

[XXXVth Year.]

T H E

[No. 1713.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 5, 1779.

B O S T O N, October 11.

YESTERDAY arrived here, a prize armed brig of 14 cannon and upwards of 70 men, lately commanded by a lieutenant of Sir George Collier's, captured by the Pickering of Salem; and also a transport ship with about 300 Hessians, taken by captain Taylor in a private ship of war of this port.

Should the count d'Estaing only succeed in wresting Georgia out of the hands of the enemy, the advantage to the states of America would be highly important. Such a part of the British force, and such large stores as they have in that quarter, captured or ruined, must be a great blow indeed. The possession of Georgia, and the prospect of further conquests from that advantage, it is well known, greatly supported the hopes of the British ministry in protracting the war, and encouraged them to refuse the proposals of Spain. Upon the rescue of that state, those hopes must all fall, and the credit to their funds built upon it. But this is not the only, nor indeed the chief advantage we may expect from the count's arrival on these coasts. Should these states properly exert themselves upon so signal and precious an opportunity, the power of Britain on these shores may soon be totally annihilated, and an happy and glorious termination be put to the American war. The prospect we now have of such an event must animate every bosom, and awaken every noble exertion.

The New-London post informs, that a small vessel had arrived there direct from Barnagat, with certain intelligence that a privateer had brought in there one of the enemy's transports, with 105 Hessians.—The transport was bound to Halifax, but meeting with bad winds and considerable damage in the late weather, was returning to New-York.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the patriotic states of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, have entered in the most spirited manner, into the glorious plan for the reduction of the prices of the necessaries of life, and giving a stability to our currency, notwithstanding the assertions of some gentry to the contrary.

Last Friday evening an express arrived in town, from our illustrious commander in chief, to the honourable the general assembly of this state, by which we can further assure our readers of his excellency count d'Estaing's safe arrival off Georgia, and that his approach to the northward may be hourly looked for.

N O R W I C H, October 12.

Yesterday captain King, of this town, in a privateer brig of twelve guns, arrived at New-London, from a short cruise; during which he took a transport ship of 300 tons burthen, bound from New-York to Quebec, having on board 179 Hessians. Captain King took out of the ship about seventy men, including the officers; after which she was overtaken by the Greyhound, and recaptured in sight of captain King.

P R O V I D E N C E, October 14.

Early last Monday morning a large fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, consisting of 31 ships, 8 brigs, 3 schooners, and 11 sloops, 56 in the whole. 'Tis said 3 or 4 of them were armed vessels, and the rest empty transports. They went into the harbour about two o'clock the same day.

Yesterday morning three men arrived here from Rhode-Island: one of them came to Newport in the above fleet, and informs, that they came from New-York, to carry the troops on the island to that garrison.

'Tis reported the enemy on Rhode-Island have been very busy ever since the arrival of the aforementioned fleet, in moving their cannon out of their batteries; and every appearance indicates an immediate evacuation of the island.

T R E N T O N, October 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the state regiment, at Elizabeth-town, dated October 15, 1779.

"On Tuesday last a party of about fifty of the greens came over to Amboy early in the morning, and had collected upwards of one hundred head of cattle and horses, before any of our troops were alarmed; but about ten o'clock a small detachment of our regiment marched down

and attacked them so briskly, that they were obliged to fly and leave the greatest part of their booty, taking off only about 20 head. Captain Davis, who commanded our party, has reason to think, that several of them were wounded in the attack, but not one of his men received the least hurt.

"Last night about twelve o'clock a small party commanded by captain Craig, consisting only of adjutant Nixon, and eight privates belonging to our regiment, boarded and took the sloop Neptune of ten carriage guns, four swivels, and two cohorns, with 21 men, commanded by captain Palfry, a native of Boston, with his two mates; his lady was also on board, who is a prisoner with him.

"In bringing the sloop to the Jersey shore, she unfortunately ran aground; and finding it impossible to get her off, our people got out what stores were on board of her, which consisted of beef, pork and rice, with some powder and shot, two cohorns, four swivels, and nineteen stand of arms; likewise a considerable quantity of spare rigging, viz. sails, ropes, &c. We had scarcely got the vessel unrigged, when the enemy sent a number of armed boats to retake her; they came upon us so fast, that we were obliged to leave her, without setting fire to her, when they boarded, and at high water, carried her off.

"We have just now received an account of the enemy's embarking a number of troops from Staten-Island; their destination not yet known." General Sullivan, with the army under his command, have arrived at Easton.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

The following are the Indian talks enclosed in colonel Brodhead's letters, published in our paper by order of congress.

THE S P E E C H of DOONYONTAT, the Wyandot chief, to MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH. Sept. 17, 1779.

B R O T H E R, Listen to me.

Brother, it grieves me to see you with the tears in your eyes. I know it is the fault of the English.

Brother, I wipe away all those tears, and smooth down your hair which the English and the folly of my young men has ruffled.

Now, my brother, I have wiped away all the stains from your cloaths and smoothed them where my young men had ruffled them, so that you may now put on your hat and sit with that ease and composure which you would desire.

(Four strings of white wampum.)

Brother, Listen to the Huron chiefs.

Brother, I see you all bloody by the English and my young men. I now wipe away all those stains and make you clean.

Brother, I see your heart twisted and neck and throat turned to the one side with the grief and vexation which my young men have caused, all which disagreeable sensations I now remove, and restore you to your former tranquillity, so that now you may breathe with ease and enjoy the benefit of your food and nourishment.

Brother, Your ears appear to be stopped to that you cannot listen to your brothers when they talk of friendship. That deafness I now remove and all stoppage from your ears, that you may listen to the friendly speeches of your brothers, and that they may sink deep into your heart.

(Seven strings of white wampum.)

Brother, Listen to me.

When I look round me I see the bones of our nephews lie scattered and unburied.

Brother, I gather up the bones of all our young men on both sides who have fallen in this dispute, without any distinction of party.

Brother, I have now gathered up all the bones of our relations on both sides, and will bury them in a large deep grave, and smooth it over so that there shall not be the least sign of bones or any thing to raise any grief or anger in any of our minds hereafter.

Brother, I have now buried the bones of all our and your relations very deep. You very well know that there are some of your flesh and blood in our hands prisoners: I assure you that you shall see them all safe and well.

(Eight strings of white wampum.)

Brother, I now look up to where our Maker is, and think there is still some darkness over our heads so that God can hardly see us, on account of the evil doings of the king over the great waters. All these thick clouds which have raised on account of that bad king I now entirely remove, that God may look and see us in our treaty of friendship, and be a witness to the truth and sincerity of our intentions.

(Four strings of white wampum.)

Brother, As God puts all our hearts right, I now give thanks to God Almighty, to the chief men of the Americans, to my old father the king of France, and to you, brother, that we can now talk together on friendly terms, and speak our sentiments without interruption.

(Four strings of black and white wampum.)

Brother, You knew me before you saw me, and that I had not drawn away my hand from yours, as I sent you word last year by captain White Eyes.

Brother, I look up to heaven and call God Almighty witness to the truth of what I say, and that it really comes from my heart.

Brother, I now tell you that I have for ever thrown off my father the English, and will never give him any assistance, and there are some amongst all the nations that think the same things that I do, and I wish they would all think so.

Brother, I cannot answer for all the nations, as I don't know all their thoughts, and will speak only what I am sure of.

Brother, Listen to me. I love all the nations and hate none, and when I return home they shall all hear what you say and what is done between us.

Brother, I have just now told you that I lov'd all the nations, and I see you raising up the hatchet against my younger brothers the Shawanese. I beg of you to stop a little while, as he has never yet heard me; and when he has heard me, if he does not chuse to think as we do I will tell you of it immediately.

Brother, I intend to speak roughly to my younger brother, and tell him not to listen to the English, but throw them off and listen to me, and then he may live as I do.

Brother, I thank you for leaving the fortrels at Tulcarawas, and am convinced by that you have taken pity on us and want to make us your friends.

Brother, I now take a firmer hold of your hand than before, and beg that you will take pity upon the other nations who are my friends, and if any of them should incline to take hold of your hand, I request that you would comply and receive them into friendship.

(A black belt of eleven rows.)

Brother, Listen. I tell you to be cautious, as I think you intend to strike the man near to where I sit, not to go the nighest way to where he is, lest you frighten the owners of the lands who are living through the country between this and that place.

Brother, You now listen to me, and one favour I beg of you is, that when you drive away your enemies you will allow me to continue in possession of my property, which if you grant will rejoice me.

Brother, I would advise you when you strike the man near where I sit, to go by water, as it will be the easiest and best way.

Brother, If you intend to strike, one way is to go up the Alleghany and by Presquille; another way is to go down this river and up the Wabash.

Brother, The reason why I mentioned the road up the river is, that there will be no danger of your being discovered until you are close upon them, but on the road down the river you will be spyed.

Brother, Now I have told you the way by Presquille, and that is the boundary between us and your enemies; if you go by Wabash your friends will not be surprised.

Brother, You must not think that what I have said is only my own thoughts, but the opinion of all the Huron chiefs, and I speak in behalf of them all. If you grant what favours I have asked of you, all our friends and relations will be thankful and glad as far as they can hear all round.

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Brother, I thank you for leaving the fortress at Tuscarawas, and am convinced by that you have taken pity on us and want to make us your friends.

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(A black belt of eleven rows.)

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Brother, You must not think that what I have said is only my own thoughts, but the opinion of all the Muron chiefs, and I speak in behalf of them all. If you grant what favours I have asked of you, all our friends and relations will be thankful and glad as far as they can hear all round.

Brother, The reason why I have pointed out these two roads is, that when we hear you are in one of them we will know your intentions without further notice, and the Huron chiefs desired me particularly to mention it, that they may meet you in your walk and tell you what they have done, who are your enemies and who are your friends, and I in their name request a pair of colours to shew that we have joined in friendship.

(Four strings of black wampum.)

Brother, The chiefs desired me to tell you that they had sent Montour before to tell you their intention, and they leave him to go with you, that when you meet your brothers you may consult together and understand one another by his means.

Head-Quarters, Pittsburgh, Sept. 13, 1779.

MAOHINGIVE KEESHUGH to DOONYONTAT, principal chief of the Wyandots.

BROTHER, Yesterday I had the pleasure to hear you speak, but when I had heard all and you had taken no notice of what I mentioned to you before against the English, I could not tell what to think.

Brother, The chiefs of the Wyandots have lived too long with the English, to see things as they ought to do. They must have expected, when they were counselling, that the chief they sent to this council-fire, would find the Americans asleep, but the sun, which the great spirit has set to light this island, discovers to me they are much mistaken.

(Four strings of white and black wampum.)

Brother, I will tell you why they are mistaken; they must have thought that it was an easy matter to satisfy us, after doing all the mischief they could. They must have heard, that the English were getting weaker, and the Americans stronger, and that a few flattering words would, with giving up our prisoners, secure to them their lives, the lives of their women and children, and their lands, and the wicked Shawanese, who have so often embroiled their hands in the blood of the Americans; and that in my military operations they had a right to mark out the road I should march on.

(Six strings of black and white wampum.)

Brother, I, however, thank you for wiping away the blood and burying the bones of our young men, and for casting off that bad father, the king of Britain, over the great lake.

(Three strings white wampum.)

Brother, I left the fort at Tuscarawas, because it gave uneasiness to several of the Indian nations, which I pitied, and promised to save, if they would do what was right before God, and I still intend to do it: but I have said they must do what is right, and they must send some of their great men to me, to remain as hostages, until they have complied with the terms. If this is not done, all words will be considered as wind, and no regard will be paid to them. And tho' I love peace, and could wish to save the lives of my countrymen of this island, I am not afraid of war.

(Four strings black wampum.)

Brother, I will now tell you what I conceive to be right, and I will leave it to all the world to judge it: I think the nations you mention, and wish me to receive into friendship, ought to send hostages to me, as I said before, until they have killed and taken as many from the English and their allies, as they have killed and taken from the Americans, and return whatever they have stolen from their brothers, together with their flesh and blood, and on every occasion join us against our enemies. Upon these terms, which are just, they and their posterity may live in peace, and enjoy their property without disturbance from their brethren of this island, so long as the sun shines, or the waters run.

(A black belt, rows.)

Brother, I have now spoke from my heart. I am a warrior as well as a counsellor. My words are few, but what I say I will perform. And I must tell you, that if the nations will not do justice, they will not be able, after the English are driven from this island, to enjoy peace and property.

(Four strings of black wampum.)

Brother, When I go to war, I will take my choice of roads. If I meet my friends, I shall be glad to see them; and if I meet my enemies, I shall be ready to fight them.

Brother, You told me you had not yet spoken to the Shawanese. You likewise say that you had not yet let slip my hand, if so, why did you not speak to them? They have heard their grand-fathers, the Delawares, and they have heard me, I sent them a good talk, but they threw it into the fire.

Now Brother, I must tell you, that I cannot now prevent the Shawanese being struck by colonel Clark. I hear he is gone against them,

and will strike them, before I can send to him to call him back. But if the Shawanese do what is right, as I have told you, they shall enjoy peace and property.

This belt confirms my words.

(A white and black belt, rows.)

KELLELEMAN to MAOHINGIVE KEESHUGH, September 21, 1779.

BROTHER, I told my grand-children, the Shawanese, when they came to me yesterday, to remain with their grand-fathers, until they had spoken to their brothers, the Americans. They answered they would comply with the request of their grand-fathers. This our grand-children spoke to us and said, grand-fathers, we are humble, and are now come unto you—Now I am come to you, I take my hands and wipe your eyes, that you may clearly see the light, and that these are your grand-children who now appear before you, and likewise remove every obstruction from your ears, that you may hear and understand me. I also compose your heart, that you may be disposed to pity your poor grand-children, as your antient chiefs used to pity their grand-children, the Maquichees, when they were poor or humble before them. Now my grand-fathers, I tell you to pity your grand-children, the Maquichees, and whatever you direct them to do, will be done. Now you have heard your grand-children, speak, and you will judge what to say to your brother Maghingive Keeshugh. (Two strings of white wampum.)

Now grand-fathers, here is a little tobacco to fill your pipes, that you may consider and pity your grand-children Maquichees.

Keeshinattsee, to his grand-fathers, the Delawares.

Grand-fathers, I now take my chief and counsellor Nimawha, and set him down on the ground before you, that he may assist you in considering the distressed situation of your grand-children.

Killbuck, to colonel Brodhead.

Brother Maghingive Keeshugh, Listen to me.

You always told me, that when any nations came to treat of peace, I should first speak to them, and tell you my sentiments of them; which I am now come to do, in regard to my grand-children, the Maquichees.

I told them, I was much obliged to them, for clearing my eyes, my ears, and composing my heart, and that it was time, that many bad things enter into my ears.

I remember you told me to pity you, and it is true, I have pitied you, my grand-children, the Shawanese.

Now I tell you, my grand-children, it is very well you put me in mind of my wife ancestors, who, out of pity to you, took you up, and placed you before them.

My grand-children, the Maquichees, it is true, you have done no harm, but I see some stains of blood upon you, which the mischief and folly of some of your young men have occasioned—Now my grand-children, I will advise you how to be cleansed from your bloody stains: deliver to our brother Maghingive Keeshugh all his flesh and blood which are prisoners in your hands, and the horses you have stolen from the Americans. My grand-children, when you have done this, you will then be clean; your flesh and heart will be the same as mine, and I can again take you up, and set you down before me, as our wife chiefs formerly did.

Now my grand-children, I tell you, for several years past you have been fraught with lies, which I am tired of hearing, and in future you must tell me nothing but truth.

Now listen to me, my grand-children, you see how dreadful the day looks, and how thick the clouds appear; don't imagine this day to be like that on which you first came to your grand-fathers. I tell you that I have finished the chain of friendship. The Thirteen United States and I are one. I have already assisted my brother, in taking the flesh of the English and the Mingoes. You told me just now, that whatever I told you, you would do, now I offer you the flesh of the English and Mingoes to eat, and that is the only method I know of, by which your lives may be preserved, and you allowed to live in peace (delivering them a string of wampum and two scalps). They received the string and scalps, and said they were glad to know this, and as they had before said, whatever their grand-fathers told them, they would do, so they told them again on receiving the scalps. They said, now grand-father, I am glad to hear what you have said; I have got in my hand what you say will save my life, and immediately sang his war-song. The speaker, having danced, delivered the scalps to the king, who likewise rose and sang the war-song, and said now my grand-fathers, although you have often sent good speeches to the other tribes of the Shawanese nation,

yet they would not receive them, but all took up the tomahawk to strike your brothers. I will now go and deliver them what I have in my hands, which I suppose they will receive.

Delaware chiefs to Maghingive Keeshugh, Brother, We are come to let you know the result of our council, respecting the Maquichees. Brother, Listen. This is the way I have considered the matter, and if I am mistaken, I am very sorry for it. Brother, let us both consider of it, I thought when I looked in his eyes, that he was sincere.

Brother, I think the Maquichees are honest. In former times they were the best of the Shawanese nation. I think we may take them by the hand; and you know, you told me, that any nation I took by the hand, you would also receive.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1779.

The honourable house of assembly having taken into consideration the meritorious services of general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennsylvania line under his command, particularly in the attack on Stony-Point, on the sixteenth day of July last, and come to the following resolve, to wit:

"In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1779.

"The assembly of Pennsylvania taking into their consideration the services performed by general Wayne, and the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, in the attack on Stony-Point, and the recommendation of the supreme executive council,

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be given to general Wayne, and the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, for the courage and conduct displayed by them in the attack on Stony-Point. The honour they have reflected on the state to which they belong, the clemency they shewed to those in their power, in a situation, when, by the laws of war, and stimulated by resentment, occasioned by the remembrance of a former massacre, they would have been justified in putting to death every one of the garrison, will transmit their names with honour to the latest posterity, and will shew that true bravery and humanity are inseparable.

Resolved, That this resolution be transmitted to the supreme executive council, and that they be requested to transmit the same to general Wayne, to be by him conveyed to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, under his command in the attack above mentioned.

Signed by order of the house,

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker."

Which has been duly communicated to this board, and thereupon

Resolved unanimously, That the supreme executive council do cheerfully concur therein, and give their thanks to general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennsylvania line, for the bravery, humanity and good conduct displayed on the above occasion, in which they not only acquired most deserved applause, but have reflected honour upon the state to which they belong.

Extra from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1779.

THE president of the state and commander in chief of the militia, having taken into consideration the report of the court-martial whereof colonel Bradford was president, on complaints exhibited against sundry officers of the militia, for offences against the articles of war and good discipline, has determined as follows:

Lieutenant Forster charged: First, with deserting to the enemy, while in possession of the city; Secondly, with deserting the service, throwing away his arms, and behaving in a cowardly and disgraceful manner on the approach of the enemy; thirdly, coming into town, and remaining here during the stay of the enemy. Of the first charge he is acquitted, but found guilty of all the rest, and sentenced to have his sword broke over his head, the first field-day, to be cashiered, and for ever deemed unworthy of holding a commission in this state, and that the sentence be published in the news-paper. The president approves the judgment of the court, and directs it to be carried into execution, except that part which directs his sword to be broke over his head, which the president is pleased to remit.

Ensign Baker, charged with the following offences: First, desertion to the enemy; Secondly, remaining in town during the enemy's possession voluntarily; Thirdly, not using proper endeavours to join his battalion then in actual service. The court acquit ensign Baker of the first charge, but find him guilty of the other two, and are of opinion, he falls under the fifth article in the eighteenth section of the rules and regulations of the continental army, to which the militia of

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Lieutenant Warner charged with the like offences, and having received the same sentence, it is approved in the like manner.

