

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

121

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1776.

LONDON, April 16.

THOUGH it may seem to be a paradox, yet there is nothing more true, than that the generality of officers are the worst judges of the policy of war. In all ages and countries, when similar expeditions to the present American had one have been proposed by ignorant and tyrannical ministers, they have always been approved of and represented as very easy to make, and sure to be crowned with success by most of the military men, as they think their honour is concerned in greedily embracing every opportunity to fight, right or wrong, that they may show their prowess, and above all get preferred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 4.

The following is the message from his majesty to the house of commons, delivered by lord North on Thursday.

GEORGE R.

"HIS majesty, relying on the experience, zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and considering that, during the present troubles in North-America, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most dangerous consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expenses incurred, or to be incurred, on account of military services for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and as the exigencies of affairs may require.—And his majesty having judged it expedient to issue his proclamation, in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed in the fourteenth year of his reign, for calling in the remainder of the deficient gold coin; doubts not but that his faithful commons will enable him to make good the charges which shall be incurred in this service, and which cannot at this time be ascertained."

G. R.

Never was England in such a situation as the present, as the following anecdote, which may be depended upon, doth certify: There is not a six pounder fit for service in this kingdom, and very few of any other weight. Now if 40,000 French or Spaniards should land on our coast—how could we repel them?

However, to remedy this as fast as possible, the board of ordnance have ordered Verbruggen, the founder at Woolwich, to get ready, with all possible dispatch, another boring machine, in which case he will be able to supply government with what number of guns they please. Lord Townshend is amazingly active in the station of master general—visits Woolwich almost every week—and carefully inspects the minutest circumstance.

Extra of a letter from Spithead, May 2.

"It is expected we shall sail to-morrow for Boston, under the command of commodore William Rotham, who is to hoist his broad pendant on board of the Preston, a 50 gun ship. The ships which go under his command are the Jersey hospital ship; the Emerald, of 32 guns; the Brune, of 32 guns; the Strombolo fire-ship, the Carcase bomb, and all the transports which are ready. There are upwards of one hundred sail of transports now here, all of which have foreign troops on board. We have on board five small casks, and 30 chests of Spanish dollars, amounting to 35,000*l*. for paying the marine troops at Boston.

Upon an average, the ships of war now equipping for America have not more than six seamen to ninety others in their complements.

May 4. The charge made by the lord mayor against lord North and the lords of the admiralty, for licensing ships to trade to any part of America, is no less than the breach of an act of parliament; it is in its nature a very important and a very serious charge; it is a breach of the laws in the most glaring and audacious manner; it is encouraging the most illicit practices, under a most violent, abandoned, and daring contempt of the constitution of this country, and the three great branches of the legislature.

The house began to debate on this subject about half past four, which continued till nine, without calling in a witness. The debates were expected to last long, and that the gentlemen of the custom-house would be ordered to attend again this day.

As the gallery doors were locked and no person whatever admitted, all we can say is, that notwithstanding the flagrancy of this act, it is not to be expected, from the complexion of the members, that such delinquent and detestable practices should meet with an adequate punishment.

PORTSMOUTH, July 29.

Last Monday the first regiment of militia in this colony, pursuant to orders from lieutenant-col. Joshua Wentworth, made a general appearance upon the plains in this town; almost every person upon the alarm-list indiscriminately appeared in the ranks to stand a chance of draughting 115 men for the Canada reinforcement, if found necessary; but the alacrity with which the men enlisted prevented any disagreeable impressions: such an ardour was discoverable in all ranks, by their encouragement, that they seemed to emulate with each other who should most promote the service.

NEWPORT, July 22.

Yesterday arrived here, from a cruise of about a month, the brig Andrew Doria, capt. Biddle, who about ten days before took the ship Nathaniel and Elizabeth, capt. Hoar, from Jamaica to London, loaded

with 300 hogheads of sugar, 100 hogheads of rum, &c. Capt. Philip Brown, of this place, was put in prize-master, and ordered to the first port he could make. Capt. Biddle saw two frigates under an easy sail near Block-island yesterday morning.

Yesterday in the afternoon, lieutenant Calcott of the Merlin ship of war (which lay a little without the harbour) came in a barge with a flag to this town; the general assembly being then sitting, he was conducted to the State-house, where he delivered a letter to his honour governor Cooke, from Richard Viscount Howe.

NEW-LONDON.

