevent... detachmen... Tath river.