Lieutenant Sivitt charged with, First, deserting to the enemy; Secondly, not using the proper means to join his battalion in actual service. The court acquit him of the first charge, but find him guilty of the second, being a breach of the fifth article of the eighteenth section of the articles of war, and also that he is not deserving of a commission in the militia of this state, but ought to be cashiered. Which sentence the president approves, and orders to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Boehm charged in like manner, the court acquits him with honour.

Lieutenant Taylor charged in like manner, and acquitted with honour.

Both which sentences the president approves.

Captain Kuper, captain Ryan, lieutenant Lisle, lieutenant Everhart, lieutenant Duchee, and lieutenant Ingles, charged in like manner. The court are of opinion, from their situation they are not objects of their jurisdiction. The president therefore directs lieutenant Boehm, lieutenant Taylor, and those officers last mentioned, to be released from arrest and return to their duty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

The honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the western army.

WE the officers of artillery congratulate you, on your safe and happy arrival, with the troops under your command, at Easton.

We cannot help expressing the pleasure we feel, in reflecting on the many difficulties and dangers in the course of a campaign, through a large extent of a savage enemy's country, which we have been enabled, by your great abilities and military knowledge, to surmount.

We present to you our sincerest thanks, for the care and attention you have taken in making a comfortable provision (notwithstanding your many disappointments) for your army in general, and in particular for your generosity to the corps in which you have the honour to serve.

We beg your acceptance of our best wishes for the restoration and continuance of your health, and are, with the greatest esteem, dear general, Your most obedient and very humble servants.

(In behalf of the corps)

THOMAS FOREST,

Lieut. col. commandant.

Easton, October 16, 1779.

General SULLIVAN's answer.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very polite and friendly congratulations, on my safe arrival at this post, with the troops I have the honour to command, have my most sincere and cordial thanks.

The difficulties attending the late expedition against a savage, secret, and defultory enemy, far exceeded my idea which could possibly be formed by those who were unacquainted with the country; and were such, as no exertions of mine could have surmounted, if the unparalleled ardour and persevering virtue of the officers and soldiers of the western army had not enabled me to completely overcome them.

The testimony you are pleased to give of my attention to the troops in general, and to your corps in particular, cannot fail to afford me the highest satisfaction. All the troops had a great claim to every possible attention, and the particular exertions of your corps, in transporting the artillery through a country before deemed impassable, could not fail of obtaining in return, every mark of generosity and gratitude in my power.

I thank you sincerely for your generous wishes for the restoration of my health, which, if re-established, I mean to devote, with unremitting ardour, to the service of my country.

I have the honour to be with very particular respect, gentlemen, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

An ADDRESS from the corps of light infantry to the honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the western army.

IMPRESSED with sentiments of esteem and gratitude, the light infantry under your honour's command, beg leave to congratulate you on the success of the expedition under your immediate care and inspection, which they are

confident has terminated in such a manner as to reflect the highest honour upon you as the commander, and must insure you the applause of every friend to his country. Confident they are, had it not been for your unparalleled actions and determined resolution, to fully answer the expectations of your country, and secure the peace and tranquillity of the frontiers, the obstacles would never have been surmounted and the end of the expedition remain'd unanswered. With sincere wishes for your happiness, and a speedy restoration of your health, I have the honour to subscribe myself, in behalf of the corps,

Your honour's most obedient
and very humble servant,
Easton,
October 17. ADAM HUBLEY, Junior,
Lieut. colonel.

The honourable major-general Sullivan.
To this ADDRESS the general returned the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I SINCERELY thank you for your very polite and flattering address, and for your congratulations, on the success of the expedition entrusted to my care. I am happy in being favoured with such pleasing evidence, that my conduct has given the officers and soldiers of your corps; that satisfaction which such brave and virtuous troops undoubtedly merit.

However sensible I may be that your generosity, has attributed more to my exertions than I can persuade myself I am entitled to; I cannot help acknowledging the satisfaction I feel in the testimony you have been pleased to give, of my having exerted those talents with which nature has furnished me, to answer the expectations of my country, to secure peace to its frontiers, and to give satisfaction to the brave troops I had the honour to command.

Your wishes for the restoration of my health demands my warmest thanks, and add to those feelings of gratitude with which your faithful and virtuous services have inspired me.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and esteem, gentlemen, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise, for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this western world; for his protection to them and to their posterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us their children from deep distress, to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of just and mighty princes in our deliverance; and especially for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labours of the husbandman and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our ally, been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory, and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with those who went out into the wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce and given success to those who sought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the Gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States to appoint Thursday the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and solemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our public councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness and success; that he would go forth with our hosts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all ministers of the Gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his people and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signal victory great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be graciously pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of

peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and finally, that he would establish the independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

Done in Congress the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Pres.
Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Oct. 26. The following is a true account of intelligence received the 23d inst. from Charlestown, South-Carolina, in letters and newspapers to the 2d inst. of the operations of the combined arms under his excellency the count d'Estaing and major-general Lincoln.

Colonel Maitland, with so many of his troops as were inclined and able, had made his escape from Beaufort and joined general Prevost at Savannah, leaving behind him his whole hospital, artillery, baggage and stores. The colonel, in order to effect his purpose, must have plunged through swamps, bogs and creeks which had never been attempted before but by bears, wolves, and run away negroes.

The enemy were strongly fortified by lines, redoubts and abatis in the town of Savannah, where the soil is chiefly sand and the surface level; their number about 3000, exclusive of negroes and other rubbish which general Prevost had seduced to join him.

Count d'Estaing had landed 5000 troops and formed a junction with general Lincoln; who must have had under his command about 4000. Count Pulaski and general M'Intosh had been detached southerly, probably to secure the town of Sunbury about 40 miles distant from Savannah, and to intercept retreating parties by land and inland navigation, which in that country may be attempted with great prospect of success.

The allies finding general Prevost so strongly entrenched had determined, after a fruitless summons, to make regular approaches in preference to a general assault. The works would be compleat on the 1st of October, and it was expected the batteries, consisting of 38 pieces of heavy cannon and 8 mortars, would open in the same instant on the 2d or 3d.

Sorties in two attempts had been made by the besieged on our working parties; in both instances the assailants were beat back, and suffered greatly in killed and wounded.

The Esgaire had taken the Experiment, commanded by Sir James Wallace, after a brave resistance. It is said that on board the Experiment were general Vaughan or some other British general, and 20 other officers, and cash for paying the British troops in Georgia; that dispatches had been found on board, informing of an embarkation of 4000 men at New-York intended for Georgia and South Carolina; in consequence of which 10 ships of the line had been detached by count d'Estaing for conveying them in. This may account for the fleet which lately appeared at the mouth of Chesapeake.

The Ariel, Fowey, and a sloop of 18 guns, British men of war; a large ship with 2200 barrels of bread and flour, a large quantity of beef and pork, 4000 suits of cloathing, &c. &c. and all the enemy's store and transport ships, had fallen into the French admiral's hands, besides many captures at sea.

Mr. Alexander Cameron, formerly a British deputy, now superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern district, successor to the late ungrateful John Stuart, had prevailed on a part of the Cherokees to break faith with South-Carolina: these had been severely chastised by general Williamson, many of them killed and others made prisoners, their towns and provisions totally destroyed, and Cameron driven out of the nation. The general had returned from his expedition, and would join general Lincoln with about 1000 men on the 29th or 30th September.

The camps of the allies are in perfect health and harmony, and every body in full prospect of repossessing Savannah, and of having the British general, his troops, and the wrong governor Sir James Wright, prisoners of war within a week. Deserters were coming in daily from the enemy, and in great numbers.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,
Sept. 29.

This day arrived here a Spanish sloop from Porto Rico, with dispatches for the honourable continental congress. The master of a schooner belonging to this port, was impressed from his vessel to conduct the sloop to the first port of the United States on the continent. The Spanish captain says, that a Spanish fleet had joined

Brother, The reason why I have pointed out these two roads is, that when we hear you are in one of them we will know your intentions without further notice, and the Huron chiefs desired me particularly to mention it, that they may meet you in your walk and tell you what they have done, who are your enemies and who are your friends, and I in their name request a pair of colours to shew that we have joined in friendship.

(Fourteen strings of black wampum.)

Brother, The chiefs desired me to tell you that they had sent Montour before to tell you their intention, and they leave him to go with you, that when you meet your brothers you may consult together and understand one another by his means.

Head-Quarters, Pittsburgh, Sept. 13, 1779.

MACHINGIVE KEESHUCH to DOONONTAT, principal chief of the Wyandots.

BROTHER, Yesterday I had the pleasure to hear you speak, but when I had heard all and you had taken no notice of what I mentioned to you before against the English, I could not tell what to think.

Brother, The chiefs of the Wyandots have lived too long with the English, to see things as they ought to do. They must have expected, when they were counselling, that the chief they sent to this council-fire, would find the Americans asleep, but the sun, which the great spirit has set to light this island, discovers to me they are much mistaken.

(Four strings of white and black wampum.)

Brother, I will tell you why they are mistaken; they must have thought that it was an easy matter to satisfy us, after doing all the mischief they could. They must have heard, that the English were getting weaker, and the Americans stronger, and that a few flattering words would, with giving up our prisoners, secure to them their lives, the lives of their women and children, and their lands, and the wicked Shawanese, who have so often embroiled their hands in the blood of the Americans; and that in my military operations they had a right to mark out the road I should march on.

(Six strings of black and white wampum.)

Brother, I, however, thank you for wiping away the blood and burying the bones of our young men, and for casting off that bad father, the king of Britain, over the great lake.

(Three strings white wampum.)

Brother, I left the fort at Tuscarawas, because it gave uneasiness to several of the Indian nations, which I pitied, and promised to save, if they would do what was right before God, and I still intend to do it: but I have said they must do what is right, and they must send some of their great men to me, to remain as hostages, until they have complied with the terms. If this is not done, all words will be considered as wind, and no regard will be paid to them. And tho' I love peace, and could wish to save the lives of my countrymen of this island, I am not afraid of war.

(Four strings black wampum.)

Brother, I will now tell you what I conceive to be right, and I will leave it to all the world to judge it: I think the nations you mention, and wish me to receive into friendship, ought to send hostages to me, as I said before, until they have killed and taken as many from the English and their allies, as they have killed and taken from the Americans, and return whatever they have stolen from their brothers, together with their flesh and blood, and on every occasion join us against our enemies. Upon these terms, which are just, they and their posterity may live in peace, and enjoy their property without disturbance from their brethren of this island, so long as the sun shines, or the waters run.

(A black belt, rows.)

Brother, I have now spoke from my heart. I am a warrior as well as a counsellor. My words are few, but what I say I will perform. And I must tell you, that if the nations will not do justice, they will not be able, after the English are driven from this island, to enjoy peace and property.

(Four strings of black wampum.)

Brother, When I go to war, I will take my choice of roads. If I meet my friends, I shall be glad to see them; and if I meet my enemies, I shall be ready to fight them.

Brother, You told me you had not yet spoken to the Shawanese. You likewise say that you had not yet let slip my hand, if so, why did you not speak to them? They have heard their grand-fathers, the Delawares, and they have heard me, I sent them a good talk, but they threw it into the fire.

Now Brother, I must tell you, that I cannot now prevent the Shawanese being struck by colonel Clark. I hear he is gone against them,

and will strike them, before I can send to him to call him back. But if the Shawanese do what is right, as I have told you, they shall enjoy peace and property.

This belt confirms my words.

(A white and black belt, rows.)

KELLELEMAN to MACHINGIVE KEESHUCH, September 21, 1779.

BROTHER, I told my grand-children, the Shawanese, when they came to me yesterday, to remain with their grand-fathers, until they had spoken to their brothers, the Americans. They answered they would comply with the request of their grand-fathers. This our grand-children spoke to us and said, grand-fathers, we are humble, and are now come unto you—Now I am come to you, I take my hands and wipe your eyes, that you may clearly see the light, and that these are your grand-children who now appear before you, and likewise remove every obstruction from your ears, that you may hear and understand me. I also compose your heart, that you may be disposed to pity your poor grand-children, as your ancient chiefs used to pity their grand-children, the Maquichees, when they were poor or humble before them. Now my grand-fathers, I tell you to pity your grand-children, the Maquichees, and whatever you direct them to do, will be done. Now you have heard your grand-children, speak, and you will judge what to say to your brother MACHINGIVE KEESHUCH. (Two strings of white wampum.)

Now grand-fathers, here is a little tobacco to fill your pipes, that you may consider and pity your grand-children Maquichees.

Keeshinattsee, to his grand-fathers, the Delawares.

Grand-fathers, I now take my chief and counsellor Nimawha, and set him down on the ground before you, that he may assist you in considering the distressed situation of your grand-children.

Killbuck, to colonel Brodhead.

Brother MACHINGIVE KEESHUCH, Listen to me.

You always told me, that when any nations came to treat of peace, I should first speak to them, and tell you my sentiments of them; which I am now come to do, in regard to my grand-children, the Maquichees.

I told them, I was much obliged to them, for clearing my eyes, my ears, and composing my heart, and that it was time, that many bad things enter into my ears.

I remember you told me to pity you, and it is true, I have pitied you, my grand-children, the Shawanese.

Now I tell you, my grand-children, it is very well you put me in mind of my wife ancestors, who, out of pity to you, took you up, and placed you before them.

My grand-children, the Maquichees, it is true, you have done no harm, but I see some stains of blood upon you, which the mischief and folly of some of your young men have occasioned—Now my grand-children, I will advise you how to be cleansed from your bloody stains: deliver to our brother MACHINGIVE KEESHUCH all his flesh and blood which are prisoners in your hands, and the horses you have stolen from the Americans. My grand-children, when you have done this, you will then be clean; your flesh and heart will be the same as mine, and I can again take you up, and set you down before me, as our wise chiefs formerly did.

Now my grand-children, I tell you, for several years past you have been fraught with lies, which I am tired of hearing, and in future you must tell me nothing but truth.

Now listen to me, my grand-children, you see how dreadful the day looks, and how thick the clouds appear; don't imagine this day to be like that on which you first came to your grand-fathers. I tell you that I have finished the chain of friendship. The Thirteen United States and I are one. I have already assisted my brother, in taking the flesh of the English and the Mingoes. You told me just now, that whatever I told you, you would do, now I offer you the flesh of the English and Mingoes to eat, and that is the only method I know of, by which your lives may be preserved, and you allowed to live in peace (delivering them a string of wampum and two scalps). They received the string and scalps, and said they were glad to know this, and as they had before said, whatever their grand-fathers told them, they would do, so they told them again on receiving the scalps. They said, now grand-father, I am glad to hear what you have said; I have got in my hand what you say will save my life, and immediately sang his war-song. The speaker, having danced, delivered the scalps to the king, who likewise rose and sang the war-song, and said now my grand-fathers, although you have often sent good speeches to the other tribes of the Shawanese nation,

yet they would not receive them, but all took up the tomahawk to strike your brothers, I will now go and deliver them what I have in my hands, which I suppose they will receive.

Delaware chiefs to MACHINGIVE KEESHUCH.

Brother, We are come to let you know the result of our council, respecting the Maquichees. Brother, Listen. This is the way I have considered the matter, and if I am mistaken, I am very sorry for it. Brother, let us both consider of it, I thought when I looked in his eyes, that he was sincere.

Brother, I think the Maquichees are honest. In former times they were the best of the Shawanese nation. I think we may take them by the hand; and you know, you told me, that any nation I took by the hand, you would also receive.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1779.

The honourable house of assembly having taken into consideration the meritorious services of general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennsylvania line under his command, particularly in the attack on Stony-Point, on the sixteenth day of July last, and come to the following resolve, to wit:

"In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1779.

"The assembly of Pennsylvania taking into their consideration the services performed by general Wayne, and the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, in the attack on Stony-Point, and the recommendation of the supreme executive council,

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be given to general Wayne, and the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, for the courage and conduct displayed by them in the attack on Stony-Point. The honour they have reflected on the state to which they belong, the clemency they shewed to those in their power, in a situation, when, by the laws of war, and stimulated by resentment, occasioned by the remembrance of a former massacre, they would have been justified in putting to death every one of the garrison, will transmit their names with honour to the latest posterity, and will shew that true bravery and humanity are inseparable.

Resolved, That this resolution be transmitted to the supreme executive council, and that they be requested to transmit the same to general Wayne, to be by him conveyed to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, under his command in the attack above mentioned.

Signed by order of the house,

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker."

Which has been duly communicated to this board, and thereupon

Resolved unanimously, That the supreme executive council do cheerfully concur therein, and give their thanks to general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennsylvania line, for the bravery, humanity and good conduct displayed on the above occasion, in which they not only acquired most deserved applause, but have reflected honour upon the state to which they belong.

Extra from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1779.

THE president of the state and commander in chief of the militia, having taken into consideration the report of the court-martial whereof colonel Bradford was president, on complaints exhibited against sundry officers of the militia, for offences against the articles of war and good discipline, has determined as follows:

Lieutenant Forster charged: First, with deserting to the enemy, while in possession of the city; Secondly, with deserting his service, throwing away his arms, and behaving in a cowardly and disgraceful manner on the approach of the enemy; thirdly, coming into town, and remaining here during the stay of the enemy. Of the first charge he is acquitted, but found guilty of all the rest, and sentenced to have his sword broke over his head, the first field-day, to be cashiered, and for ever deemed unworthy of holding a commission in this state, and that the sentence be published in the news-paper. The president approves the judgment of the court, and directs it to be carried into execution, except that part which directs his sword to be broke over his head, which the president is pleased to remit.

Ensign Baker, charged with the following offences: First, desertion to the enemy; Secondly, remaining in town during the enemy's possession voluntarily; Thirdly, not using proper endeavours to join his battalion then in actual service. The court acquit ensign Baker of the first charge, but find him guilty of the other two, and are of opinion, he falls under the fifth article in the eighteenth section of the rules and regulations of the continental army, to which the militia of

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this state are subject, when in actual service. Whereupon the court are of opinion, ensign Baker is unworthy a commission in the militia of this state, and cashier him. Which sentence the president approves and directs the same to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Warner charged with the like offences, and having received the same sentence, it is approved in the like manner.

Lieutenant Sivert charged with, First, deserting to the enemy; Secondly, not using the proper means to join his battalion in actual service. The court acquit him of the first charge, but find him guilty of the second, being a breach of the fifth article of the eighteenth section of the articles of war, and also that he is not deserving of a commission in the militia of this state, but ought to be cashiered. Which sentence the president approves, and orders to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Boehm charged in like manner, the court acquits him with honour.

Lieutenant Taylor charged in like manner, and acquitted with honour.

Both which sentences the president approves.

Captain Ruper, captain Ryan, lieutenant Lisle, lieutenant Everhart, lieutenant Duchee, and lieutenant Ingles, charged in like manner. The court are of opinion, from their situation they are not objects of their jurisdiction. The president therefore directs lieutenant Boehm, lieutenant Taylor, and those officers last mentioned, to be released from arrest and return to their duty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

The honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the western army.

WE the officers of artillery congratulate you, on your safe and happy arrival, with the troops under your command, at Easton.