A succinct account of the CONSTITUTION of the free and independent state of CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT is divided into six counties, and each county is divided into a number of towns. Each town has a right to send two representatives to the general court or assembly. The general court consists of two branches, called the upper and lower house. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy-governor, and twelve assistants or councillors; and the lower house, of the representatives of the several towns. This court has sole power to make and repeal laws, grant levies, dispose of lands, belonging to the state, to particular towns and persons; to erect and file judicatories and officers, as they shall see necessary for the good government of the people, and also call to account any court, magistrate, or other officer, for any misdemeanor or mal-administration, and for just cause may fine, displace, or remove them, or deal otherwise, as the nature of the case shall require; and deal and act in any other matter that concerns the good of the state; except the election of governor, deputy-governor, assistants, treasurer, and secretary, which shall be done by the freemen at the yearly court of election, unless there be any vacancy, by reason of death or other cause, after the election, which may be filled up by the general court. This court has power also, for reasons satisfactory to them, to grant suspension, release, and gaol delivery, upon reprieve in capital and criminal cases. The general court has two stated sessions annually, on the second Thursdays of May and October. The governor, or in his absence the deputy-governor, may call the assembly, on special emergencies, to meet at any other time. The governor, deputy-governor, assistants, and secretary, are annually elected on the second Thursday in May. The representatives are newly chosen for each stated session. The judges and justices are annually appointed by the general court; the same persons are commonly re-appointed from time to time, during their capacity to serve, unless guilty of misbehaviour. The sheriffs are appointed by the governor and council, without limitation of time, but may be superseded by the authority that appoints them. The governor for the time being is captain-general of the militia; the deputy-governor, lieutenant-general; the other general officers and the field-officers are appointed by the general court, and commissioned by the governor. The captains and subalterns are chosen by vote of the company and householders living within the limits of the company, the persons so chosen must be approved by the general court, and commissioned by the governor, before they have power to execute their offices. All the military officers hold their offices during the pleasure of the assembly, nor can they resign their commissions without leave of the captain-general, under penalty of doing duty in the ranks as private soldiers.

The mode of electing the governor, deputy-governor, assistants, treasurer and secretary is, that the freemen in the several towns meet on the Monday next after the first Tuesday in April annually (being the day appointed by law for that purpose, and for choosing representatives) and give in their votes for the persons they choose for said offices respectively, with their names written on a piece of paper, which votes are received and sealed up by a constable in the freeman's meeting, the votes for each of said officers in a different paper, writing on the outside the name of the town, and the office for which the votes were given in, which are sent by the representatives to the general court, to be held on the second Thursday of May next ensuing; at which time, after the house of representatives have chosen a speaker and clerk, a committee is chosen of members of both houses to sort and count the votes, and declare the names of the persons chosen to said offices. Any freeman, qualified to vote for representatives, &c. may be elected to any office in the government. In choosing assistants, twenty persons are nominated by the votes of the freemen given in at their meeting for choosing representatives in September annually, and sealed up and sent to the general court in October then next, which are counted by a committee of both houses, and the twenty persons who have the greatest number of votes stand in nomination, out of which number twelve are to be chosen assistants by the freemen, the next April, in manner afore described.

The qualifications requisite to entitle a person to vote in election of the officers in government are, maturity in years, quiet and peaceable behaviour, a civil conversation, and forty shillings freehold, or forty pounds personal estate, in the list of rateable estate; if the elector of the town certify a person qualified in those respects, he is admitted a freeman, on his taking an oath of fidelity to the state. The names of all that are thus admitted, are enrolled in the town-clerk's office, and continue freemen during life, unless disfranchised by a sentence of the superior court, on conviction of misdemeanor.

The governor in the upper house, and the speaker in the lower house of assembly, have a casting voice when

the other members are equally divided in opinion on any question.

There is in this state a superior court, consisting of one chief judge and four other judges, which has authority in all criminal cases extending to life, limb, and banishment, and to hear and determine all civil actions brought by appeal from the county courts, or on writs of error. This court also hath authority in all matters of divorce. There are two stated sessions of the superior court in each county annually.

There are also county courts held in the several counties, consisting of one judge and four justices of the quorum, who have jurisdiction in all criminal causes arising within their respective counties, where the punishment does not extend to life, limb, or banishment. The county courts also have original jurisdiction in all civil actions wherein the demand exceeds forty shillings.

The superior and county courts try matters of fact by a jury, according to the course of the common law.

Justices of the peace have authority to hear, and determine, civil actions, where the demand does not exceed forty shillings. They also have authority in some cases of a criminal nature, punishable by fine, not exceeding forty shillings, or whipping, not exceeding ten stripes, or sitting in the stocks. This state is also divided into a number of probate districts, less than counties; in each of which is appointed a judge for the probate of wills, granting administration on intestate estates, appointing guardians for minors, ordering distribution of intestate estates, &c. An appeal lies from any decree of this court to the superior court. The superior, county, and probate courts appoint their respective clerks.