We cannot help expressing the pleasure we feel, in reflecting on the many difficulties and dangers in the course of a campaign, through a large extent of a savage enemy's country, which we have been enabled, by your great abilities and military knowledge, to surmount.

We present to you our sincerest thanks, for the care and attention you have taken in making a comfortable provision (notwithstanding your many disappointments) for your army in general, and in particular for your generosity to the corps in which you have the honour to serve.

We beg your acceptance of our best wishes for the restoration and continuance of your health, and are, with the greatest esteem, dear general,

Your most obedient and very humble servants,

(In behalf of the corps)
THOMAS FOREST,
Lieut. col. commandant.

Easton, October 16, 1779.

General SULLIVAN's answer.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very polite and friendly congratulations, on my safe arrival at this post, with the troops I have the honour to command, have my most sincere and cordial thanks.

The difficulties attending the late expedition against a savage, secret, and desultory enemy, far exceeded any idea which could possibly be formed by those who were unacquainted with the country; and were such, as no exertions of mine could have surmounted, if the unparalleled ardour and persevering virtue of the officers and soldiers of the western army had not enabled me to completely overcome them.

The testimony you are pleased to give of my attention to the troops in general, and to your corps in particular, cannot fail to afford me the highest satisfaction. All the troops had a great claim to every possible attention, and the particular exertions of your corps, in transporting the artillery through a country before deemed impassable, could not fail of obtaining in return, every mark of generosity and gratitude in my power.

I thank you sincerely for your generous wishes for the restoration of my health, which, if re-established, I mean to devote, with unremitting ardour, to the service of my country.

I have the honour to be with very particular respect, gentlemen, your most obedient,

and very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

An ADDRESS from the corps of light infantry to the honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the western army.

IMPRESSED with sentiments of esteem and gratitude, the light infantry under your honour's command, beg leave to congratulate you on the success of the expedition under your immediate care and inspection, which they are

confident has terminated in such a manner as to reflect the highest honour upon you as the commander, and must insure you the applause of every friend to his country. Confident they are, had it not been for your unparalleled actions and determined resolution, to fully answer the expectations of your country, and secure the peace and tranquillity of the frontiers, the obstacles would never have been surmounted and the end of the expedition remain'd unanswered. With sincere wishes for your happiness, and a speedy restoration of your health, I have the honour to subscribe myself, in behalf of the corps,

Your honour's most obedient
and very humble servant,
Easton,
October 17. ADAM HUBLEY, Junior,
Lieut. colonel.

The honourable major-general Sullivan.

To this ADDRESS the general returned the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,
I SINCELY thank you for your very polite and flattering address, and for your congratulations, on the success of the expedition entrusted to my care. I am happy in being favoured with such pleasing evidence, that my conduct has given the officers and soldiers of your corps; that satisfaction which such brave and virtuous troops undoubtedly merit.

However sensible I may be that your generosity, has attributed more to my exertions than I can persuade myself I am entitled to; I cannot help acknowledging the satisfaction I feel in the testimony you have been pleased to give, of my having exerted those talents with which nature has furnished me, to answer the expectations of my country, to secure peace to its frontiers, and to give satisfaction to the brave troops I had the honour to command.

Your wishes for the restoration of my health demands my warmest thanks, and add to those feelings of gratitude with which your faithful and virtuous services have inspired me.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and esteem, gentlemen, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise, for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this western world; for his protection to them and to their posterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us their children from deep distress, to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of just and mighty princes in our deliverance; and especially for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labours of the husbandman and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our ally, been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory, and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with those who went out into the wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce and given success to those who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the Gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States to appoint Thursday the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and solemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our public councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness and success; that he would go forth with our hosts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all ministers of the Gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his people and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signal great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be graciously pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of

peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and finally, that he would establish the independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

Done in Congress the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Pres.
Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Oct. 26. The following is a true account of intelligence received the 23d inst. from Charleston, South-Carolina, in letters and newspapers to the 2d inst. of the operations of the combined arms under his excellency the count d'Estaing and major-general Lincoln.

Colonel Maitland, with so many of his troops as were inclined and able, had made his escape from Beaufort and joined general Prevost at Savannah, leaving behind him his whole hospital, artillery, baggage and stores. The colonel, in order to effect his purpose, must have plunged through swamps, bogs and creeks which had never been attempted before but by bears, wolves, and run away negroes.

The enemy were strongly fortified by lines, redoubts and abatis in the town of Savannah, where the soil is chiefly sand and the surface level; their number about 3000, exclusive of negroes and other rubbish which general Prevost had seduced to join him.

Count d'Estaing had landed 5000 troops and formed a junction with general Lincoln; who must have had under his command about 4000. Count Pulaski and general McIntosh had been detached southerly, probably to secure the town of Sunbury about 40 miles distant from Savannah, and to intercept retreating parties by land and inland navigation, which in that country may be attempted with great prospect of success.

The allies finding general Prevost so strongly entrenched had determined, after a fruitless summons, to make regular approaches in preference to a general assault. The works would be compleat on the 1st of October, and it was expected the batteries, consisting of 38 pieces of heavy cannon and 8 mortars, would open in the same instant on the 2d or 3d.

Sorties in two attempts had been made by the besieged on our working parties; in both instances the assailants were beat back, and suffered greatly in killed and wounded.

The sagitaire had taken the Experiment, commanded by Sir James Wallace, after a brave resistance. It is said that on board the Experiment were general Vaughan or some other British general, and 20 other officers, and cash for paying the British troops in Georgia; that dispatches had been found on board, informing of an embarkation of 4000 men at New-York intended for Georgia and South Carolina; in consequence of which 10 ships of the line had been detached by count d'Estaing for conveying them in. This may account for the fleet which lately appeared at the mouth of Chesapeake.

The Ariel, Fowey, and a sloop of 18 guns, British men of war; a large ship with 2200 barrels of bread and flour, a large quantity of beef and pork, 4000 suits of cloathing, &c. &c. and all the enemy's store and transport ships, had fallen into the French admiral's hands, besides many captures at sea.

Mr. Alexander Cameron, formerly a British deputy, now superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern district, successor to the late ungrateful John Stuart, had prevailed on a part of the Cherokees to break faith with South-Carolina: these had been severely chastised by general Williamson, many of them killed and others made prisoners, their towns and provisions totally destroyed, and Cameron driven out of the nation. The general had returned from his expedition, and would join general Lincoln with about 1000 men on the 29th or 30th September.

The camps of the allies are in perfect health and harmony, and every body in full prospect of repossessing Savannah, and of having the British general, his troops, and the wrong governor Sir James Wright, prisoners of war within a week. Deserters were coming in daily from the enemy, and in great numbers.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,
Sept. 29.

This day arrived here a Spanish sloop from Porto Rico, with dispatches for the honourable continental congress. The master of a schooner belonging to this port, was impressed from his vessel to conduct the sloop to the first port of the United States on the continent. The Spanish captain says, that a Spanish fleet had joined

count d'Orvilliers; that 25000 men had been lawled in Ireland; that Gibraltar was blocked up by a fleet, and a bombardment begun; and that another Spanish fleet, joined with some French men of war, had sailed from the West-Indies. He dates this intelligence in July, and says it came by a king's packet to Porto Rico.

Admiral Barrington went for England in the Ariadne frigate, soon after his engagement with the French fleet off Grenada; and admiral Byron has followed him in the Maidstone frigate from Barbados, from whence he sailed the 27th of August, leaving the command of the British squadron to admiral Parker, who had with him admiral Rowley: five of the disabled ships of that squadron, it is said, are arrived at Jamaica; amongst them the Lion, rendered almost irreparable.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 23.

On the 9th of September last, two schooners from South-Quay fell in with and were chased by the brigantine Spitfire and sloop Lady Dunmore, two privateers from New-York, a few leagues to the southward of Ocracoke; the chase continued several hours, after which it fell quite calm, and captain Bell, of the schooner Nancy Bacon, was obliged to strike to the brig, as was captain Alexander Stewart, of the other schooner, to the sloop; the sloop and brig continued in company until the 23d, when they were overtaken in the late violent gale a little to the southward of the Gulph stream, in which the brig foundered with captain Bell, and other American prisoners, to the number of 40 on board. The sloop Lady Dunmore took a Spanish packet, with the mail, &c. from Havannah, bound for Corunna, in Spain, while captain Stewart was on board. Twenty leagues at sea to the northward of cape Charles, the captain of the sloop gave captain Stewart and twelve other prisoners a small yawl, with 20 biscuits and 3 gallons of water, with which they got to the eastern shore, after being part of two days and a night at sea.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, to a gentleman in this city, dated September 29, 1779.

"By a gentleman from Martinique we have the following intelligence: That the English fleet in the channel consisting of 47 sail of the line, with 300 sail of transports under their convoy, said to be bound to New-York and the West-Indies, had moved out to sea; the French and Spaniards got knowledge of it, and made the latitude where they expected to fall in them, which they did; the English first covered their transports and got them safe, they then formed a line of battle, and a very obstinate engagement ensued, after some considerable time the British returned to port, but not till they had lost four of their ships, three sunk, and one taken. The French and Spaniards lost three sunk, and remained masters of the seas; it is also said, the French dispatched ten of their fastest sailing frigates and light ships in quest of the transports.

"The English fleet is still at Barbados. The friends to Great-Britain have great confidence in their new admiral, and are very sanguine, and expect he will soon make some great alteration in their affairs; they are anxiously waiting every day to hear of Grenada being retaken, whilst others in the same interest are inveighing with great bitterness against him, because he has not already taken that advantage which they suppose d'Estaing has put in his power."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Oct. 7.

"The French and Spanish fleets have drove Sir Charles Hardy into the Channel the 15th of August last, though his fleet consisted of 50 sail of the line. That the West-India June fleet will run every risk of being intercepted, which would deprive the British of 6000 seamen, besides the Jamaica convoy, consisting of about half the number."

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated August 20, received by captain Thompson, arrived at an eastern port.

"Captain Paul Jones, in a frigate of 40 guns, sailed a few days since in company with the Alliance and fifty other vessels of war, on a cruise under the American flag.

"The English fleet is now blocked up by the united fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 60 sail of the line, besides frigates.

"Gibraltar is blocked up by the Spaniards, and reinforcements are sent to d'Estaing to support his superiority in the West-Indies. Besides this 40,000 troops are assembled about Havre and St. Malo's, where there are transports collected sufficient to transport them to England or Ireland.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever alter irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: to prevent which,

Resolved,

That the printers of public news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

November 1, 1779.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the fourth of December next, at the house of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis,

THAT commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, now in the occupation of colonel James Footell, situate on the north side of Church-street. An undoubted title will be given to the purchaser.

10224 Dollars DAVID LONG.

October 29, 1779.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of colonel Robert Tyler, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

10224 Dollars JEREMIAH WACKER, exors.

THERE are at the plantation where Michael Murphy, deceased, lived, near Snowden's river, in Anne-Arundel county, two young red and white STEERS, and one young COW, all marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, a crop, slit and under square in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from

10213 Dollars MURPHY.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Simpson, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, appears to be five or six years old, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, her left hind foot is white, has a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

10220 Dollars

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVER, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise; had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Laver, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

RICHARD BURLAND.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Henry Hall, near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark brown HORSE, no brand, about eleven years old, thirteen hands three inches high, blaze face, two hind feet white, switch mane, and tail. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3 X 4

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simmes, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same; but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simmes desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simmes, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after sailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

CHARLES GOODRICK.

October 9, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division of the said parish.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. They go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of house work, and wash, iron, and spin cotton, well, and is a good seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, with or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

Charles county, October 9, 1779.

TWENTY thousand pounds of crop tobacco, annually, will be given as a salary to any clergyman of the Church of England, of a fair character, and who can give satisfaction as a preacher, for the term of four years, by the vestry of Durham parish, which hath, besides, a glebe that rents for two hogheads of crop tobacco per annum.

By order of the vestry, JOHN ELGIN, register.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Thomas Pindell, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make them known immediately, that they may be adjusted; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY PINDELL, executrix, RICHARD PINDELL, executor.

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

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

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

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1714.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 12, 1779.

M A D R I D, July 5.

SINCE it has been publicly known, that the siege of Gibraltar will be one of the first operations of our armies by land and sea, every one has hopes of seeing us repossessed of that important fortress again; but as it is almost impregnable by force, the plan is to reduce it by famine. In consequence of which, it is death to furnish that place with any provision, and our army will block it up on the land side, whilst a division of the Cadiz squadron will anchor in the bay, which will be reinforced by two 70 gun ships, two frigates, two chebecs, of 32 guns, and seven gallies, which sailed from Carthagea the 15th of last month, and with two 70 gun ships, two frigates, two chebecs, two bomb-ketches, and 3 flat boats, with a 24-pounder in each, under Don Barcelo. We are assured that the rest of the Cadiz fleet is sailed from St. Vincent to join the Toulon fleet. With regard to the Ferret fleet, which was to join that of Brest, we find that a misunderstanding hindered that squadron from sailing, which has prevented a great stroke, and for which Don Anthony d'Arce is displaced, and Don Solano succeeds him as commander of the Spanish fleet.

L O N D O N, July 20.

Governor Johnstone, with the squadron under his command, has got a roving commission, being not limited to any place, with a power to take, sink, burn and destroy all the ships where it may be found practicable on any of the French coasts.

August 2. Yesterday lord Montagu kissed his majesty's hand, on being appointed his majesty's ambassador extraordinary at Turin.

Yesterday the embargo on all coasters, and ships bound to Ireland and the Baltic, was taken off, when a number of ships dropped down to Gravesend.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 7.

"We hear that the memorial presented last Thursday, by the English ambassador to the States general, was the same day communicated to the States of Holland, and the next day sent to the rest of the confederates for their opinions upon this important subject. In the mean time it is believed, the States are not sorry this memorial has intervened, as they are by that means dispensed from thinking of the convoy to be granted to naval supplies, &c. which must be put aside till this much more important affair is decided: particularly, as we are informed, that the provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Friesland, and Groningen, have delivered their answers relative to the convoy, by which it is found they are against the granting it."

The following memorial to their high mightinesses the States of the United Provinces, has been presented by Sir Joseph Yorke, the ambassador from his Britannic majesty.

High and Mighty Lords.

SINCE France, by the declaration made at London on the 13th of March, last year, fully discovered the vast and dangerous designs which the family compact had before announced to Europe, this part of the world must bear witness to the wisdom and moderation of the king of Great-Britain, who endeavoured to ward off the calamities of war, avoiding as much as possible, engaging his neighbours and allies in it.

A conduct like this, founded on the most pointed moderation, so much emboldened the courts of Versailles, that after perfidiously encouraging of rebel subjects, under the mask of liberty, commerce and independence, to plunge a poniard into the heart of the mother country; France, not contented with so hostile a proceeding, has, without any national quarrel, drawn Spain into its views, without any plausible reasons to colour the design, is making every preparation that an impetuous disposition can dictate to invade the British islands.

On the news of these extraordinary and great preparations, your high mightinesses cannot but justify the pressing and reiterated instances which the king of Great-Britain could not but make to you, relative to the naval armament; and the notorious danger of England will no doubt convince all the subjects of those provinces, who

have hitherto spoke against it, of this request of my court.

But those motives, which were only palliatives to prevent an evil, are now out of season, the danger is become imminent, and the remedy must be speedy. The stipulations of a treaty, founded on the interests of trade only, must give way to those founded on the dearest interest of the two nations. The moment is come to decide whether Great-Britain, who has spilt so much blood and expended so much treasure to succour others, and to maintain liberty and religion, is to have no other resources against the malice and envy of her enemies, than her own courage, and her own internal strength: whether she is to be abandoned by her most ancient friends and allies, to the ambitious views of the house of Bourbon, which would crush all to reign over all, and whether Europe in general, and your high mightinesses in particular, will with indifference see a system established, which will evidently destroy that equilibrium which is the only guarantee of your commerce, liberty, and even existence itself.

The king, high and mighty lords, has too high an opinion of the understanding, the good faith, and the wisdom of the republic, to doubt a moment of the sentiments of your high mightinesses on this occasion.

A nation, whose history contains scarcely any thing but the detail of the dangers which the ambition of France has successively created, whose best days began with their union with England: in short, a nation accustomed to exact the literal execution of a hard treaty, has too much generosity not to fulfil those which have united the interest of the two nations upwards of a century.

It is in this persuasion, joined to all that is held most sacred among men, that the underwritten ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Great-Britain, has, by express order, the honour to notify to your high mightinesses, that the danger which threatens his kingdoms, necessitates his majesty to recant, without loss of time, the succours stipulated in the treaties of 1678, and others, and of which the *casus fœderis* is so fully explained in the separate article of 1716. His majesty expects the same with confidence from a neighbour who has never failed in his engagements, and for the rest confides in the divine benediction on the justice of his cause, and on the fidelity and valour of his subjects.

The underwritten waits with the greatest impatience for a just, speedy and favourable answer, and is ready to confer with the deputies of your high mightinesses on what steps are further necessary to be taken.

(signed) JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, July 22, 1779.

B O S T O N, October 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in l'Orient, dated August 18, 1779.

"Sixty-four sail of the line, and 47 frigates and smaller vessels of war (French and Spanish) are now in the Channel.—Sixty thousand French troops are embarking with all expedition at St. Maloes, &c.—Gibraltar is blocked up by sea by 7 Spanish men of war and several frigates, and also by land, by 30,000 men; it cannot stand out long for want of provisions.—You will see that England has offered us our independence, a very great favour to be sure!—The king of Prussia has ordered the States of Holland, in very spirited terms, a strict neutrality. Portugal, I suppose will very soon follow France and Spain. The English fleet consists of 36 sail of the line, and 10 frigates; they have been obliged to go into port."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated August 20, 1779.

"M. d'Orvilliers, with 66 ships of the line, French and Spanish, in the Channel. Since the 10th instant, 50 or 60 thousand men embarked on board 150 transports, in the ports of de Grace, St. Maloes and Grandville, waiting for the signal. Great-Britain, with about 50 ships of the line, off Torbay and St. Helens, and a great number of militia on their coast; without any allies, or such only as offer their mediation

for a peace; several are of opinion that this last will take place. If captain Thompson carries two or three days longer in this port, he will certainly bring you some great news."

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Providence, dated October 14, 12 o'clock, A. M.

"You may depend on it, the royal plundering army at Newport, are preparing to depart from that place immediately; every thing in the utmost confusion there. I most heartily wish all your vessels of war were out, and round here; urge the matter; it will redound to their honour, and I am sure to their profit. All the military birds on the wing: our amiable general, indefatigable and calm. The gallant, incomparable general Sullivan has joined the grand army."

W O R C E S T E R, Oct. 14.

Friday last came before the honourable superior court, then sitting at the court-house in this town, the trial of Robert Young (one of the convention troops) for a rape committed on the body of Jane Green, a child between 11 and 12 years of age. The evidence of his crime was clear and striking. The jury found him guilty, and he received sentence of death on Saturday last. It is supposed that greater instances of brutality and barbarity, were never exercised in a crime of this kind, than were exhibited by said Young in the perpetration of this inhuman deed. The circumstances of which decency forbids us to publish in a public news-paper.

F I S H - K I L L, Oct. 18, 1779.

We learn that several vessels, sunk by the enemy near Sandy-Hook, in order to obstruct the channel, were drove on the Jersey shore; which, it is said, has rendered their scheme abortive.

Part of our grand army are moving their camp a little nearer to New-York; and it is supposed the remainder will soon follow.

T R E N T O N, October 17.

We are informed, that a party of the enemy's light dragoons, consisting of about 100, landed on Tuesday night last at Sandy-Point above Amboy, and proceeded on to Bound-Brook, where they burnt some stores; from thence they went up to Van Veghter's bridge and burnt 18 boats; and from thence to Somerset court-house, which they likewise burnt; and then returned by the way of Brunswick to South-Amboy. The militia turned out and annoyed them very considerably. They killed the horse of the commanding officer, a colonel, and made him prisoner, and also one private, beside two or three horses. 'Tis thought several of the enemy were wounded.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Oct. 18.

A paragraph in the New-York paper says, that the Halifax packet-boat, captain John Bolderion, with the West-India mail, was taken near the coast of England, by the General Starke privateer, of 22 six and nine pounders: the engagement lasted five plashes, the Halifax having four men killed and six or seven wounded, one of the latter, James Daffwood, Esq; slightly in the heel.

Oct. 30. Yesterday arrived from a cruise, the brig Holker, captain Geddes, and brought in with him a very valuable prize.

Since our last was carried into Egg-Harbour, captain John Munns, of the ship Ambulcade, bound from Oporto for New-York.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this town, from Guatara in Biscay, dated September 2, 1779.

"By the second article of your letter, you desire me to acquaint you, what passes in these parts concerning news, those of consideration are generally kept very much a secret, however, I shall let you know those which are public, and have their confirmation.

"By last post we have advice of the royal Spanish fleet, commanded by his excellency Don Luis de Cordova, being in the English channel, composed of 41 ships of the line, a large number of frigates and other armed vessels; with these, have joined those of count de Orvilliers, consisting of 31 ships of the line and a number of frigates; these two fleets joined together, amount to 72 ships of the line and a great many frigates, besides other vessels of war, destined to

intercept the English fleet that cruises off said coast. Should they be lucky to meet with the enemy, we hope they will fill up their object, adding honour to the admiral and his allies, to our arms by their natural ardent zeal in defence, and with victory to both colours.

"We have also advice, that from 50 to 60 thousand strong, are ready to embark from the coast of France to that of England and Ireland; for which purpose there are the corresponding number of transports to take them in at the first notice.

"Gibraltar is besieged by the land side, with 30,000 troops, and taken care off by the sea side, with seven ships of the line to prevent succours; these wanting no doubt, must submit by famine, as already provisions are scarce with them."

BALTIMORE, November 9.

On Sunday morning last, major Clarkson, of New-York, (a gentleman who served at Saratoga, with great reputation, as an aid to major-general Arnold, and who hath acted in the same station during the present campaign to the southward, under major-general Lincoln) arrived in town from the banks of the Savannah (but last from Charles-town, in 15 days) with dispatches from general Lincoln, to the honourable congress at Philadelphia, for which place he set off yesterday morning. These dispatches contain the particulars of an unsuccessful assault on the town of Savannah, and the subsequent retreat of the allied army, from before that place, which will, no doubt, in due time, be communicated to the public.

Major Clarkson gives us the following account of this most unfortunate event.—The cannonade and bombardment of the town of Savannah (tho' many buildings therein were burnt and destroyed) not producing the desired effect, and the count d'Estaing being unable, for certain important reasons, to stay long enough to finish the siege, by regular approaches, came to the resolution, in concert with general Lincoln, of making a vigorous assault on the town. In consequence of this resolution, the allied army, consisting of about 3200 French, and 2400 Americans, were formed in two columns for the attack; two detachments to make two feints at certain places fixed on, and a corps of reserve; the remainder were stationed as guards to the artillery, baggage, &c. This disposition being made, on Saturday morning, the 9th of last month, just at the dawn of day, the two columns, destined for the assault, advanced in the most gallant manner; the right, consisted of about 2000 French, led on by the intrepid count d'Estaing, and the left, composed of 1200 Americans, headed by the brave general Lincoln. The design was to force into the town, if possible, without firing a gun, there to form, and commence their further operations.—The garrison, amounting to 2600, including colonel Maitland's detachment, which escaped from Beaufort, and threw themselves into the town, being too well prepared to receive them, the town being completely environ'd by strong redoubts and abatis, a most tremendous discharge of artillery and musquetry now began from the enemy's works on the advancing columns.—Notwithstanding which, they marched forward with the greatest rapidity, and resolution, and part of them entered the enemy's abatis. After an arduous bloody conflict, of one hour and six minutes, during which the count d'Estaing was wounded (slightly) in his leg and arm, general Pulaski mortally wounded, majors Motte and Wise, of Carolina, killed, with several other officers, of both columns, and about 500 privates killed and wounded, this little army, this noble band of brothers, were forced to abandon their hardy enterprise, and retire to their works, 150 yards distant, which they did with a regularity that would have done honour to the best troops of Prussia, the enemy making but a very feeble pursuit. After remaining four days before the town, the enemy not daring to commence an attack, the generals judged it prudent to raise the siege. The count, when major Clarkson came away, was preparing to embark his troops, and general Lincoln had retreated to Purburg, in South Carolina, situated on the Savannah, 24 miles from the capital of that name.

The brave count Pulaski died of his wounds on the 13th of October, and his corpse was carried to Charles-town, and there interred with great military funeral pomp, and with every other mark or respect that a generous and grateful people could show a hero, who had sacrificed his life in defence of their liberties.

The loss of the French was about 330, and that of the Americans 170, in killed and wounded.

ANNAPOLIS, November 12.

The General Assembly of this state was to have met here on Monday the first instant, but

a sufficient number of members did not attend until the Monday following, when the two houses met, and agreeable to the constitution and form of government, proceeded to the election of a governor for the ensuing year, and made choice of the hon. Thomas Sim Lee, Esquire.

The house of delegates have appointed the hon. Josias Beall, Esq; their speaker.

The hon. John H. Stone, Jeremiah T. Chase, James Brice, Daniel Carroll, and John Brice, Esquires, are appointed the council to the governor.

The following gentlemen are returned delegates to represent the several counties on the eastern shore of this state in the present general assembly:

For Kent county; Richard Graham, John L. Wilmer, Peregrine Lethbrury, and William Stevenson, Esquires.

Somerset; John Williams, John Winder, Josiah Dashiell, and Isaac Henry, Esquires.

Cecil; John Venable, John Ward, Archibald Job, and Elihu Hall, Esquires.

Talbot; Henry Banning, John Gibson, Richard Johns, and Christopher Birkhead, Esquires.

Dorchester; John Henry, John Smoot, Thomas F. Eccleston, and Samuel T'Gee, Esquires.

Caroline; Matthew Driver, William Keene, Hugh M'Bride, and Charles Daffin, Esquires.

Worcester; Peter Chaile, Nehemiah Holland, Henry Dennis, and William Selby.

Queen-Ann's; William Bruff, John Brown, Richard T. Earle, and Jacob Ringgold, Esquires.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN the first ages of the world, trade was carried on by the barter of one commodity for another. Human society could not subsist without the exchange of necessities, and from the difficulty of bartering, or exchanging, money was introduced. Mankind made choice of gold and silver as the two commodities to represent all property. They chose those two as the measure of trade, because they were the most valuable of all metals; there was a considerable difference in their nature and value, scarce and difficult to be obtained, easy of carriage, and not liable to perish. Money (that is gold and silver) was agreed by the common consent of all civilized nations to be the sign or representation of all property. By the same consent they were received as the common measure or standard of price, by which to compare the different values of goods, or labour, with one another. The high value set on gold and silver arose more from opinion and scarcity, than from any intrinsic worth or usefulness in them. However, the imaginary value became universal and current every where for goods. Credit, that is notes or bills of credit, were introduced in Europe and America, as the sign or representation of gold and silver, because there was not enough of those metals to answer the purposes for which they were introduced. In every state, there ought to be as much money, or notes or bills of credit, representing money, by legislative authority, as will represent all the property and labour bought and sold for cash in the state. This is commonly called the medium of trade. The value of money, as well as of all other commodities, arises solely from the quantity of it, and demand for it. Where there is little trade (that is, buying and selling) a small quantity of money will be necessary to represent the property bought and sold; increase the trade, that is, multiply the number of buyers and sellers, and more money will be required. It is the quantity of any thing brought to market, whether of money or any other commodity, compared with the purchasers, which rises or falls the price. If the merchandise offered for sale exceeds the money to be laid out, the price must fall, until the sale produces purchasers. If the money, or the sign of it, exceeds the quantity necessary to represent all the property offered for sale, or brought to market, whether such property consists of negroes, land, produce, &c. &c. the value must fall in proportion to such excess. The scarcity or plenty of goods govern the price; in the same manner the abundance or want of money determine its value. "Money,

though it is used as the standard of price, by which the different values of goods or of labour are compared with one another, is not wholly invariable in its own price; that is, in respect of goods or labour, it has not always the same comparative value. There is not always the same quantity of money amongst all mankind, who have an intercourse of commerce with one another; and much less is there always the same quantity of it current in the same nation, or amongst those, who, upon account of their nearness, or other connections, have the most frequent intercourse of commerce. The scarcity of money raises its price, and the plenty of it sinks its price; in the same manner as the scarcity or plenty of any thing else varies the comparative value of that thing. If when money is scarce, a small quantity of it is equal, upon the comparison, to a certain quantity of any sort of goods or labour, a greater quantity of it, when it is plentiful, will only be equal in value to the same quantity of the same goods or labour. A bushel of wheat, which at one time is worth no more than five shillings, may at another time, in the same plenty of wheat, be worth five pounds; not because there is any alteration either in the intrinsic usefulness of wheat, or in the comparative value of it with other goods, such as sheep, cloth, corn, wine, &c. &c. but because the quantity of money is altered, so as to be twenty times more plentiful at one time than at the other; and upon account of this greater plenty, twenty times any quantity of it, when compared with the same sort of goods, will be worth no more, or will bring in exchange no more of those goods, than the single quantity was worth, or would have brought, in a greater scarcity. In cases of this sort, we usually say, that wheat or any other sort of goods is grown dearer; but the fact is, that money is grown cheaper. Only as money is looked upon to be the standard of price, and is therefore considered as invariable in its own price, goods or labour seem dearer or cheaper, in proportion as more or less money must be given for the same quantity of them. Gold is estimated more valuable than silver, because scarcer, and attended with more expence to procure it from the mines. The proportion of the value between gold and silver has varied in different ages and countries, according to the quantity of these metals. Formerly the proportion or value of gold to silver was settled at ten for one; at present one ounce of gold is estimated equal in value to about fifteen of silver. The quantity of silver introduced into Europe from the mines of Peru and Mexico, increased the value of gold, and some time afterwards the quantity of gold imported into Europe, and the quantity of silver made into plate and exported to the East Indies, raised the value of silver. It is not only the quantity, but the circulation of gold and silver, which lessens or encreases the demand for them. If the circulation of money be slow, or quick, the proportion of money required in circulation will be more or less. Trade is the parent of circulation. Encrease the objects of trade, you encrease in the same degree the demand for money. Suppose one million of dollars would represent all the labour and property bought and sold in this state for cash in one year, and you could introduce some new object for sale, which would require 200,000 dollars to purchase it; you would thereby certainly raise the value of the one million in circulation, or make it necessary to procure more money. As for example, suppose, as before, that one million of dollars would carry on the whole trade of this state for one year, and that the purchase of tobacco, which constitutes two thirds of the trade, was prohibited, is it not evident that two thirds of the one million would remain useless?

brought for a shilling or two per head. In Persia horses are scarce and dear; fine ones sold from 50 to 450 pounds sterling. In the city of Mexico, the negro vendors, that walk by the ladies coaches, wear ornaments of gold, and pearl necklaces and jewels in their ears.

This observation in the general applies to the present price of produce in this state. Wheat can be purchased for a silver dollar per bushel; tobacco and pork can be bought at a guinea, or 33 shillings in gold or silver per hundred; beef at four pence per pound, in gold or silver; negroes at nearly the old price in gold or silver, and indeed almost every article at old prices, in specie, allowing for the scarcity of the article, and the risk of importation. Therefore the commodities are not dear or have not risen in price, but our paper, representing gold and silver, is of little value. The same consequence would flow from a superabundance of gold or silver, taking into consideration, and allowing for, the difference between those metals, which are estimated and current all over the world, and paper credit, which is limited in its circulation or currency, and in its nature of less value.

would not this whole sum in commerce remain annihilated, and as certainly depreciation to the quantity taken away; but of money or bills price of labour a Suppose 100 out the property in tion of the value were measured by ounces more weight and put into circulation be richer, but all grow twice as dear. Mr. Locke lays the price of all commodities the actual quantity.

If these observations paper money in cause of its preference can only be utility, or encroaching words, introduction.

The credit of our circumstances only the United States not now by question among us believe. Our enemies of America will. Our whole public proportion to the United States debts can for a moment the United States credit emitted by which they have erred honour. If the of honesty and the same obligation our national faith the community rent. If the United their faith, what tend them hereafter great? What con their contracts or men have suggested of the public debt about 2. Because of produce or in the hands of orators, who had in cause the public debt discharged in specie remarked, that in wing to the scarcity of the arts and in every instance currency. The money due to the farmer has in general purchase of lands, face certificates to be in one instance of declared irredeemable the property of himself his duty as could be injured, a bankruptcy of forced their money all, value of gold

A considerable trade from America their produce and the of the Asiatics, and kept in circulation up into wrong hands under ground (even) they still maintain commercial circulation and they prevent luxuries, of life our always low, they can afford to purchase cheaper than Augustus Caesar, brought so great all goods and the value they In China the of gold or silver is this, "to which would rise in about five far such immense quantities are circulating A late writer piling for 20 shilling

would not this overplus of money depreciate the whole sum in circulation? But if the objects of commerce remain the same, or are lessened or annihilated, and you add to the one million, you as certainly depreciate or lessen its value; and this depreciation will be increased by every addition to the quantity, or every object of trade taken away; because, according to the quantity of money or bills of credit in a state, will be the price of labour and all kinds of merchandise. Suppose 100 ounces of gold would represent all the property in this state (that is, if the proportion of the value of all the goods in this state were measured by the said 100 ounces) and 100 ounces more were to be brought into the state, and put into circulation, the country would not be richer, but all goods and commodities would grow twice as dear as before. The celebrated Mr. Locke lays it down as a principle, "that the price of all commodities is proportionable to the actual quantity of circulating money."

If these observations be just, the quantity of paper money in circulation is the true and only cause of its present depreciation, therefore its value can only be increased by lessening the quantity, or increasing the demand for it, or in other words, introducing other objects of commerce.

The credit of our paper money depends on two circumstances only, the ability and integrity of the United States to redeem it. The first cannot now be questioned. The greatest torments among us believe we shall establish our independence. Our enemies are doubtful, and the whigs of America will not admit it to be a question. Our whole public debt bears a very inconsiderable proportion to the value of the property in the United States. No man who seriously reflects can for a moment entertain the idea, that the United States will not redeem the bills of credit emitted by them, and for the payment of which they have so repeatedly pledged their sacred honour. If an individual is bound by the ties of honesty and good faith to pay his debts, the same obligations arise on the public. Not only our national faith and credit, but the safety of the community requires an exact and full payment. If the United States should now break their faith, what individual or state would ever lend them hereafter, be their exigencies ever so great? What confidence would be reposed in their contracts or promises? Weak or designing men have suggested several reasons for the paying off the public debt with gold and silver at a discount. Because great sums were paid for a ride of produce or merchandise, large sums are in the hands of or due to engrossers and speculators, who had imposed on the public, and because the public debt was too large ever to be discharged in specie. As to the first it may be remarked, that in many instances the price was owing to the scarcity of the article, in some instances to the arts of engrossers and speculators, and in every instance to the depreciation of the currency. The money is chiefly in the hands of or due to the farmers and planters. The speculator has in general realized his money, by the purchase of lands, or by transferring his loan certificates for produce. It is not probable in one instance in one thousand, the money (if declared irredeemable) would be lost or sunk, the property of the man, who had acted against his duty as a good citizen. Thousands and ten thousands of the best friends of America could be injured, and, in some instances, ruined by a bankruptcy of the continent; men who advanced their money, when of full, or nearly the full, value of gold and silver, to America, in the

of a considerable part of the silver brought into Europe from America is sent to Asia, and bartered for their produce and manufactures; but such is the policy of the Asiatics, that the silver is not coined into money and kept in circulation; large quantities are made up into wrought plate, and immense quantities are buried under ground; whereby (the historian observes) they effectually prevent its coming into their commercial circulation, and consequently by that means they prevent the rise in all the necessities, luxuries, of life, and thereby keep the price of our always low, and at a stand; so that by this they can afford to sell their produce and manufactures cheaper than any other nation whatsoever. Augustus Caesar, after the defeat of Mark Antony, brought so great a quantity of money to Rome, that all goods and commodities fell immediately for less than the value they sold before.

In China the emperor will not permit the use of gold or silver to be dug, and the reason given is this, "to keep down the price of labour, which would rise in proportion to the quantity of circulating money." By this policy workmen there are about five farthings sterling per day, which is such immense quantities of their produce and manufactures circulate throughout the world. A late writer proposed to pay only one shilling for 20 shillings of continental.

hour of her distress. The sums expended by the continent, were chiefly paid to our own people; the money lent to the public is chiefly advanced by our own subjects; it is impossible to distinguish the virtuous and innocent from the extortioner and engrosser; to punish a few (who deserve it) would it be prudent or honest to injure thousands? As to the magnitude of the public debt, and impossibility to discharge it in gold and silver. Our whole debt on the first of January next may be estimated at about 240 millions of dollars. The taxes for this year will raise and carry into the treasury, before that day, about sixty million of dollars. Let it be supposed the expenditures, till the first of May next, will call out of the treasury the above sum of 60 million of dollars, it will follow that the whole of our debt will remain the same the first of May next as it will be the first of January next, to wit, 240 million of dollars.

This sum, though nominally great, is really not very considerable. At the present exchange of 2500 per cent. 16,000 pounds sterling, or 80,000 in gold and silver, would wipe off the whole score. What comparison is there between the debt and the value of the property in the United States? If at the end of the war, 300 million of dollars should remain in circulation, let two thirds of that sum be called in by taxes, and sunk in four years, in all probability the residue would be wanted to carry on the commerce of these states. By this mode, which I think practicable, it may not be necessary to find specie to discharge any part of the national debt. Every man in these states ought to consider his property as mortgaged to pay this debt. The interest due on loans ought to be secured to the public creditors by a fund arising from a permanent tax established and appropriated by the legislature of each state, until the principal be paid. The public credit can never be bottomed on a solid foundation, until the legislature of each state shall make a certain, clear, unincumbered, and permanent fund, by taxes, for the gradual discharge of the debt in a moderate number of years. This sinking fund must be constant and permanent, and inviolably applied for that purpose. As long as the currency shall remain depreciated (that is as long as a paper dollar will not purchase as much of the necessities of life as a silver dollar) from the excess of quantity in circulation, the taxes ought to be considerable. They should rise or fall by that rule. In the course of a few years after peace and independence, the increase of our trade would raise the value of our paper money. No one can say, what sum would be necessary to carry on the commerce of these states with all the world. As the states would be enabled, so they might reduce the interest, or pay off the principal. The far greater part of the continental currency now in circulation (if requisite) might be called in by moderate taxes and sunk; the residue might either remain in circulation, which even the holders would desire, as it would be of equal value with gold or silver, or they might receive from the treasury the value in specie. No man need alarm himself with calculations, that our whole debt is to be paid in coin; the thing is as unnecessary as impracticable.