The general court has, till very lately, been the only court of chancery in this state; by a late temporary law, the county courts determine matters of equity from five pounds to one hundred pounds value.

The superior court, from one hundred to four hundred pounds value, and the general court all cases exceeding four hundred pounds value.

All attorneys at law are admitted and sworn by the county courts; there is no attorney-general, but there used to be one king's attorney in each county, but since the king has abdicated the government, they are now attorneys to the governor and company.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

The 4th man in the counties of King's, Queen's and Suffolk, on Long-Island, and Westchester, Dutchess, Orange and Ulster, were last week ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; indeed many of them are gone to their proper stations already.

An old gentleman between 60 and 70, now does duty in the militia near Newark, in New-Jersey, is the father of about 15 children now alive, nine of which are in the continental army, from captains to privates.

The small pox is now so brief in and about Boston, that there are no less than 10,000 persons in and near that place down with that disorder; to prevent the spreading of which, no more news-papers will be printed there for some time; but the post has favoured us with the following agreeable advices:

That a ship from Ireland, with 1,700 barrels of pork, 400 firkins of butter, 100 casks of oats, and 100 casks of oatmeal, was taken and carried into Boston last week.

A letter of marque from Salem took a sloop and ship from Jamaica; the sloop loaded with dry goods and salt, bound for Halifax; the ship bound to Europe with 370 hogheads of sugar, 140 puncheons of rum, 55 pipes of Madeira wine, 27 cannon, 9 and 6 pounders, and a large quantity of wrought plate;—They were carried into Sheepcut.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following is an exact state of what passed at the interview between his excellency general Washington and colonel Patterson, adjutant general of the army under general Howe, July 20, 1776.

AFTER usual compliments, in which, as well as through the whole conversation, col. Patterson addressed general Washington by the title of excellency, col. Patterson entered upon the business by saying, that gen. Howe much regretted the difficulties which had arisen respecting the address of the letters to gen. Washington; that it was deemed consistent with propriety, and founded upon precedents of the like nature, by ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, where disputes or difficulties of rank had arisen; that gen. Washington might recollect he had, last summer, addressed a letter to gen. Howe. To the hon. William Howe, Esq; that lord Howe and gen. Howe did not mean to derogate from the respect or rank of gen. Washington; that they held his person and character in the highest esteem; that the direction, with the addition of &c. &c. &c. implied every thing that ought to follow. He then produced a letter, which he did not directly offer to gen. Washington, but observed that it was the same letter which had been sent, and laid it on the table, with a superscription to George Washington, &c. &c. &c. The general declined the letter, and said, that a letter directed to a person in a public character, should have some description or indication of it, otherwise it would appear a mere private letter; that it was true the &c. &c. &c. implied every thing, and they also implied any thing; that the letter to gen. Howe, alluded to, was an answer to one received under a like address from him, which the officer on duty having taken, he did not think proper to return, but answered it in the same mode of address; that he should absolutely decline any letter directed to him as a

Col. Patterson then said, that gen. Howe would not urge his delicacy farther, and repeated his assertions, that no failure of respect was intended. He then said, that he would endeavour, as well as he could, to recollect gen. Howe's sentiments on the letter and resolves of congress sent him a few days before, respecting the treatment of our prisoners in Canada. "That the affairs of Canada were in another department, not subject to the controul of gen. Howe, but that he and lord Howe utterly disapproved of every infringement on the rights of humanity." Col. Patterson then took a paper out of his pocket, and after looking it over, said he had expressed nearly the words. Gen. Washington then said, that he had also forwarded a copy of the resolves to gen. Burgoyne. To which col. Patterson replied, he did not doubt a proper attention would be paid to them, and that he (gen. Washington) was sensible that cruelty was not the characteristic of the British nation. Col. Patterson then proceeded to say he had it in charge to mention the case of gen. Prescott, who they were informed was treated with such rigour, that, under his age and infirmities, fatal consequences might be apprehended.

Gen. Washington replied, that gen. Prescott's treatment had not fallen under his notice; that all persons under his particular direction he had treated with kindness, and made their situation as easy and comfortable as possible; that he did not know where gen. Prescott was, but believed his treatment very different from their information. Gen. Washington then mentioned the case of col. Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boston jail. As to the first, col. Patterson answered, that gen. Howe had no knowledge of it but by information from gen. Washington, and that the Canada department was not under his direction or controul; that as to the other prisoners at Boston, whenever the state of the army at Boston admitted it, they were treated with humanity and even indulgence; that he asserted this upon his honour, and should be happy in having an opportunity to prove it.