MEANWELL.

"Our paper has so greatly depreciated, that one English shilling hath become of equal value to forty shillings nominal currency, but still our situation is not desperate. About 1749, the paper currency of Massachusetts-Bay was so depreciated, that 100 pounds sterling would purchase 1200 pounds, and about 1759, the currency of Rhode-Island was of so little value, that 100 pounds sterling would buy 2300 pounds of it. By economy and constant moderate taxes, these states, at the commencement of the present war, had almost wholly restored the value of their currencies."

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1779. RAN away from the subscriber, the beginning of May last, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable large bald head. I have heard he was in Baltimore gaol the chief of the summer; he was taken out by one Richard Brown, from whom he made his escape; he has since been in Baltimore and hired for 3 months with Peter Steele; he left him the 1st inst. and stole from him a holland shirt marked P. S. with a slit in the gusset, a odd silk stockings, 1 plain, 3 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of childrens shoe buckles, 1 stock marked G. W. Whoever will take up the said negro, or secure him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by SAMUEL EWATT.

1020 Dollars (w3)

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

November 10, 1779.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, has eloped from me, and is disposing of my effects without my consent, I do hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring her or dealing with her in any manner whatever, as I am determined not to pay any debt or stand by any bargain she may make after the date hereof.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

October 9, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division of the said parish.

November 1, 1779.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the fourth of December next, at the house of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis,

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of colonel James Tootell, situate on the north side of Church-street. An undoubted title will be given to the purchaser.

DAVID LONG.

October 19, 1779.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of colonel Robert Tyler, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

W3 WILLIAM BEANS,
2 JEREMIAH MAGRUDER, } execrs.

THERE are at the plantation where Michael Murphy, deceased, lived, near Snowden's river, in Anne-Arundel county, two young red and white STEERS, and one young COW, all marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, a crop, slit and under square in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from

W3 2 RACHEL MURPHY.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD.

A HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of house work, and wash, iron, and spin cotton, well, and is a good seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, with or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Thomas Pindell, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make them known immediately, that they may be adjusted; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

3X MARY PINDELL, executrix,
RICHARD PINDELL, executor.

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

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

10

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The following plan of major Lee's attack on Powles-Hook having fallen into the enemy's hands, when they made prisoner of Mr. Meale, of Virginia, (a volunteer in that expedition) it cannot be improper to publish it, as to them, and to ourselves, it may be of real utility, as a model in many respects for future officers, and must give a very high though just idea of the discipline of our troops, and the talents of this gallant young officer.

Hackinsack, New Bridge, August 18, 1779.

Order of MARCH and disposition of BATTLE.
Watch-word—Stoney-Point.

THE troops to move from their present position by the right, having crossed the Hackinsack river at the New Bridge, they will file off to the left, taking the direct road to Fort Lee; after reaching the centre of the mountain they move to the right, passing down in the bottom of the highlands: front, rear guard and flanking parties, composed of troops of known fidelity, and directed by officers of vigilance, to take such position and preserve such distance on the march, as the commanding officer may from time to time require. Patrols of cavalry and flying parties of infantry to scour the country on the left flank, in front and in rear, previous to the troops turning into the mountain, and to continue this duty until seven at night, so as to mask completely the rout of the troops. All persons, who may during the march fall in view, are to be seized and committed to the quarter-guard, without respect to age, sex or character; nor is any solicitation to be made, on any pretence whatever, in behalf of the prisoner or prisoners, to the commanding officer. They will be released at a proper moment.

The guides are to be put in charge of an officer's guard, and such particular ones as may be pointed out are to be pinioned; a trusty file to be placed on their right and left for the purpose of putting them to immediate death if necessary. This order requiring a momentary execution, the soldiers entrusted are to be chosen men, and stand prepared.

The officers commanding divisions will be responsible to the commanding officer, for the due obedience and execution of orders; they are therefore to number the several platoons in their respective divisions, taking a memorandum of the names of the officers commanding platoons, and should any breach be committed, the offender may be easily ascertained. No officer or soldier to quit his line of march; proper halts will be made, when the soldiers are to refresh under the eye of their officer.

On the van's reaching a given point, they will halt and form three columns, in the following order, as they come up.

A detachment of one hundred, from general Woodford's brigade, under the command of major Clarke, to compose the right. Two companies of Marylanders to form the centre, headed by captain Handy. A detachment of one hundred from general Muhlenberg's, with captain McClane's dismounted dragoons, to compose the left, under major Lee. The forlorn of the right to be led on by lieutenant Vendaval, of the first Virginia regiment. The forlorn of the centre by lieutenant Reed, of the fifth Maryland. The forlorn of the left by lieutenant Armstrong, of the dragoons. The remainder of the troops to form the reserve, commanded by captain Reed, of the tenth Virginia.

Necessary refreshment being taken, the detachment will move on the word march, as before; the right column furnishing the front guard, the left the rear, and the centre the flanking parties. At a signal hereafter concerted, these parties will rejoin; the whole then to advance in one solid body.

On the van's reaching the point No. 1, a second halt to take place, and the troops again refreshed. At this ground the canteens to be taken off and given in charge of a party appointed for that purpose. The officer will receive particular instructions.

At the hour of eleven the troops to move, taking up their former line of march. They will pass the creek in front of the point 2, and having advanced to 3, the point of separation, the several columns will take their respective routs. The right column filing to their right, will pass the morass in front of the left flank of the fort, cross the canal at the point 3, and pursue the rout 3. The left column will file to the left, ford the canal at the point 4, push through the abbatis in the river, making their way good to the main work on the rout 4. The centre column will take the rout 5, lay the bridge 5, break

through the gate, possess the centre block-house, and force a passage into the fort near the embasures 5. The different columns to be preceded by a band of desperadoes, led by officers of distinguished integrity.

The right column, on passing the canal, will detach a subaltern to seize the left block-house. The left column to make two detachments on their forcing the abbatis. A captain to take the rout 6, muster the officers and troops quartered at the house 6, and put a proper guard over the boats at the wharf. A subaltern will possess the right block-house. The three columns to rush forward, breaking through all obstructions, and forcing their way into the main work 7.

Detachments to be then made for the collection of prisoners, as circumstances may direct, and time furnish. The reserve will take post at the point of defence 8; they are to direct their attention towards the shore of the North river, from Weck-Hook to Powles-Hook. Should any troops make good a landing, they are to harraiss them on their advance, and dispute obstinately every inch of ground, though opposed to legions. The night will favour their resistance, and a resolute pointed opposition must not only retard the progress of the enemy, but will advise them to wait for day-light before they dare to make a forward movement of consequence. The commanding officer pledges his honour to support the reserve, and to secure their retreat or share their fate.

The conquering troops, as they meet with victory, are to echo the watch-word, no huzza to follow; on the contrary, a profound silence is expected.

The idea of plunder to be banished from the ranks, and the same strict order to be preserved within the lines as on the march. Any soldier leaving his platoon to be put to death instantly. The officers are to bear in remembrance, that although victorious, still the chief difficulty is to be encountered; the retreat is to be made good, and the commanding officer is determined on an universal sacrifice rather than fail; he hopes the love the gentlemen possess for their soldiers, will be an additional inducement, among the many that must occur, to ensure their pointed attention.

The right column (the moment that victory has crowned the enterprise) are to move; they will pass the bridge on the main road leading to Bergen, and possess the heights on the right of the town. They are to assume a position, which encourages the most daring defence.

The left column will form an effort for the prisoners and follow in the rout of the right. On entering the town of Bergen, they will take the road to, leading to Dow's ferry, where a number of flat bottom boats will be found in waiting. The embarkation is to be performed in perfect order; after landing, the boats to return, and the effort to push on to Acquakene bridge, where they will cross the Passack river and wait further orders.

The centre column will compose the guard for the artillery, public stores, &c. &c. They will pursue the same rout and attend to the same regulations. On reaching the point of transportation, two light fixes, with a proper guard, are to be pointed on the safe shore, in such direction as to cover the retreat of the rear; the rest to be pushed on to Acquakene, and to be planted on the ground commanding the bridge. The rear guard, composed of the right column and reserve, with the commanding officer in person, will occupy the heights of Bergen, and other strong positions on the rout, so as to secure the left and centre columns with the prisoners and artillery.

One squadron of cavalry, under the command of lieutenant Eggleston, will take post in the vicinity of Fort Lee and Bull's ferry. They are to observe the movements in the opposite camps.

Should any troops land, report to be made to lord Stirling, at the New Bridge. They are to harraiss the enemy's left flank on their advance, a small party playing in front to notify their approach. The remainder of the partisan cavalry to move down at the given hour to the point of debarkation; they will mind the road leading to Acquakene bridge, and join the effort of the prisoners.

Previous to the troops being put in motion on the second halt, a badge of distinction then distributed, to be fixed on each man's hat; liquor to be served out, and the troops acquainted with their object.

The officers commanding the different columns will communicate in the most lively terms the certainty of success, and impress on the minds of the officers and soldiers, the absolute necessity for profound silence and perfect order.

The columns are to move with muskets loaded, fixed bayonets, pans open, and cocks fallen. No soldier, on pain of immediate death, to take his musket from his shoulder until ordered, the bayonet to be the only appeal. After passing the point 3, heads to be uncovered, hats in the right hand, close to the right thigh; the troops to throw on their hats as they pass the canal.

The columns, on commencing the retreat, are to prime and stand fully prepared for field action.

The commanding officer declares that the enterprise is founded on the best intelligence, that the approaches have been ascertained by himself in person, that the guides are intimately acquainted with their business, and that the retreat is certain if timely.

The simplicity with which the disposition of march and order of battle is drawn up, assures him, that there is no possibility of mistake for want of correctly understanding them. The high confidence which he reposes in the ability and intrepidity of his officers, and his certain knowledge of the veteranship of the soldiers he has the honour to command, joined to his perfect acquaintance with the strength and situation of the post, afford him just ground for pronouncing, that complete success must and will attend the enterprise. He pledges his honour to the soldiers that they shall receive full share of every article that may be taken; at the same time repeats his former declaration, that instant death shall be the fate of that man, who may be so lost to sense of honour and duty, as to presume to leave his platoon or incumber himself with any part of the plunder of the enemy's camp. The love he has uniformly possessed for arms, the heart's satisfaction he feels in observing military merit, joined to his duty, are sufficient securities that he will, in his report to the commander in chief, do ample justice to those characters, who may be most conspicuous on the occasion. He heartily wishes a happy morning to the assailants, and begs them to recollect and emulate the glorious example exhibited at Stoney-Point, on the 16th of July.

(Copy) HENRY LEE, maj. com.

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same; but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simms desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simms, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simms, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford Esq. then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after failed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

W⁸ CHARLES GOODRICK.

TWENTY thousand pounds of crop tobacco, annually, will be given as a bounty to any clergyman of the Church of England, of a fair character, and who can give satisfaction as a preacher, for the term of four years, by the vestry of Durham parish, which hath, best of a glebe that rents for two hogheads of crop tobacco per annum.

By order of the vestry,
JOHN ELGIN, register.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be sold at the Printing Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 19, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

have been favoured with a translation of the following MANIFESTO, published by permission at Bourdeaux.

MANIFESTO,

the motives of the conduct of the king of France relative to Great-Britain.

WHEN by permission of Divine Providence his majesty ascended the throne, France enjoyed the most profound peace. His majesty's first care was to manifest to every power his desire he had to render it permanent. All the world applauded this happy disposition; the king of Great-Britain in particular testified his satisfaction, and gave his majesty the most point-blank assurances of a sincere friendship. This recognition of sentiments authorized his majesty to believe that the court of London was at last disposed to pursue a more just and friendly line of conduct than what it had done since the conclusion of the peace in the year 1763; and that a stop would be put to the arbitrary proceedings to which his majesty's subjects had been exposed since that time in the four quarters of the world. His majesty was the more persuaded that he could depend on the sincerity of the king of Great-Britain's protestations, as the revolution which has since taken place in America had then begun to make its appearance in a manner very alarming to Great-Britain. But the court of London considering that as fear or weakness, which was only the effect of his majesty's pacific disposition, all pursued its antient system, and continued its vexatious acts of violence against the commerce and navigation of his majesty's subjects. His majesty, judging of the king of Great-Britain by his own sentiments, laid before him with the greatest sincerity all his complaints, confidently expecting that they would be redressed. Moreover, his majesty being informed of the embarrassments in which the affairs of North-America had involved the court of London, avoided to augment them by insisting in too strenuous manner on the reparations which the British ministry continually promised and evaded.

Such was the situation of the two courts, when the proceedings of the court of London forced its antient colonies to fly to arms, in order to maintain their rights, their privileges and their liberties. All the world is acquainted with the epochs of this event; with the many ineffectual steps which the Americans took to regain the affection of their mother country; the manner in which Great-Britain rejected them; and lastly, the declaration of independence, which was necessarily must have been the result.

The actual war in which the United States of America were necessarily involved with England, forced them to open a communication for direct commerce between them and the other European powers; his majesty would have betrayed the most essential interests of his kingdom, if he had refused to admit them into his ports, and had not allowed them a participation of the advantages enjoyed by all other nations.

This just and wise conduct, practised by most of the commercial states in Europe, engaged the court of Great-Britain to take the liberty of making the bitterest complaints and representations, persuaded, no doubt, that the language of ambition and haughtiness would be sufficient to obtain from France an implicit deference. To these indecent proceedings his majesty still replied with calmness, justice and reason. He informed the king of Great-Britain in the most explicit terms, that he was not, nor did he pretend to be, the judge of the quarrel between him and his antient colonies; that it did not belong to him to revenge his cause; and that consequently nothing could oblige him to treat the Americans as rebels, to shut his ports against them, and still less to prohibit his own subjects from all kind of commerce or connection with them. His majesty nevertheless condescended as far as in his power to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition, and even gave the most positive assurances, not only that he would not protect this commerce, but would leave Great-Britain at liberty to restrain, according to the rules prescribed by the treaties, and according to the laws and

customs of the seas, all his subjects who should contravene his orders. His majesty went still further; he observed with the most scrupulous attention the execution of the stipulations of the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht, although Great-Britain had, at the time, refused to ratify every part of it, and daily infringed it. His majesty consequently gave orders that the American privateers should not be fitted out in his ports, that they should not sell their prizes nor remain in them beyond the time limited by the treaty above-mentioned. He also enjoined his subjects not to purchase the said prizes, and threatened the transgressors of his orders with the confiscation of their property. But all those acts of such remarkable complaisance, and so much fidelity in the strict observance of a treaty which he might have regarded as null and void, were far from satisfying the court of London, which pretended to make the king responsible for every transgression, while the king of Great-Britain himself, though assisted by a formal act of parliament, could not prevent his own merchants from supplying the colonies with merchandise, and even with ammunition.

It is easy to conceive how much a refusal to comply with the arbitrary pretensions of Great-Britain must have wounded the self-love of that power, and rekindled her antient animosity against France. She was the more irritated as she began to experience a reverse of fortune in America, where every thing prognosticated an irreconcilable separation from her antient colonies, and the inevitable losses that must ensue, and as she saw France availing herself of a part of that commerce, which she had imprudently driven away, and taking measures to render her flag respectable.

All these reasons together augmented the despair of the court of London, and induced her to cover the seas with privateers, under commissions of a truly offensive nature; to violate, in the highest degree, the faith of treaties; to interrupt, on the most frivolous and absurd pretences, the commerce and navigation of his majesty's subjects; to arrogate a tyrannical empire on the open seas; to prescribe laws arbitrary, unknown and inadmissible; to insult on many occasions his majesty's flag, and, in fine, to violate his territorial rights both in Europe and America, in the most insulting and outrageous manner.

If his majesty had been less influenced by the rights of humanity, if he had less valued the blood of his subjects, if instead of following the impulse of his own disposition he had only consulted his wounded dignity, he would not have hesitated a moment to have made reprisals and repelled the insult by force of arms.

But his majesty stifled his just resentment. He was willing to go to the utmost extent in the line of moderation, because he still entertained so favourable an opinion of his enemies, as to flatter himself that by such moderation and friendly remonstrances he could bring about a reconciliation which their own interest required. On these considerations the king laid before the court of London all his complaints, accompanying them with the most serious remonstrances, being determined not to suffer the king of Great-Britain to entertain the least doubt of his firm resolution to support his own dignity, defend the rights and interests of his subjects, and maintain the respect due to his flag.

But the court of London affected to pass over with contemptuous silence the greatest part of the remonstrances made by the king's ambassador; and when it deigned to answer, made no difficulty to deny the most authentic facts, advancing principles contrary to the rights of nations, to treaties and marine laws, and to encourage judgments and confiscations contrary to all justice; at the same time refusing the right of appeal.

Whilst the court of London was thus putting the moderation and long suffering of his majesty to a severe trial, they were going on in their ports, with preparations and armaments which could not have America for their object.

Their purpose was so manifest that his majesty could not mistake it, and from thence it became his indispensable duty to make preparations for preventing the evil designs of his enemy, and such depredations and insults as were committed in the year 1775.

In this situation of affairs his majesty, who notwithstanding his pressing interests, had until this time refused the offers made to him by the United States of America, found that he had not a moment to lose in forming connections with them. Their independence was declared and actually established; Great-Britain herself had in a manner acknowledged it, by suffering the continuance of acts which appertained to sovereignty.

Had it been his majesty's intention to deceive Great-Britain, and lead her into false measures by keeping her in error, he would have concealed with the utmost secrecy his engagements with his new allies. But the principles of justice which had guided his majesty, and the sincere desire he had to preserve peace, induced him to a more noble and sincere conduct; he thought it his duty of his own accord to enlighten the king of Great-Britain, by notifying to him the connection entered into with the United States.

Nothing could be more simple and less offensive, than the declaration his majesty's ambassador delivered to the British ministry.

But the council at St. James's did not view it in the same light, and the king of Great-Britain, after having broken the peace by recalling his ambassador, represented to his parliament his majesty's behaviour as an act of hostility, as a premeditated and formal aggression. Yet it would be unreasonable to imagine, that the resentment of the king of Great-Britain arose from his majesty's acknowledgment of the independence of the United States. That prince surely was not ignorant of all the examples of this kind which are found in the British annals, and even in those of his own reign. His resentment arose from another principle. The treaty of France frustrated the plan formed at London, of a momentary and precarious coalition with America, and disconcerted the secret projects which had influenced his Britannic majesty to such a measure. The true cause of the animosity, which the king of England manifested, and was communicated to his parliament, was, that he could not re-unite the Americans to his crown, and arm them against France.

Such an extraordinary conduct evidently demonstrated to his majesty what he had to expect from the court of London; and, if any doubt had still remained on this head, his majesty would soon have found proof in the immense preparations which were redoubled with the most astonishing precipitation in all the British ports.

Such demonstrations, so manifestly directed against France, became a law to his majesty. He put himself in a condition to repel force by force. With this view he hastened the armaments in his ports, and sent a squadron to America under the command of count d'Estaing.

It is notorious that the forces of France were first in a condition to act. It was in his power to strike the most unexpected and sensible blow on Great-Britain. It shall ever be confessed that his majesty had entertained the thought, and that he was on the point of executing his projects, when the very name of peace stopped him. He was informed by his catholic majesty, that the court of London shewed some desire of a reconciliation, through the mediation of Spain. This monarch was not willing to appear as a mediator, until he had clear and positive assurance of being accepted, and without being informed of the principal objects which were to form the basis of the negotiation.

His majesty received this overture, with a satisfaction proportioned to the desire he always had for the maintenance of peace. Although the king of Spain at first declared that it was indifferent to him, whether his mediation was accepted or refused; and though notwithstanding he had these proposals, he left the king his nephew at full liberty to act according to his own views, his majesty not only accepted the mediation, but immediately suspended the sailing of his fleet from Brest, and consented to communicate his conditions of peace, as soon as Great-Britain should in a positive manner signify her desire of reconciliation, on terms comprehending the United States of America, which France from principles of duty as well as inclination could not abandon.

[For the remainder see the last page.]

STOCKHOLM, February 10.

THEY are busily employed in the part of Carriéron, equipping a fleet of 10 ships of the line and six frigates, to protect the trade of this kingdom. These preparations are the more necessary, as the merchants of this kingdom have so much cause to complain of the unprejudiced and frequent injuries done to their trade and shipping, by the English ships of war. The following memorial has been lately presented to our minister on this subject, by a body of Swedish merchants.

S I R E,

THE deputies of trade have hitherto waited with patience, in hopes the representations which the king has graciously been pleased to make to the court of London, concerning the violence committed on the Swedish trade, by the British ships of war, would have had good effects: but the merchants continue to receive every day accounts of the illegal seizure of their effects by the English, contrary to all treaties, of their cargoes being plundered, be they of any articles whatever (if the French are interested therein)—that our vessels, though freighted on account of neutral nations, are seized and the cargoes ordered to be sold for such prices as the English themselves please to fix, though part of the cargo should be owned by English, on pretences of their being warlike stores or ammunition on board. In short, no vessel can navigate freely, but those on account of neutral nations, and not having on board warlike stores or ammunition; restrictions which are the most pernicious and ruinous to Sweden. We therefore are now compelled to represent most humbly to your excellency, the distresses of our trade, and to pray you that such relief may be given as the times and circumstances of things require.

The English ships have carried into their ports, in despite of solemn treaties, a great number of our vessels, having nothing contraband on board. It seems to have become the law of the English, that no nation shall enjoy safety, tranquillity, and free navigation, whom she shall please to disturb.

This conduct, so injurious to every neutral trading power, does not become any state which has not established itself in the empire of the seas, which has been heretofore so much contested, and which it is at this time notorious that England cannot arrogate to itself.

Your excellency is fully informed of the indecencies and cruelties perpetrated by the English cruisers on the Swedish vessels; and having forgot that respect which nations owe each other, they have refused to treat the Swedish flag as independent and neutral. They have plundered from our vessels, their provisions, papers, and the private property and cloaths of the crews and of passengers, &c.

The deputies respectfully submit to your excellency, whether moderation and forbearance are likely to re-establish the common rights of nations: for us, we are persuaded that no other means can be effectual to restrain this insolence, than such as the laws of nature in such cases dictate, that is, to oppose force to force. We therefore respectfully urge your excellency, to effectuate with his majesty, measures for opening the ports of Marstrand, and of the North Sea, for privateers; that ships of war may be put into commission against the English; and that the Swedish merchants may equip privateers to indemnify the losses sustained by the English violences.

PARIS. The frigate Concord, commanded by Mr. Legardeur de Tilly, of 26 guns, 12 pounders on her main deck, and six 6 pounders on her quarter-deck, is arrived at Brest from St. Domingo. She had under her convoy 13 merchant ships, but was separated from them by bad weather, in which, by a clap of thunder, she lost her main mast and sprung several leaks, so that he was obliged to throw overboard 12 guns from his main deck, to lighten his ship and make her answer to her helm. In this situation, making 15 and 24 inches of water an hour, he took an English privateer of 14 guns, and meeting the English frigate Congress, taken from the Americans, of 26 nine pounders on her main deck, and 6 six pounders, he engaged her for 3 hours and an half, when the English frigate left them. The ship Marquis de Brancas, one of the above convoy, is also arrived, of 9 six pounders. She was met by an English privateer of 18 guns, whom she fought above two hours, and beat off.

His Most Christian Majesty has presented a sword and a present of 200 livres to captain Favre, of the privateer Phoenix, of 12 six pounders, from Havre. He left port the 19th of December last, and having captured a ship of 150 tons, he found himself soon after surrounded by five enemy's vessels, each of six guns of four and

six pounders. He fought both sides of his vessel for three hours, when he saw two of them strike. At this instant four other English cruisers came up, one of 12, one of 10, one of 8, and one of 6 guns. Captain Favre renewed the combat with the ten privateers. After having fought from day-light till ten o'clock in the evening, and having 10 balls between wind and water, his braces, stays and rigging cut away, 7 men killed, 21 rendered unfit for action, and almost all his officers wounded, he was obliged to yield to the great superiority of numbers.

Monf. Royer, in the Commandant of Dunkirk, a privateer, sailed in company with three other privateers on a cruise; two of them had left him, and the third was at a great distance, when Royer came up with and engaged a cutter from Faldstone in England. The action lasted from five o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock. Many of his crew were driven from their guns, but he forced them back again, and finding them giving way a second time, drawing his purse from his pocket, he offered it to them to drink the king's health, if they would continue the fight. Soon after which the English cutter struck her colours. His majesty presented captain Royer with a sword for this instance of resolution, which is the second he has exhibited.

Mademoiselle d'Eon chevalier de St. Louis (who was some years ago employed in a public character in London from France, and concerning whose sex there was great speculation and many bets laid, and finally a judicial trial in the courts of law) has lately written a letter to count de Maurepas, the French minister, praying him to procure his majesty's permission that she may continue her military services, and representing, that as there is no war at land, she wishes to serve as volunteer on board the fleet of count d'Orvilliers. "I can, says she, in obedience to the orders of my prince, remain in time of peace in my petticoats; but in time of war, I find it impossible. I am chagrined to death; at this time, to find myself restrained, when I might serve my country with a zeal, courage, and experience derived from God and my own industry." She was ordered to retire to a small village where she was born.

The French government has given an instance of its humanity and attachment to science, in issuing a late order to the captains of all ships of war, &c. to forbear any hostile acts against captains Cook and Clark, in two English vessels, now supposed to be on their return to Britain, from a voyage to the seas of Japan and California, &c. for discoveries, "because (says this monarch) voyages of this kind, and the consequent discoveries, are of general use and importance to mankind."

The British frigate Apollo, of 36 guns, of which 26 were 12 pounders, has taken the French frigate l'Oiseau, of 26 8 pounders, after a long and obstinate engagement, in which the l'Oiseau had her ensign staff twice shot away and lost her main-mast.

GIBRALTAR. A vessel came into this harbour and carried off two ships loaded with provisions for the garrison, and escaped with them.

BARCELONA, June 12. Our accounts from Cadiz and Ferrol mention, that the two squadrons in those ports had orders to sail on the 2d of this month; that of Cadiz is composed of 32 ships of the line, seven frigates, six bomb ketches, and two sloops. The fleet is victualled for upwards of four months, and is provided with the following supplies, viz. 1000 oxen, 10,000 sheep, 10,000 fowls, and a proper proportion of other things.

L O N D O N, July 20.

The general conjecture now is, that the combined fleets of France and Spain will make the attack of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the first enterprise they attempt, though ministry do not relinquish their suspicions that both England and Ireland will be invaded this summer.

Advice is expected every hour at the admiralty, of an action having been fought between our fleet and the combined squadrons of France and Spain.

August 17. Another negotiation for peace is again upon the carpet, through the mediation of Russia and Prussia, by their ministers at Versailles; Lord Harrington's regiment of 700 men is completed in five weeks; beating orders are issued from the War-Office, for raising sixteen more Scotch and Irish regiments; an American privateer called the Resolution, from Bilboa to America, is taken and carried into Lisbon.

August 21. A letter from Lisbon mentions, that a violent earthquake had happened in the province of Aragon and Leon, in Spain, which had done considerable damage, and several lives were lost.

They write from Madeira, that an English frigate has had an engagement with a large

French ship of force near that place, which was maintained with determined obstinacy by each party, till at length the latter which was nearest the shore, drove on a ledge of rocks, where she was totally destroyed. The captain, surgeon, and 195 persons perished on board her. The others were with much difficulty saved by the frigate. It blew a fresh of wind all the action, and there was a great swell of the sea.

August 28. An express arrived yesterday at the admiralty with advice that the Thetis man of war from Lisbon was arrived in the Bristol channel. She came through Sir Charles Hardy's fleet the 19th instant, eighteen leagues west of Scilly, and brings an account of his being joined by the Ramilles, the Marlborough and the Isis, which made the British fleet 41 sail of the line, besides seven 50 gun ships, and a considerable number of frigates, &c. &c. That when he met them they were bearing to windward, and had no doubt of soon falling in with the combined fleets of the enemy, from the accounts of their course received by the Ramilles, and several cruising cutters.

Another account says, that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet was well 75 leagues off Scilly, that the Isis and Northumberland men of war had joined them; but no mention is made of the Ardent.

September 1. The Russian ambassador at Paris has presented a spirited memorial to that court, and was on the point of taking his leave. A letter from Leghorn, dated the 13th inst. has the following paragraph: "admiral Mann has taken twenty transports and two zebeckes, and beaten the Spanish admiral, Barcelo, tightly."

September 2. They write from Copenhagen, that his Danish majesty had just published an ordinance, forbidding the construction of vessels of any burthen whatever for the service of any foreign powers for two years; as also to forbid the manufactory of naval, military, or ordnance stores, except for the Danish service, during the same years.

Yesterday Sir William Erskine and Sir James Baird, lately arrived from New-York, were at court, and had a conference with the king.

The same day major-general Robertson, lately appointed governor of New-York in the room of William Tryon, Esq; took leave of his majesty, he being in a few days to set out to embark for his government.

B O S T O N, October 21.

It appears from the London papers that the British admiralty have changed the name of the frigate Hancock, which they captured from us into that of the Iris.

A late London paper mentions, that the richest presents have been made to the chevalier de St. Priest, ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty at Constantinople, by the emperors of Russia, that ever was given on any such occasion, for his good offices in mediating the peace between his majesty and the Ottoman court.—His settlement redounds to the advantage of France and America, as the court of London built much upon a new rupture between those powers.—The young monarch of France rises in glory, and has established his influence in Europe.

N E W - Y O R K, Oct. 25.

By private letters from Falmouth, as late as the 8th of September, we learn, that the royal fleet then lay at St. Helens, and consisted of 41 sail of the line.

The Terrible privateer of Liverpool, cruising in the West-Indies, has taken two ships from Boston bound for the French West-Indies, with masts and spars for the use of the count d'Estaing's fleet, and sent them into Antigua.

Captain Dean in the snow Vengeance, of this port, of 16 guns, sent in last Saturday the privateer brig Defiance, captain Pond, of New-Haven, of 14 guns and 71 men, which he took the 21st inst. after a smart engagement, in which captain Dean had 8 men killed and wounded, and captain Pond 15 killed and wounded.

The Fincastle, of this port, has taken a vessel with 50 hogheads of tobacco, but she is not yet arrived here.

The Ariadne, from the West-Indies, with admiral Harrington on board, was arrived in England.

T R E N T O N, November 3.

We hear that general Sullivan has marched the army under his command, from Easton, to join the grand American army at West-Point.

From Elizabeth-town we learn that on the morning of the 27th ult. some of the enemy, in boats, went up Newark river, and set fire to our guard houses, but they soon returned without doing any other mischief.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the party of the enemy that came up to Van Veghten's bridge, to burn the boats, as mentioned in our last paper, suffered much more

considerably than was reported. They killed three and wounded a considerable number of their men, and if it had not been for the boats that were landed at retreat, every one to our hands. 71 was made prisoner of a new corps called the

It is to be observed, that the enemy's principal have been general inhuman barbarit Peter Voorhees of fortunately fell into and was massacred Dr. Ryker and M prisoners by the others.

P H I L A D

We hear a brig with 120 hogheads Harbour by captain

The sloop Active sent into Egg-Harbour of 8 guns, captain on a cruise. Cap men were wounded on board the Active

By the accounts British fleet's near mentioned under t accounts, in differ have great reason is the truth, espec telligence in a way the authenticity of

Extraits of a letter

"It is reported, silence, that a pa on Saturday, whi gagement between channel, in which Ardent was sunk the fleet drove i mained blocked u report I believe to

Extraits of a letter the president of co 27, 1779.

S I R,

"I have the h leney, that this ill my's troops on the the next morning took possession of further the pleasur that the enemy di struction upon the teries and defence being demolished of hay, four hu wood, six hundre quantity of draw zines.

"If the United advantage that c precipitate retreat for want of fail for I assure your not the officers object but the pul

"I am now w advantage we hav heavy cannon to every post that c entirely engrossed your excellency my aid de camp, ther particulars repossession of R

"Before I clo the whole army t have ever discov and alertness in I have, given: c mankind, are w men."

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The following Charaibe Gen

B A

On Thursday Martinique, cap Sphinx 24 gun t of Barbados, on a French frigate one hour and 55 killed and 4 w

considerably than was at first imagined; the militia killed three of them, made six prisoners, and wounded a considerable number; they pushed them so closely, that they dropped a great number of their caps, coats, and other articles; and if it had not been for a large body of foot that were landed at South-Amboy, to cover their retreat, every one of them would have fallen into our hands. Their commanding officer, who was made prisoner, is lieutenant-colonel *Simcoe*, of a new corps called the queen's American rangers.

It is to be observed, that *Simcoe*, is one of the enemy's principal partizans, and that his exploits have been generally marked with acts of the most inhuman barbarity. In this expedition captain Peter Voorhees of the first Jersey regiment, unfortunately fell into their hands near Brunswick, and was massacred in the most shocking manner. Dr. Ryker and Mr. John Polhemus were made prisoners by the covering party, with several others.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

We hear a brig from St. Kitts for New-York, with 120 hogheads of rum, is sent into Egg-Harbour by captain Gardiner of this port.

The sloop *Active*, captain Day, has taken and sent into Egg-Harbour the privateer *Mercury*, of 3 guns, captain Campbell, just out from York on a cruise. Captain Campbell and four of his men were wounded. There was not a man hurt on board the *Active*.

By the accounts of the combined fleets and the British fleet's near approach to each other, as mentioned under the London head, and several accounts, in different ways from New-York, we have great reason to suppose the following letter is the truth, especially as the writer got his intelligence in a way that he is fully persuaded of the authenticity of it.

Extract of a letter from Shrewsbury, (New-Jersey) October 26.

"It is reported, and with a good deal of confidence, that a packet went up to New-York, on Saturday, which brings accounts of an engagement between the two grand fleets in the channel, in which the British was worsted—The *Ardent* was sunk with her colours flying, and the fleet drove into harbour, where they remained blocked up in two different ports—I his report I believe to be true."

Extracts of a letter from major-general Gates, to the president of congress, dated Newport, October 27, 1779.

S I R,

"I have the honour to acquaint your excellency, that this island was evacuated by the enemy's troops on the night of the 25th instant, and the next morning the army under my command took possession of the town of Newport; I have further the pleasure to inform your excellency, that the enemy did not commit any wanton destruction upon their leaving the island; the batteries and defences towards the sea line, only being demolished; about fourteen hundred tons of hay, four hundred and fifty cords of firewood, six hundred cords of peat, and a large quantity of straw were left in the enemy's magazines."

"If the United States do not receive every advantage that can be made from the enemy's precipitate retreat from this island, it will not be for want of faithfulness and assiduity therein; for I assure your excellency, that neither myself nor the officers under my command, have any object but the public good."

"I am now wholly employed in securing the advantage we have gained, by fixing batteries of heavy cannon to the sea line, and in fortifying every post that commands the harbour: this (so entirely engrosses all my time, that I must beg your excellency will excuse my referring you to my aid de camp, major Armstrong, for the further particulars relating to the evacuation and repossession of Rhode-Island."

"Before I close my letter I must in justice to the whole army under my command, say, that I have ever discovered in them, the utmost zeal and alertness in their obedience to all the orders I have given: civil liberty, and the rights of mankind, are well supported by such gallant men."

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

The following articles are taken from the Charaibeian General Gazette, of September 23.

BASSETTERE.

On Thursday last arrived in a cartel from Martinique, capt. Tutton and the crew of the *Sphinx* 20 gun ship, which was taken to leeward of Barbados, on the 9th inst. by the *Amphitrite*, a French frigate of 38 guns; they engaged for one hour and 55 minutes; the *Sphinx* had 5 men killed and 4 wounded. At the same time was

taken the tender of the *Furnace* bomb, but the bomb, though to leeward, escaped.

On Sunday last was sent in here by the *Beagle* privateer, capt. Anderson, the schooner *Friendship*, capt. Turner, who says, that on Wednesday last, being then in lat. 20. 19. N. he fell in with two fleets, five ships of which were engaged, and others using every effort to join in the action. That the French seemed inclined to run, but he apprehended they were too close to effect their purpose. That he stayed 3 glasses to see the action; and that, when he bore away, he left them engaged. We apprehend that those French ships must have been the reinforcement intended for d'Estaing, which have fallen in with admiral Parker's fleet, as he was cruising N. E. of Barbados. We wait with impatience for a confirmation of this intelligence.

On Saturday evening last a large party of men, headed by several officers, and aided by a party of marines, pressed several seamen in town; but seeming to forget the duty upon which they came, they gave into several irregularities; for entering peoples houses, they used the people with violence, terrifying their wives and children into fits; to the no small annoyance of the public peace. Nay, so far did they forget themselves, that they wanted to enter Mr. Zouch's bedchamber, struck him several times with their swords, and at last ordered a marine to fire at him, who in all probability would have committed murder, if he had not been timely disarmed by a negro wench, who wrested his firelock from him, and threw it into the house. They pressed Mr. Thomas Atkinson, a responsible freeholder, and other people of credit, and sent them insultingly on board their ship, where they remained till next day. These acts of violence may prove injurious to his majesty's service, and ought to be restrained by the superior officers.

ANNAPOLIS, November 19.

At a meeting of a considerable number of the respectable CITIZENS of Annapolis, on Monday the 15th of November, 1779.

The honourable CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON, Esq; in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Annapolis, now assembled, highly approve of the public conduct and administration of their late Governor, Thomas Johnson, Esq;

Resolved unanimously, That the said late governor is entitled to the thanks of this assembly, and that an address to him on that subject be prepared and delivered to him.

Resolved unanimously, That Mr. John Lawrence, of the state of Pennsylvania, when in this state, soon after the passing of the law, entitled, "An act for the better security of the government, was clearly and evidently an object within the said law, and that the proceeding which was had against him on that law was an official act of the governor and council, avowed as such by both governor and council, and warranted, directed and commanded by the said law."

Resolved unanimously, That the declaration and threat of violence to the person of the said go-

* The 31st and 32d sections of the act for the better security of the government are as follow:

"And, To prevent this state from becoming an asylum for the disaffected fugitives from other states."