Gen. Washington then observed, that the conduct of several of the officers would well have warranted a different treatment from what they had received; some having refused to give any parole, and others having broke it when given, by escaping or endeavouring so to do. Col. Patterson answered, that as to the first, they misunderstood the matter very much, and seemed to have mistook the line of propriety exceedingly; and as to the latter, gen. Howe utterly disapproved and condemned their conduct. That if a remonstrance was made, such violations of good faith would be severely punished; but that he hoped gen. Washington was too just to draw public inferences from the misbehaviour of some private individuals; that bad men were to be found in every class and society; that such behaviour was considered as a dishonour to the British army.

Col. Patterson then proceeded to say, that the goodness and benevolence of the king had induced him to appoint lord Howe and gen. Howe his commissioners, to accommodate this unhappy dispute; that they had great powers, and would derive the greatest pleasure from effecting an accommodation; and that he (col. Patterson) wished to have this visit considered as making the first advances to this desirable object. General Washington replied, he was not vested with any powers on this subject, by those from whom he derived his authority and power. But from what had appeared or transpired on this head, lord Howe and gen. Howe were only to grant pardons; that those who had committed no fault wanted no pardon; that we were only defending what we deemed our indisputable right. Col. Patterson said, that would open a very wide field for argument. He then expressed his apprehensions that an adherence to forms was likely to obstruct business of the greatest moment and concern.

He then observed, that a proposal had been formerly made of exchanging governor Skene for Mr. Lovell; that he now had authority to accede to that proposal. Gen. Washington replied, that the proposition had been made by the direction of congress, and having been then rejected, he could not now renew the business, or give any answer, till he had previously communicated it to them.

Col. Patterson behaved with the greatest attention and politeness during the whole business, expressed strong acknowledgments that the usual ceremony of blinding his eyes had been dispensed with. At the breaking up of the conference, gen. Washington strongly invited him to partake of a small collation provided for him, which he politely declined, alleging his late breakfast, and an impatience to return to gen. Howe, though he had not executed his commission so amply as he wished. Finding he did not propose staying, he was introduced to the general officers, after which he took his leave, and was safely conducted to his own boat, which waited for him, about four miles distant from the city.

Made public by order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

July 29. On Friday evening arrived in this city from Canada, brigadier general Sullivan.

We hear that one of the continental frigates lately launched in this city is called the Delaware, and the other the Randolph, in honour of the late illustrious senator of that name.

The militia of this state continue to pass through this city daily in companies on their way to New-Jersey. It is thought that Pennsylvania will send not less than 20000 men to the assistance of our neighbours.

Yesterday brigadier general Ewing set off from this city to join the flying camp in New-Jersey.

August 3. The Congress privateer, capt. Craig, has taken and carried into reg-harbour, a brig from Nevils. This prize is said to be worth near twenty thousand pounds.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey, July 26, 1776.

"Yesterday afternoon we had a smart cannonading with the enemy, occasioned by four or five shallops coming down the river—the general directed a small battery mounting two iron four pounders to fire at them; this brought on a heavy firing from the enemy's battery, from an eminence that overlooked ours.

"Capt. Moulder, with his two field-pieces, was ordered to the shore, but being encamped at some distance, before he could come up the shallops had all nearly past, however, he began a well directed fire, and

one of them.

"When the vessels were passed, the firing ceased on both sides. We had the misfortune of losing one of the second battalion, and having another wounded. The second man's name who was killed, is Owens, belonging to capt. Weed's company: he was shot right through the heart, the ball, a four pounder, entering his left side, and coming out of his breast; this morning he was buried with the honours of war. The other, who is wounded, is one Freeman, a sergeant in capt. Boyd's company; his wound is not dangerous, the ball having first taken the street, and rebounding struck the upper part of his right thigh, but has not broken the bone. There was a horse killed which was standing in a waggon near the general's door. The enemy appear to have some very heavy field-pieces—they sent some 22 pound shot among us—it is surprising they did not do more execution, as there were so many of our people on the bank opposite to them without the least covering.

"The enemy appear to be very strong, and are constantly reinforcing as our troops come in. They are throwing up breast-works along the shore to prevent our landing."

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 29.

"Yesterday one of our galleys, mounting one 32 pounder in her bow, and the other a New-London galley, mounting two 12 pounders in her stern, and two 18 in her bow, went up the North-River to Spikendivle, or Kingsbridge-creek, with an intent to lay there till the ships come down the river.—Should that be the case, I make no doubt we shall be able to give a good account of them.