"Be it enacted. That the governor and council, or any magistrate of the county, on their or his knowledge, or on information, that any male person above the age of eighteen years, belonging to any of the United States, has taken shelter in this state, shall immediately cause such person to be apprehended and examined, and if such person cannot, upon such examination, produce a certificate of his having taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by his state, or if such person has not taken the oath or affirmation (as the case may be) which has been prescribed by this state, and refuses to take the said oath or affirmation, and shall also refuse to take the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, viz. "I, A. B. do (swear, or solemnly affirm, (if a quaker, menonist, or dunker) that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to the king of Great-Britain, his heirs or successors; and that I will be true and faithful to the United States of America, and will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the freedom and independence thereof;"

the governor and council, or the said magistrate, may commit such person to the public gaol, or the governor and council may remand such person back to his own state, and in such manner as they may judge the most expedient; and if such person hath property in this state, he shall be subject to the treble tax aforesaid, in manner and form prescribed as aforesaid, and such person shall also be subject to all the disabilities imposed by this act; and upon every commitment of such person by any magistrate as aforesaid, the said magistrate shall immediately give notice thereof to the governor and council."

vernor, for proceeding on the said law against the said Mr. Lawrence, which the said Mr. Lawrence has at various times and places publicly made, and his late attempt to put such declaration and threat into execution, is an outrage on the government of this state, its laws and public authority.

Resolved unanimously, That it be signified to Mr. Lawrence, that his stay in this city is disagreeable to the citizens thereof, and that it is the sense of this assembly of citizens, that he ought to depart the city, and not return without permission of the governor and council.

Resolved unanimously, That forasmuch as the said Mr. Lawrence is in so ill a state of health, that Dr. Murray, his physician, thinks he cannot remove from this city immediately without endangering his life, Mr. Lawrence ought to remain till his health is so far restored as to admit of his removal with safety.

Resolved unanimously, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to Mr. Lawrence, and printed in the Maryland gazette.

Resolved, That Mr. Carroll, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Brice, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Paca, prepare the address to the late governor, and communicate the resolutions aforesaid to Mr. Lawrence.

* Mr. Lawrence's address to the public, in consequence of the above resolves, came too late for this Gazette, but will be inserted in the next Baltimore paper.

November 11, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Bryan-Town, in Charles county, the 12th of May, a negro fellow named HARRY, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, whom I purchased of Richard Marlow of Charles county. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring the said negro, or taking any acknowledgment from the said Richard Marlow, or any other person, for the above named negro Harry. I also will give one hundred dollars reward to any person that will deliver me the said negro.

W. B. T. WATERS.

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

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

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

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of house work, and wash, iron, and spin cotton, well, and is a good seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, with or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GARTWAY, Annapolis.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

THERE are at the plantation where Michael Murphy, deceased, lived, near Snowdens river, in Anne-Arundel county, two young red and white STEERS, and one young COW, all marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, a crop, slit and under square in the left. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from

W. B. RACHEL MURPHY.

October 29, 1779.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of colonel Robert Tyler, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

W. B. WILLIAM BEANS, } exors.
3X JEREMIAH MAGRUDER, }

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be sold at the Printing-Office.

Nothing surely could be more conformable to the seeming intentions of the court of London. His catholic majesty, without doubt, lost not one moment for negotiating accordingly with the king of England and his ministry; when these soon convinced the court of Madrid, that their proposals for peace were not sincere. The British ministry answered without evasion, that there was no room for reconciliation and peace, until France should have withdrawn her declaration of the 13th of March last year. This answer was injurious to Spain, as well as to France, and discovered in the most evident manner the hostile views of Great-Britain. The two monarchs considered it in this light: and although his majesty, continually animated by a love of peace, still left it in his catholic majesty's power, if he thought proper, to continue the mediation, he ordered his *charge d'affaires* at the court of London to be in future silent on this head.

His majesty was still however in hopes of an accommodation, when the squadrons commanded by admirals Keppel and Byron sailed from the British ports: this served to rend the slight veil under which the court of London sought to conceal its true intentions. No longer was it possible to credit their insidious pretensions, nor to doubt of their inimical purposes. In this situation of affairs, his majesty found himself forced to change the directions of the measures which he had before adopted, for the security of his possessions, and of the commerce of his subjects. The event soon demonstrated the justice of his majesty's precaution. Every one knows in what manner his majesty's frigate *la Belle Poule* was attacked by an English frigate in sight of the French coast. It is not less notorious that two other frigates and a smaller vessel were taken by surprise and carried into the British ports.

The sailing of the fleet which his majesty had placed under the command of the count d'Orvilliers became necessary; to oppose the designs of the enemies to his crown, and revenge the insults which had been committed on his flag. By Divine Providence, his majesty's arms triumphed; the count d'Orvilliers, attacked by the English fleet, fought and obliged it to retreat, after it had suffered considerable damage.

From that time hostilities have continued between the two crowns, without any declaration of war. The court of London made none, because she had no reasons to justify it. Besides, she did not dare publicly to accuse France of being the aggressor, after the British squadron had taken three of his majesty's ships; and they saw that they should have too much reason to blush, when the execution of these orders, clandestinely sent to the East-Indies, should have convinced Europe what sort of confidence was to be placed on their pacific dispositions, and should have enabled all the world to judge, to which of the two nations, France or England, the appellation of perfidious rightly belongs; which the English ministry on every occasion applies to France. The reason why his majesty delayed to acquaint all nations with the many complaints he had against the court of London, and to demonstrate the absolute necessity he was under to have recourse to arms, was, that he still flattered himself the British ministry would return to their senses, and that justice, or still more the critical situation into which they had plunged their country, would induce them to alter their conduct.

This hope appeared so much the better grounded, as the English ministry incessantly employed emissaries to discover his majesty's dispositions, whilst the king of Spain continued to speak to him of peace. His majesty, far from falsifying the sentiments he had always manifested, on the contrary listened with eagerness to the new exhortations of the king his uncle; and, to convince that prince of his sincerity and perseverance, he entrusted to him without reserve the moderate conditions on which he was willing and ready to lay down his arms.

The catholic king communicated those assurances which he had received from his majesty to the court of London, and pressed that court to effectuate a reconciliation, for which it had itself testified to great a desire; but the British ministry still signifying to wish for peace, only answered to the friendly efforts of the king of Spain, by ambiguous proposals which could not be admitted.

It was therefore fully evident that England did not want a peace, and had no other end in view than to gain the time essential to her warlike preparations. The king of Spain was perfectly convinced of this, and saw also how far his dignity was exposed; notwithstanding which, this prince was so much affected by the calamities in-

separable from war, and was so much pre-occupied with the hopes of stopping its progress, that he forgot how far the court of London had been offensive to him, in order that he might employ himself only about the means of establishing his pacific views; for this purpose his catholic majesty proposed to the king a new plan, by which the belligerent powers should conclude a truce for a long number of years. This plan was agreed to by his majesty, on condition that the United States should be included therein, and treated during the truce as independent in fact; and, to give more facility to the king of England to subscribe to this essential condition, his majesty consented, that that prince might treat with congress, either directly, or through the interposition of the king of Spain.

In consequence of this plan, his catholic majesty formed the proposition to be made to the court of London; independently of an unlimited cessation of arms, during which the United States should be regarded as independent in fact, that prince, willing to make use of every means which might stop the effusion of human blood, undertook of himself to propose relative to America, that each of the parties should remain in possession of what they might hold at the time of the signing of the treaty.

No one surely could doubt that those conditions would be accepted; they were, however, refused. The court of London rejected them in the most formal manner, and shewed no disposition to peace, unless his majesty would abandon the Americans to themselves. After a declaration so decisive, the continuation of war is become inevitable, and from thence his majesty found himself obliged to invite the catholic king to join with him, in virtue of their engagements, to revenge their mutual grievances, and to fix bounds to the tyrannical empire which Great-Britain hath usurped and pretends to maintain over all the seas.

This concise exposition of the political views, proceedings and successive events which have occasioned a rupture between the court of Versailles and that of London, will enable Europe to draw a comparison between his majesty's conduct and that of the king of Great-Britain; to render justice to the purity and rectitude of the intentions which have directed his majesty; and to judge which of the two sovereigns is the real author of the war that now afflicts their states, and which of the two must be answerable for the many calamities that will be in its train.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: to prevent which,

Resolved,

That the printers of public newspapers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRANTANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
W. H. MPHERSON, clerk.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Simpson, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, appears to be five or six years old; has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, her left hind foot is white, has a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, twenty-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same; but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simms desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simms, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simms, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Leckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after sailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

CHARLES GOODRICK.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th day of this instant, September, a convicted servant man named WILLIAM LAVER, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he looks in his wick, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise; had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Laver, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty even pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

HARD BURLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division of the said parish.

November 1, 1779.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the fourth of December next, at the house of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis,

A commodious DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of colonel James Lottell, situated on the north side of Church-street. An undoubted title will be given to the purchaser.

DAVID LONG.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1779. RAN away from the subscriber, the beginning of May last, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable large bald head. I have heard he was in Baltimore gaol the chief of the summer; he was taken out by one Richard Brown, from whom he made his escape; he has since been in Baltimore and hired for 5 months with Peter Steele; he left him the 1st inst. and stole from him a holland shirt marked P. S. with a slit in the gusset, a odd silk stockings, a plain 3 pocket handkerchiefs, a pair of boots, a pair of childrens shoe buckles, a stock marked G. W. Whoever will take up the said negro, or secure him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

SAMUEL EWATT.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 26, 1779.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
NUMBER XVIII.

HERE can be no doubt that the operations on the part of our ally were wisely directed to the coast of Georgia. The only other object that could be pointed out was New-York. But, we have seen that this was not more important; and, it may be added that the accomplishment of it was much more uncertain. There were a body of near fifteen thousand men who could be speedily drawn to that garrison. They were well supplied with provisions by the arrival of the Cork fleet just before. The entrance from the Hook to the city was liable to be rendered difficult by obstructions sunk in the channel. On the land side there was but one narrow approach by reason of the river which flows upon the north, and the bay on the east of it. All these circumstances, at the same time that they called forth the boldest exertion, would render it a matter of great uncertainty to reduce it. In Georgia a less considerable body of the enemy, less supplied with provisions, more divided in their force, and more unexpectedly to be attacked, were circumstances that rendered the attempt practicable, and seemed to justify our most sanguine expectations of the success of it. Nevertheless the enterprise in the state of Georgia was not easy. There were not less than between two and three thousand of the best troops of Britain, with a body of refugees, prompted by every motive of hatred, avarice, and revenge, to make a desperate resistance. There were a regiment of slaves disciplined, and two thousand of the same people employed as pioneers to throw up works of defence for the enemy. The soil of Georgia, and the neighbourhood of Savannah especially, was favourable to throw up works, being a light floating sand at top with a layer of marlous clay at a small distance underneath, and to a great depth. The ball might sink in this without shaking the work of which it was constructed.

The Count on his first arrival had expected to remain eight days only. Acting on a large line he could not divert longer for the sake of an individual object. Besides from the shieling nature of the coast, shallow to a great distance, he was under the necessity of anchoring his fleet twelve miles out at sea, where riding in an unsafe road, he was every moment in danger of being driven by the north-east blast, on a lee shore. These circumstances rendered his stay inconvenient, and at the same time, hazardous.

It was the hope of the Count, by the assistance of our army, to have reduced the enemy by a coup de main, and to have put an end to the war in that state at once. Disappointed in this hope by the strength of the works of Savannah, and by the junction of the force of the enemy from the garrison of Beaufort, and still possessing the most anxious desire to accomplish the object of the service of these states, he was induced to continue a much longer time. Finally the storming of the works which became eligible was unfortunate. Nevertheless the honour of the Count, and of those engaged in the enterprise, American and French officers and soldiers, is the same as it would have been, had an event of a different nature taken place. What is there in success that can change the nature of an action? Bravery discovered in a gallant enterprise is still bravery independent of the circumstance. The virtue of those who fought at Savannah is of the same nature and role to the same level with those who succeeded at Stony-point. It is an apprehension that the unenlightened minds of men will not believe this, which is the cause of that bagrim which noble minds feel when they are disappointed in an enterprise. The noble mind of the count d'Estaing, no doubt, feels much of this, as his reputation lies in some measure with people of different manners, language, and former connection. He may be led to conceive that ancient prejudices may arise against the nation; and that our estimation of himself may be lessened from his want of success in this instance; want of success is always unpopular. General Lincoln entering with sympathy into the

feelings of this brave man, his fellow officer, seems to be conscious of the same apprehension. It is his hope that he (the Count) will be consoled by an assurance, that though he has not succeeded according to his wishes, "we regard with high approbation his intention to serve us, and his want of success will not lessen our ideas of his merit." It will be a just ground of consolation; for I do not hope, but am persuaded, that the people of America are too generous and sensible, to suffer the least false colouring from a want of success to obtrude itself upon their fancy. The people of America are not unacquainted with the former character of this officer. We have heard the testimony which our enemies the British have given of his conduct. In a history of the late war, periodically published in Britain, and supposed to be written by the celebrated Mr. Burke, he is called "the lively adventurer d'Estaing, and in the East-Indies is said to have done more with two ships under his command, than all the other armed force in that quarter." We ourselves have been witnesses of his activity from the first moment of his appearance on the Delaware, to his sailing to New-York, to Rhode-Island, and to Boston. The storm which ensued was that only which rescued the whole fleet of Lord Howe from his power. We are not unacquainted with his victories in the West-Indies, with the gallant manner in which he fought against superior numbers, and risked his person on the island of St. Lucia. We have heard the fame of his martial prowess in the naval engagement off the island of Grenada. We acknowledged, we admire, we approve his attention, his patience, through every unavoidable delay of winds, tides, and shoals, in the debarkation of his troops in Georgia. We entertain a high sense of his noble valour in determining an assault upon the works of the enemy, when this, or, to abandon the enterprise, became the only alternative. We know that few instances amongst men have equalled that gallantry of spirit with which he placed himself at the head of his column, and led on the attack, risking his person equal with the meanest grenadier, and performing at once, as is said of the best officers, the function of a brave soldier, and a gallant chieftain. Advancing to the very berms of the works, it was not until after an hour's heavy conflict, amidst a shower from artillery and small arms, that he designed to desert and to draw off his troops, who, with my brave countrymen, companions in the same danger, still retreated regularly, keeping a steady countenance upon the faces of the enemy, on whose minds such was the impression left by the steadiness and perseverance of the assault, that they ventured not to pursue, but the repulse brought off their wounded from the field of battle, and encamped that night, within a small distance of the town of Savannah.

On our part, and on the part of our ally, all was done that could seem to ensure success. The behaviour of the count d'Estaing was in all respects great and worthy every praise. There is no danger that the issue of the enterprise will at all lessen our ideas of his merit. Bravery unfortunate, like beauty in distress, becomes the proper subject of tragedy, and finds its way to the human heart. We admire distinguished valour when it is surrounded with success; but in a reverse of situation when it seems to fall under our dominion, and to solicit our protection, we not only admire, but we love also. Hence it is that we are more interested in behalf of Pompey on the strand of Egypt, than when rich with the glory of many wars, and exalted by the panegyric of Cicero, he was sent to finish the campaign against Mithridates. I have no doubt but that from this moment the count d'Estaing will become doubly the favourite of America. The wounds which he has received, the blood which he has shed in our service, will be remembered by us. He has displayed a most heroic valour tempered with prudence, and the troops under his command have acted with the greatest courage. The Americans have believed, I will say with equal bravery, and in my opinion no greater praise can be given to mortals. They were repulsed, but the columns drew off with unbroken ranks, more than what the balls had made passing through them. When I consider the hazard and the boldness of the charge, and

the patience, and fortitude with which the issue of it was borne, I forget that it was not a victory. Arrayed in the splendour of martial virtue discovered by the assailants, it rises to a conquest. I am sure the effect of it on the minds of the enemy will be equal to such, and that dismayed and beat down, they will not, for a long time, dare to renew their incursions.

THE HONOUR POLITICIAN.

A L O I E R S, July 12.

EIGHT privateers belonging to this regency, that sailed from this port upon a cruise on the 24th of May, are returned with four Spanish prizes, two of which were bound to the West-Indies. On the first inst. arrived here an ambassador from the emperor of Morocco, with some dispatches to our dey, the contents of which have not yet transpired. A Danish frigate of 22 guns, which arrived here on the sixth of June, brought from the court of Copenhagen the usual presents, which consist of 400 barrels of gun-powder, 2000 balls, of 24lb. 4000 ditto, of 12lb. and 26 large tables; on the 15th of the same month the above frigate sailed for the West-Indies. The Swedish consul has delivered his majesty's presents in specie.

MADRID, July 25. Since the issuing of the royal ordinance relative to the consumption of goods the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereof, the merchants of neutral nations settled at the chief places of the kingdom, as well as those of this city, have presented a petition to his Catholic Majesty, in which they set forth, that having had no intimation of any disagreement between the crowns of Spain and England, and not in the least suspecting a prohibition of English goods, they had lately laid in large quantities, and had still orders in England lying to be executed; and that if their case is not taken into consideration, the most fatal consequences would follow. The deputation have received orders to attend at the Escurial for a decisive answer the third of the month of August, so that we eagerly wait for a determination.

HAVER, Aug. 15. Our letters from Madrid, of the 16th of July, mention, that Don Parcello who commands a detachment of Spanish xebecs before Gibraltar, had attacked a parcel of English privateers which were united in one little fleet, in hopes that he should be supported if the enemy should prove too strong for him as soon as he made a signal; but no succour arrived upon his signal, he was obliged to retire to Ceuta with the loss of one xebec, some officers, and upwards of 100 men; the privateers took their prize into Gibraltar, as they did also some vessels from Barcelona, laden with provisions and uniforms for the camp at St. Roch.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25. In several of the provinces all is tumult and confusion, since the presentation of the memorial by Sir Joseph Yorke to the states general. French sinews, French gold, and even French threats have been most profusely lavished, and three of the seven provinces are actually in their interest. On the other hand Sir Joseph Yorke behaves with great firmness and spirit, and has repeatedly demanded a categorical answer, which their high mightinesses have as yet evaded; but it is hoped by the moderate part of the people, they will espouse the cause of Britain. The French have even offered some of their frontier towns, and great privileges of trade, which has had vast influence upon the minds of the people. They have likewise attempted, by promises and presents, to gain over the stadtholder, but in that they have entirely failed, as he has a great fondness for the English, and particularly for their ambassador, who is often honoured with being along with him, on private parties of pleasure. Several American agents are here now, among them two or three who are well known in London. It is this moment said that their high mightinesses are again met on the British memorial, but it is feared it will come to nothing, at least for a month or so, ere which there will have probably been an engagement between the English and the French and Spaniards. Those last veried in the political secrets here, say, that the states general will give the definitive answer to Sir Joseph Yorke before November.

CHARLES TOWN, South-Carolina, Oct. 20.

Our accounts from the army before Savannah, of the unsuccessful attempt to storm the enemy's works on the 9th inst. are still so imperfect, that we cannot yet pretend to give our readers the particulars in the accurate manner we would wish.—The following are some of the reasons that have been assigned, why the assault did not succeed, viz.

1st. The enemy having a much more numerous garrison than had been represented; being said to consist of about 1700 effective regulars, and a greater number of sailors, marines, militia, armed blacks, &c.

2d. Their having the advantage of the presence, skill, and activity of so able and indefatigable an officer, as the honourable colonel Maitland; who, while our army were obliged to wait for the bringing up proper cannon and mortars from the fleet (which took up many days, and was attended with insurmountable difficulties, on account of the distance of the shipping, and a series of tempestuous weather) was night and day incessantly engaged in adding to the strength and number of the works, upon which, it is said, he employed upwards of 2000 negroes.