"This moment arrived a sloop, capt. Hawkins, from Rhode-Island, which gives the disagreeable news of capt. Biddle's losing his prize, the ship Nathaniel and Elizabeth, capt. Hoar from Jamaica, with 300 hogheads of sugar and a 100 hogheads of rum, &c. at Fishers Island reef, just entering the sound.

"Captain Hawkins says he saw the ship on the rocks last Friday, and saw one vessel take up an iron bound cask, which he took to be a hoghead of rum. There was a great number of people on board, and several vessels along side; and her masts were cut away. He does not know if any of the cargo is saved or not."

On Thursday last arrived here a vessel from Marseilles, with a large quantity of lead, powder, and arms.—By a gentleman who came in her we are informed, that the British parliament was prorogued on the 23d of May to some time in August; and that the Irish parliament had been dissolved.

An ORDINANCE to prevent counterfeiting the paper money issued by the honourable the continental congress, or by this or any other of the United American States.

WHEREAS great mischief may arise to the United States of America, and the property of the good people, inhabitants thereof, rendered precarious and insecure, by wicked and designing persons counterfeiting the paper bills of credit, issued by the honourable the continental congress, or by any of the United States of America, For remedy whereof, be it ordained and declared, and it is hereby ordained and declared, by the representatives of the freemen of the state of Pennsylvania, in general convention met, That if any person or persons shall presume to counterfeit any of the bills of credit issued, or hereafter to be issued, by the honourable the continental congress, or by and under any laws or resolves of the assembly of Pennsylvania, or by the legislatures, or assemblies, or conventions, of this or any of the United States, by printing or procuring the same to be printed, in the likeness of the said genuine bills of credit; and also if any person or persons shall forge the name or names of the signers of the true bills of credit; to such counterfeit bills, whether the counterfeiting of the said bills be done within this state or elsewhere, or shall utter such bills, knowing them to be counterfeited as aforesaid, and being thereof legally convicted by confession, standing mute, or by verdict of twelve men, in any court of oyer and terminer hereafter to be erected within this state, he, she, or they, shall suffer death. And the discoverer or informer shall have, as an encouragement for his or her discovery, the sum of fifty pounds, to be levied out of the goods or chattels, lands and tenements of the person convicted; and if no such goods or chattels, lands or tenements, can be found, a reward of twenty pounds shall be paid out of the public treasury. And if any person or persons shall counterfeit any of the said bills of credit, by altering the denomination of the said bills, with design to encrease the value of such bills, or shall utter such bills, knowing them to be so counterfeited or altered as aforesaid, and shall be thereof legally convicted in any court of record hereafter to be established in this state, such person or persons shall be sentenced to the pillory, and have both his or her ears cut off, and nailed to the pillory, and be publicly whipped on his or her bare back, with 31 lashes well laid on.

And moreover every such offender shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, to be levied on his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, the one half to the use of the state, and the other half to the discoverer. And the offender shall pay the party double the value of the damages thereby sustained, together with the costs and charges of prosecution; and in case the offender hath not sufficient to satisfy the discoverer for his or her damages and charges, and pay the forfeiture aforesaid, in such case the offender shall, by order of the court where he or she shall be convicted, be sold for any term not exceeding seven years, for satisfaction; and in such case the treasurer of this state shall reward the discoverer of such insolvent offender to the value of five pounds out of the public monies in his hands. And every such counterfeit bill shall be delivered to the said treasurer to be burnt and destroyed.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That the proper bills of credit issued by the honourable continental congress, or under the late laws, or by the resolves of the late assembly of Pennsylvania, shall be legal tender in all cases whatsoever within this state.

By order of convention,

GEORGE ROSS, vice-president.

Passed August 1, 1776.

Attest. JOHN MORRIS, jun. secretary.

In CONGRESS, July 22, 1776.

Resolved, That the several commanders in chief in each department be directed to exchange any officer in

the British service, now a prisoner in any of these states, or under the rank of colonel, for col. Ethan Allen. Resolved, That the persons taken prisoners with col. Ethan Allen be put upon the same footing as those in the continental service, and exchanged accordingly, as opportunity presents.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

The representatives of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence plantations have passed a resolve, That if any person within that state shall, under pretence of preaching or praying, or in any other way and manner whatever, acknowledge or declare their late king to be their rightful lord and sovereign, or shall pray for the success of his arms, or that he may vanquish or overcome all his enemies, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall therefor be presented by the grand jury of the county where the offence shall be committed, to the superior court of the same county; and upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay, as a fine, to and for the use of that state, the sum of one hundred pounds lawful money, and pay all costs of prosecution; and shall stand committed to gaol until the same be satisfied.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Elizabeth-Town, July 25.

"Yesterday nine of our rifle-men crossed the river, in order to harrafs some regulars who were throwing up a kind of breast-work on a bridge, for their sentries, who kept firing on our men for some time, without doing any execution, till one of the brave fellows went within a few yards of the enemy, and desired them to surrender; at that instant he received a ball through his head, which killed him on the spot. The colonel sent over a flag of truce to the commanding officer on the island, desiring leave to bring off his man, which the officer very politely agreed to, and let him take man, rifle, and all his accoutrements. After talking a little, he enquired what news was stirring? On being told that gen. Clinton had been defeated at Carolina, he bore it very well; but on being acquainted that lord Dunmore had been driven from Gwyn's island, he looked very much confused."

Another letter of the same date says, "This morning we had a deserter from the Asia, who says that 2000 highlanders have arrived within these few days, and that the enemy intend attacking New-York as soon as possible."

In the house of representatives for the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, at Newcastle, Saturday, July 27, 1776, p. m.

THE house taking into consideration the resolution of congress of the 15th of May last, for suppressing all authority derived from the crown of Great-Britain, and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people, and the resolution of this house of the 15th of June last, in consequence of the said resolution of congress, directing all persons holding offices civil or military to execute the same in the name of this government, until a new one should be formed, and also the declaration of the United States of America, absolving from all allegiance to the British crown, and dissolving all political connexion between them and Great-Britain, lately published and adopted by this government as one of those States, are of opinion that some speedy measures should be taken to form a regular mode of civil polity; and this house, not thinking themselves authorized by their constituents to execute this important work,

Do Resolve, That it be recommended to the good people of the several counties in this government, to choose a suitable number of deputies to meet in convention, there to ordain and declare the future form of government for this state.

Resolved also, That it is the opinion of this house, that the said convention consist of the number of thirty persons, that is to say, ten for the county of Newcastle, ten for the county of Kent, and ten for the county of Sussex; and that the freemen of the said counties respectively do meet on Monday the 19th day of August next, at the usual places of election for the county, and then and there proceed to elect the number of deputies aforesaid, according to the directions of the several laws of this government for regulating elections of the members of assembly, except as to the choice of inspectors, which shall be made on the morning of the day of election by the electors, inhabitants of the respective hundreds in each county.

Resolved, That every elector shall (if required by one or more of the judges of the election) take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I, A. B. will, to the utmost of my power, support and maintain the independence of this government, as declared by the honourable continental congress."

Resolved also, That it is the opinion of this house, that the deputies, when chosen as aforesaid, shall meet in convention in the town of Newcastle, on Tuesday the 27th day of the same month of August, and immediately proceed to form a government on the authority of the people of this state, in such sort as may be best adapted to their preservation and happiness.

Extract from the minutes.

Published by order,

JAMES BOOTH, clerk of assembly.

In committee of inspection and observation for the county of York, July 12.

Resolved, That in case Mr. James Rankin makes suitable concessions (as he proposes) and gives sufficient surety for his good behaviour in future, he shall be restored to his liberty, and the confidence of his countrymen.

"As I have, in several instances, injured the committee of York county, by sundry public misrepresentations, as well as by personal insults, thereby obstructing the public measures now so necessary for the safety of our country; but being convinced of the bad tendency of my past conduct, and desirous of being restored to a good understanding and friendship with my countrymen, I do thus publicly ask forgiveness of them, and do promise, on the faith and honour of an honest man, that I will in future pay due regard to the rules and regulations of the honourable continental congress, and behave, in all respects, as becomes a good citizen of the United States of America."

July 13, 1776.

JAMES RANKIN.

From the LONDON WHIG

GENERAL his majesty having March, with the such of the inhabitants rous to continue und forces; the embarka that month, with the without the least in When the packet car transports was under paring to follow in a hind as many of the from the convoy, fo such vessels as might Whitehall, May 5. order letters patent to Great-Britain, confis lord viscount Howe, hon. William Howe, forces, and general America only, to be l storing peace to his m North-America; and of his majesty's subject deserve the royal merc

L O N

The ship Williams, is arrived at Bristol, latter end of February of the line, and five foldiers on board, arrived their men; the inhabitants of Ja them; and that nece give them a proper rec Letters from Lisbon tion, that seven ships there with corn and f loading, and return t mity.

Letters by yesterday rived at Belfast from three ships belonging that port when the ia cargoes of tobacco, an then taking on board kind.

The following tra Gravefend for pithe: guards for Boston, vi Morning Star, Janfon bert.