3dly. The enemy having, by some means or other, discovered the approach of our columns, a full hour before it was possible for them to reach their respective stations; by which they had an opportunity of pouring upon their assailants, such a heavy and incessant, front, flank and cross fire, as no troops whatever could have sustained, without being disordered, and occasioned the order for discontinuing the assault, even while the brave French troops had gained one of the enemy's works, and our as brave troops another.

Several frigates having been since dispatched from the count d'Estaing's fleet, on different routes, and several other very striking circumstances, have given rise to a conjecture, that a strong combined squadron will soon appear, in a quarter where least expected. One of the frigates, it is said, has been met steering for Havana, and another going into Chesapeake bay.

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 13.

We are informed, from unquestionable authority, that seven French ships of the line, of the squadron of count d'Estaing, are to winter in the harbours of this state in order to protect our coasts from any attempts of the enemy; two of these ships are already arrived at Hampton, and more are in sight; one of them the *Fondant*, has on board two hundred invalids, consisting partly of sick, and partly of those who were wounded at Savannah.

FISH-KILL, Nov. 11.

Camp, Peaks-Kill, November 2, 1779.

Last night colonel Arnaud, with 100 infantry, and about 30 horse marched down as far as Williams's within 4 miles of Kingsbridge; where he posted his infantry to cover his retreat, and with 20 dragoons pushed for major Bearmore's quarters, at alderman Legget's, 3 miles below Williams's bridge; where he arrived about nine o'clock, took major Bearmore and five others prisoners, a number of horses, saddles, &c. and returned without the loss of a single man; although colonel Worm, with a body of 300 Germans, lay this side Kingsbridge, and might have interrupted his retreat at Williams's, by marching less than two miles. This enterprise not only reflects great honour on colonel Arnaud, but renders the state most essential service, by suppressing the exertions of one of their most active partizan officers, whose uniform endeavours have been to distress and injure the inhabitants of this country.

TRENTON, November 10.

We are informed that the enemy, to the number of about 1500 or 2000, are upon Staten Island, and have collected a considerable number of flat-bottomed boats at Billop's Point, in order, it is said, to make a descent into this state; but, from the disposition of several detachments of the continental army, as well as our militia, we flatter ourselves they will be frustrated in their predatory design.

By several corroborating accounts we learn, that the enemy at New-York are preparing for a large embarkation, but their destination is not yet certainly known.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

SIR, Charleston, Oct. 22, 1779.

IN my last of the 5th ult. I had the honour of informing congress that count d'Estaing was arrived off Savannah;

Orders were immediately given for assembling the troops—they reached Zubly's ferry, and in the vicinity on the 12th, and some were thrown over—the 12th and 13th were spent in crossing

the troops and baggage, which was effected, though not without great fatigue, from the want of boats, and badness of the roads through a deep swamp of near three miles, in which are many large creeks—the bridges over them the enemy had broken down. We encamped on the heights of Ebenezer, 23 miles from Savannah, and were there joined by the troops from Augusta under general McIntosh. The 14th not being able to ascertain whether the count had yet landed his troops, though several expresses had been sent for that purpose, we remained encamped. On the 15th being advised that the count had disembarked part of his troops, and that he would that night take post nine miles from Savannah, we moved and encamped at Cherokee-hill, nine miles from the town. The 16th we formed a junction before Savannah. After reconnoitering the enemy's works, finding the town well covered, and knowing their determination to defend it, it was deemed necessary to make some approaches, and try the effects of artillery. From the 18th to the 23d we were employed in landing and getting up the heavy ordnance and stores—a work of difficulty, from the want of proper wheels to transport them, the cannon being on ship carriages. On the evening of the 23d, ground was broke, and on the 24th instant, the batteries of 33 cannon, and nine mortars, were opened on the enemy, and continued, with intervals, until the 28th, without the wished effect. The period having long since elapsed, which the count had assigned for this expedition, and the engineers informing him that much more time must be spent, if he expected to reduce the garrison by regular approaches, and his longer stay being impossible—matters were reduced to the alternative of raising the siege immediately, and giving up all thoughts of conquest, or attempting the garrison by assault; the latter was agreed on, and in the morning of the 9th, the attack was made—it proved unsuccessful; we were repulsed with some loss.

When the count first arrived, he informed us that he could remain on shore 8 days only; he had spent four times that number, his departure therefore became indispensable, and to re-embark his ordnance and stores, claimed his next attention; this was complicated on the 18th.

The same evening, having previously sent off our sick, wounded, and heavy baggage, the American troops left the ground, reached Zubly's ferry the next morning, re-crossed, and encamped that night in Carolina. The French troops encamped on the night of the 18th, about two miles from Savannah; they were a few hours to re-embark at Kincaid's landing.

Our disappointment is great, and what adds much to our sense of it, is the loss of a number of brave officers and men; among them, the late intrepid count Pulaski.

Count d'Estaing has undoubtedly the interest of America much at heart. This he has evidenced by coming to our assistance, by his constant attention during the siege, his undertaking to reduce the enemy by assault, when he despaired of effecting it otherwise; and by bravely putting himself at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack; in our service he has freely bled; I feel much for him, for while he is suffering the distresses of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin. I hope he will be consoled, by an assurance that, although he has not succeeded according to his wishes, and those of America, we regard with high approbation his intentions to serve us, and that his want of success will not lessen our ideas of his merit.

I should have enclosed a list of the killed, and wounded, in the last action; but the adjutant-general, in whose hands they are, though on his way, is not arrived in town. But so far as I can remember the whole amount is 170.

Major Clarkson will have the honour of delivering this; from his attention and assiduity in service, he has had an opportunity of remarking each particular; this his merit has improved, and enables him to give congress every satisfactory information. To him I beg leave to refer them for a minute detail.

I have the honour to be, with the highest regard and esteem,

Your excellency's
most obedient servant,

B. LINCOLN.

His excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq;
president in congress.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

ANNAPOLIS, November 26.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

UNDER the former constitution, a perpetual jealousy subsisted between the two houses of assembly.—The house of delegates, the representatives of the people, were obliged to exert their vigilance against the designs of the

upper house, who were created by the lord proprietary, devoted to his pleasure; and thereby solicitous for the interests of their earthly creature. Their zeal was amply rewarded.—They, or their dependents, were possessed of all the confidential offices, at his disposal.—From hence arose the prejudices against officers; and all the dissensions which, for many years, distracted the province of Maryland, originated from this treacherous source.

It is sincerely to be lamented, that the same prejudices should prevail under the new constitution, in which, notwithstanding some names are preserved, every thing is on quite a different establishment.—The senate are as truly the representatives of the people, as the house of delegates.—There is no solidity in the constitution, that, in consequence of the power, which is vested in them, of filling up vacancies, there is a possibility of their becoming a self-elected body, before the expiration of the term for which they were chosen by the people.—Should this event actually take place, what separate interests have the senate? Or can they possibly be suspected of designs, foreign to the interests of the community?

As to the officers, they are all, immediately, or indirectly, elected by the people, and dependent for a subsistence on their will and pleasure.—The civil list does not consist of foreigners, or parasites, or men of prostituted abilities, but of the best men, and truest whigs, men who have risked every thing and greatly injured, if not wholly expended their private fortunes, in the service of the public.

It will be easily perceived, that these observations are made with a view of recommending to an adequate provision the officers in the civil department; and, as no man is supposed to speak or act on pure and disinterested principles, they will probably be considered as the suggestions of a man in office.—Weigh them therefore with the utmost caution, and if any thing like sophistry or delusion appears, let them meet with the contempt, they deserve.—Indeed did I perceive so strange a backwardness to do justice, I should rather be apprehensive of ridicule, for offering a serious argument in a case, which words can render plainer.

I shall now take the liberty of stating a few questions.

Is not government necessary?

Can our government be executed without officers?

Is there a sufficient number of gentlemen, who have patriotism enough to act without reward, and fortunes sufficient to justify them to their families, in bestowing their time and labour on the public?

Has it not ever been the practice, in requiring a man for services, to proportion the allowance to the degree of abilities, which such services require?

If you engage a man's whole time in your service, or if the employment, you give him, is incompatible with any trade, or profession, does not justice oblige you to maintain him?

Does not an important office confer rank?

Does not the interest and dignity of the state demand, that this rank should be supported? And can it be supported without money?

No man, with true candour, can give such an answer to these queries as would defeat the purpose, for which I state them; and I have never heard but that arguments against my proposition—I have heard it laid down by a grave and sensible old gentleman, "that it is the duty of every man, in these times, to serve the public for nothing"—I will not undertake to assert positively what men ought to do "in these times" but experience teaches, that neither this gentleman, nor any body else will "serve the public for nothing," in any times.

Again, I have heard it urged, and that by gentlemen of distinguished merit, that a legislature should be consistent, that no new law should be constructed on principles different from those of another law; unless that law is first repealed.—To this I shall answer, that, if a legislature has once done wrong, it is better to submit to the charge of inconsistency, than persist in the same line of error.—Besides, the legislature, by the tender act, which was the law alluded to, has not empowered one to purchase necessaries, at the former price; nor will that gentleman take even forty prices, for any thing he has for sale.

The last was indeed an argument of weight, urged home, with all the force of eloquence, to the most powerful passions of the human heart—"oppressed by the war, and groaning under the hard pressure of taxes, is it possible to sustain the additional load of enormous salaries?" I do not conceive, instances of public calamity, that a salary should enable a man to live in splendour and magnificence.—All I contend for is an allowance sufficient to enable him, with the practice of a

At their last session, the General Assembly resolved, that at the end of the year, they w

Washington county, Nov. 10, 1779.

A HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with five girls, her children. She is an excellent cook, can do any kind of house work, wash, iron, and spin cotton, well, and is a seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

L O N D O N, Aug. 24.

The gazette contains his majesty's order in council for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, salt petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition for the space of three months longer, to commence from this day the twenty-third instant.

The following is part of a letter received from Brett: the Vigilante and Modeste, two French East-Indiamen, are arrived in this port in a distressed condition, having fallen in with three American privateers, who taking them for English, immediately ran along side, and fired their broadsides into them, when a regular engagement ensued, which lasted a considerable time; at length, after the loss of a number of men, and the greatest part of their rigging shot away, the Indians were obliged to cease firing. The captains of the privateers when they found their mistake, gave them all the assistance that was in their power.

Letters were received yesterday at the admiralty from captain Boteler, late commander of his majesty's ship the Ardent, of which the following are authentic particulars: that on the appearance of the French and Spanish fleets off Plymouth, having hoisted English colours, were taken by the captain for the English fleet, who having received orders to join Sir Charles Hardy, made sail towards them. Captain Boteler soon perceived his mistake, having almost immediately as he discovered his error, received a broadside from a French ship of 74 guns. This he most gallantly fought, and was endeavouring to effect his escape, when two other ships of the same force bore down, and engaged him likewise. Notwithstanding the unequal contest, like a brave Briton, he would not strike his colours till such time as he found his ship unable to keep above water; as soon as he struck he made his situation known to the enemy, who instantly hoisted out their boats, by which means himself and all the remains of a brave crew were saved; for in a few minutes the Ardent went to the bottom.

Sept. 3. On Saturday a captain of a regiment was examined before lord George Germaine, Mr. De Grey, and Sir John Fielding, at lord George's office at the treasury, charged with holding a traitorous correspondence with the Americans, with the captain were examined a person who some time ago kept a lottery-office, and another person, clerk to a merchant on the French coast. The reasons for apprehending them are principally as follow: the lottery-office keeper was on Saturday last at Margate going to embark for Ostend, and from his conduct and expressions had given reason for being suspected, making several boasts, that he was in the secret of all the secretaries of state, and their offices open to him. From other circumstances he gave reason for captain Grant, of the Prince of Wales American Regiment, to apprehend him, when his papers were examined, many of which proved inexplicable for want of the mode of deciphering he made use of, and those which could be made out discovered a correspondence between him, the captain above mentioned and the clerk.

In consequence of this discovery, captain Grant brought the office-keeper up to London, and carried him to lord George Germaine, where Sir John Fielding was sent for, and after several hours examination, sufficient proofs appeared against him of a secret correspondence with American officers, agents, &c. and he was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell. The same evening about 11, the clerk was apprehended, at his lodgings in Piccadilly; and intelligence being obtained of the captain, he was apprehended, and taken before Sir John Fielding, his papers, &c. secured, and he committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell. On Monday morning they were all re-examined as above mentioned, and from the nature of the correspondence were re-committed, every thing appearing to criminate the captain.

This day an express arrived at the admiralty, with an account of Sir Charles Hardy being left well with his fleet on Tuesday off the Lizard.

Another account says, advice is received that Sir Charles Hardy had arrived in the channel, and by a shift of the wind had fortunately got to the eastward of the enemy, who could not escape him without risking a general engagement.

On Tuesday night some dispatches were brought to the admiralty-office from Plymouth, with advice that several French transports, having misled the French and Spanish combined fleets, were driven upon that coast, and by the

assistance of some men of war that were coming there, it was expected that they would be all taken.

The St. Joseph, captain Coster, from the Savannah, with 5,000,000 of specie on board, as arrived at Cadix. She left five others, that sailed in company with her, ten days after they failed, in a gale of wind.

The St. Joseph, Jack, from Buenos Ayers, bound to Cadix, with merchandise and some dollars, is taken by the Winchcombe privateer, and carried into Lisbon.

Seven Spanish ships loaded with wines, provisions, &c. are taken and sent into Gibraltar, by the Nonfuch, Achilles, and Fame cutters.

Extract of a letter from Coates, August 31.

"Arrived his majesty's sloop of war, the Cabot, with a fleet of ships from Gurney. Two Dutch ships and a Swede, laden with salt, are taken by the Oxford privateer of this port, on their passage from one French port to another, and carried into Poole."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 7.

"Two days since a schooner arrived here express from the governor of Guernsey to lord Shuldham, with an account that 30 sail of French transports, full of troops, passed by the island to the westward, as supposed to join the French and Spanish fleets. The camp in Buckland Down is broke up, and the South Devon militia are encamped in a field adjoining the lines, between this place and the dock; the royal scotch at Maker, the highlanders near Cauland, and the Hampshire near Penlee Point; upwards of 800 men, mostly sailors, belonging to Kingston and Cauland have taken arms as volunteers, and joined the camps. A battery is erecting at Mount Edgcombe, where, by permission of his lordship a number of trees have been felled to raise a breast-work; another is erected at Cauland and a third on the opposite shore, near the north corner. A very considerable number of volunteers are also raised in this town, who are paid by a subscription of the inhabitants which already amounts to 2000l. and two independent companies, under the command of gentlemen who have served in the army, and now reside here, are formed. In short, the old English spirit has shewn itself here in so peculiar a manner, that we are well prepared to meet the Montsieurs and Dons, should they attempt a landing on our shore."

Admiralty-Office, August 31, 1779. Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Duff, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean. Dated on board his majesty's ship Panther, at Gibraltar, the 20th of July, 1779, to Mr. Stephens.

"On the 10th of this month I received intelligence that five xebecs, with a number of Spanish vessels, supposed to be under their convoy, lay in the road of Malaga, and might soon put to sea on their voyage to the westward; I therefore immediately ordered the Childers sloop to proceed a few leagues to the eastward, but to cruise in sight of this place, in order to look out for the said convoy, and upon discovering the same to throw out a signal appointed to convey such information; which being observed to have been made the next day after her sailing on this service at about four P. M. determined me to order the cables of the Panther and Enterprize (the only ships here) to be slipped; about which time two of the xebecs had approached near to this bay in chase of three cutter privateers, who, having taken possession of one of their convoy, a Sætic, were towing her under the batteries of Europa, which they effected. But the moment the xebecs discovered the ships to be in motion, they hauled their wind, and made sail for Ceuta, and in their progress thither one of them was fired upon by, and exchanged a few shot with the Childers. I hastened with the ships to the sloop's support, but there being little wind, and the xebecs having the weather gage, they soon got out of reach, and the night closing fast upon us, these xebecs with a few of the convoy escaped to Ceuta, the others, being three in number, (all which, as well as the former, mounted from 26 to 32 guns each) with some other armed vessels made off to the eastward, by which means their convoy was effectually dispersed."

The cutters above mentioned, in course of the night, took three more Sætics, the Childers destroyed another nearly under the batteries of Ceuta, and at day-break in the morning, I gave chase with the ships, came up with and took two other Sætics of the above convoy; and after this, seeing that the two xebecs (one wearing a broad pendant, said to be commanded by commodore Barcello, son to the present admiral) had secured themselves under the fortress of Ceuta,

and that the others had also escaped us, I proceeded with the Panther, Enterprize, and Childers, to this bay, and again anchored here in the afternoon of the 12th instant.

"The prizes are all laden with useful articles for this garrison, their cargoes consisting chiefly of wines, brandies, and some small quantities of bread and other like provisions; of which commodities are also the cargoes of eight other Spanish prizes taken by his majesty's vessels, and the privateers from this port, that have been furnished with letters of reprisal by governor Elliot."

GLASGOW, Aug. 1. This day all the West India ships belonging to this place arrived safe at Greenock. Admiral Byron with 12 sail of the line conveyed them some leagues off the American coast.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 3. Yesterday morning passed by this port the Jamaica fleet, for the Downs, which was conveyed home by the Winchester, the Camel, the Lynx, and Druid men of war. The Lynx and Druid were left to protect the trade to Bristol, and the other two are passed by in the fleet. The above fleet off the banks of Newfoundland were parted in a fog, but soon collected, except 12 sail, one of which arrived on Friday at Spithead, called the Green River, captain Audley.

14th. The earl of Butte is now raising at Harrowgate 600 men, by giving an additional bounty of three guineas to such men who shall enter into the regulars or marines with the recruiting officers there.

15th. We hear that the noble offer of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn to raise 5000 men at his own expence has been most graciously accepted by the king. They are to be one regiment of three battalions, and the whole to be commanded by his royal highness the prince of Wales.

16th. Orders are given for all his majesty's ships and vessels of war, from frigates of 36 guns down to small cutters, to be immediately provided with boarding nets, hand grenades, flint pots, close quarters, &c.

Aug. 18. It is calculated, that including the regulars, militia, new raised corps, volunteer companies and associations, upwards of four score thousand men are now in arms, in England alone.

By the latest advices from Gibraltar we hear, the Moorish admiral has entered the Mediterranean in a ship of 54 guns, with 12 ships of similar force, under his command; and that it was expected the first object of his cruise would be the Spanish trade.

COX-HEATH, August 31. Yesterday the troops under order of march paraded in front of their lines, and marched for their respective destinations, which are on the commons near this place, the light-infantry grandier companies excepted, who marched for Lewin in Sussex.

The king's marquee, &c. is all ready for his reception; it is noble, but very plain; it contains twelve different apartments in a very small space of ground.

It is amazing to see with what great agility the troops have thrown up different entrenchments; and as they are only for practice, we can with safety inform our readers, that on the right of the line a breast-work of 174 feet in length, and 14 in height, on which is mounted 60 pieces of artillery, was begun and very completely finished in 48 hours, under the sole direction of colonel Montefiore.

On the left of the line another of the same construction, but with only embrasures for 30 pieces of artillery.

In the front, about two miles from the line, upon a demi-circle, intrenchments of 18 feet high are thrown up; batteries of fascines and gabions are made, and the whole line cuts a very martial appearance.

ANNAPOLIS, October 22, 1779.
FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. They go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones; the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscribers, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be sold at the Printing-Office.