Letters from Alicar which is arrived off advice, that on the fir of men of war, having ed from thence for the

Several Jamaica me letters from thence y any more goods till f that there would soo island.

Orders were sent de several flocks of war- hours notice, in orde and to the governors

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4. For various other mands of governme

To the PRINTER of
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MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1776.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 3, 1776.

WHITEHALL, May 3.

GENERAL HOWE, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, having taken a resolution, on the 7th of March, to remove from Boston to Halifax with the troops under his command, and such of the inhabitants, with their effects, as were desirous to continue under the protection of his majesty's forces; the embarkation was effected on the 17th of that month, with the greatest order and regularity, and without the least interruption from the REBELS. When the packet came away, the first division of the transports was under sail, and the remainder were preparing to follow in a few days, the admiral leaving behind as many of the ships of war as could be spared from the convoy, for the security and protection of such vessels as might be bound to Boston.

Whitehall, May 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Great-Britain, constituting and appointing Richard lord viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and the hon. William Howe, Esq; major-general of his majesty's forces, and general of his majesty's forces in North-America only, to be his majesty's commissioners for restoring peace to his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America; and for granting PARDONS to such of his majesty's subjects there, now in rebellion, as shall deserve the royal mercy. [This is the ministerial idea.]

LONDON, April 23.

The ship Williams, capt. Wheatley, from Jamaica, is arrived at Bristol, and brings an account, that the latter end of February nine sail of Spanish men of war of the line, and five frigates, with a great number of soldiers on board, arrived at Cape François, where they landed their men; that this news has much alarmed the inhabitants of Jamaica, who expect a visit from them; and that necessary preparations are making to give them a proper reception.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 7th of April, mention, that seven ships from Philadelphia had arrived there with corn and flour, and that they were to take loading, and return to Philadelphia the first opportunity.

Letters by yesterday's Irish mail say, that a vessel arrived at Belfast from Bourdeaux brings advice, that three ships belonging to the Americans were lying in that port when the failed—two of them had delivered cargoes of tobacco, and the other flour, and they were then taking on board goods, but could not tell of what kind.

The following transports sailed on Sunday from Gravesend for Spithead, in order to take on board the guards for Boston, viz. the Jamestown, Patterson; the Morning Star, Janfon, and the Lord Rochford, Lambert.

Letters from Alicante, by the Chambre, capt. Smith, which is arrived off Dover, bound to Ostend, bring advice, that on the first of February a considerable fleet of men of war, having on board near 1000 troops, sailed from thence for the island of Cuba and Hispaniola.

Several Jamaica merchants, it is said, have received letters from thence yesterday, with orders not to send any more goods till further orders, as they imagined that there would soon be a strange revolution in that island.

Orders were sent down last night to Portsmouth, for several sloop of war to get ready to put to sea at six hours notice, in order to carry expeditions to America, and to the governors of the West India islands.

It is believed in the city, that the men of war and troops designed to bring the Americans under subjection, must now be employed to defend the West-India islands against the united force of France and Spain.

There is such want of seamen, that the Resolution sloop of war, capt. Hawker, which is sailed from the Downs for Haverfordwest, to take under convoy some transports bound to America, has no more than four sailors on board, besides the officers. They depend on getting men at Haverfordwest.

It is computed, by those who have the best opportunity of knowing, that the whole cash of this kingdom amounts to about fifteen millions sterling; and from a fair calculation we may compute, that fifteen millions sterling will be required by the ministry for the service of the present year, and paid by this oppressed nation into his majesty's exchequer; so that the whole coin of the kingdom will go in one year to the crown.

CALCULATION.

1. For the army and navy, already voted by parliament	6,266,302 0 9
2. For purchasing provisions for the army in America, at the rate they have hitherto cost; and for arms, ammunition, and other stores, and for transport service	4,000,000 0 0
3. For the payment of the interest of the public debt, about	4,000,000 0 0
4. For various other wants and demands of government	800,000 0 0
Total	15,066,302 0 9

To the PRINTER of the LONDON EVENING POST.

THESE have been very warm debates in council, of the ministry foresees the intentions of the rebels and Spaniards, and therefore want to bring a reconciliation with the Americans before a war of two powers breaks out, but are strongly opposed.

posed. Lord Sandwich, it is said, is terribly frightened, lord G. looks very simple, and the most violent of the party are quite dejected.

VERITAS

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampshire) July 20.

The day before yesterday (pursuant to an order from the great and general court of this state) the independent company under col. Sherburne, and the light infantry company under col. Langdon, were drawn up on the parade, in their uniforms, when the declaration of independence from the grand continental congress was read, in the hearing of a numerous and respectable audience; the pleasing countenances of the many patriots present spoke a hearty concurrence in this interesting measure, which was confirmed by three huzzas; and all conducted in peace and good order.

An express passed through this town last Thursday, who brought an account that capt. Mowat, in the Cancaux, had taken all the fishing-boats that lay within his reach, to the number of 20 sail, at the eastward of Calco-Bay, and is supposed to have carried them into Halifax.

Last Wednesday set out on their march for our northern army, the first company of the first battalion of New-Hampshire forces, commanded by capt. JAMES ARNOLD, late of Boston, consisting of above one hundred stout, active, enterprising volunteers, who have all engaged in the service, and marched off with great spirit and good order within the short space of ten days; such is the ardor, such the resolution of FREEMEN, to support a cause in which their all is interested.

S A L E M, July 23.

Friday last arrived here capt. Fisk, in the privateer sloop called the Tyrannicide, in the service of this state, mounting fourteen carriage guns and two swivels, having been out about twelve days on a cruise. He on the 12th inst. in latitude 40, 23, fell in with the armed schooner Dispatch, one Gutteridge, commander, mounting eight carriage guns and ten swivels, having thirty-two men in the service of the king of England, when a warm, obstinate, and well-disputed engagement ensued, and which lasted above an hour, when the schooner struck to capt. Fisk, which he safely brought in with him, having in the engagement lost her captain and one man killed, the master and four of her sailors wounded, and a midshipman, who was passenger on board, bound in the schooner to New-York. Capt. Fisk had one man killed and three wounded, one of which is since dead of his wounds, the other two likely to recover.

The six wounded men belonging to the schooner are likely to recover. The schooner has on board, besides her guns and provisions, seventeen half barrels of powder.

Sunday last was, sent in here, by capt. Lander, in a letter of marque schooner belonging to this place, a sloop from the West-Indies, bound to Halifax, laden with salt; she has on board some brass blunderbusses; and a quantity of English goods; was taken about a fortnight ago.

About the same time was taken, by the above letter of marque, a ship from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with 393 hogheads of sugar, 144 hogheads of rum, 24 pipes of wine, 16 pieces of cannon, from 9 to 4 pounders, and 15 tortoise: this ship is thought to be worth between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling. She is not yet arrived here.

Yesterday the officers and privates belonging to the alarm and training band mustered on the common in this place, for the purpose of inlisting or draughting every twenty-fifth man, agreeable to an order from the general assembly of this state, when a committee was chosen to carry said order into execution.—A number of commissions were read.

B O S T O N, July 25.

Thursday last, pursuant to an order of the honorable council, was proclaimed from the balcony of the state-house in this town, the declaration of the American congress, absolving the United Colonies from their allegiance to the British crown, and declaring them free and independent states. There were present on the occasion, in the council chamber, the committee of council, a number of the honorable house of representatives, the magistrates, ministers, selectmen, and other gentlemen of Boston, and the neighbouring towns; also the commission officers of the continental regiments stationed here, and other officers. Two of those regiments were under arms in King Street, formed into three lines on the north side of the street, and in thirteen divisions; and a detachment from the Massachusetts regiment of artillery, with two pieces of cannon, was on their right wing. At one o'clock, the declaration was proclaimed by col. Thomas Crafts; which was received with great joy, expressed by three huzzas from a great concourse of people assembled on the occasion. After which, on a signal given, thirteen pieces of cannon were fired from the fort on Fort Hill, the forts on Dorchester Neck, the Castle, Nantasket and Point Alderbon, likewise, discharged their cannon. Then the detachment of artillery fired their cannon thirteen times; which was followed by the two regiments giving their fire from the thirteen divisions in succession. These fires corresponded to the number of the American States United. The ceremony was closed with a proper collation to the gentlemen in the council chamber; during which the following toasts were given by the president of the council, and heartily pledged by the company, viz.

Prosperity and harmony to the United States of America.
The American Congress.

The general court of the state of Massachusetts-Bay.
General WASHINGTON, and success to the arms of the United States.

The downfall of tyrants and tyranny.
The universal prevalence of civil and religious liberty.
The friends of the United States in all quarters of the globe.

The bells in town were rung on the occasion, and undiminished festivity cheered and brightened every face.

On the same evening the king's arms, and every sign with any resemblance of it, whether lion and crown, pebble and mortar and crown, heart and crown, &c. together with every sign that belonged to a tory, was taken down, and the latter made a general conflagration of in King-street.

Tuesday evening came to town from Halifax, lieutenant Scott, who was unfortunately taken prisoner in the battle of Bunker's-hill, the 17th of June, 1775. He made his escape by breaking through the gaol in which he was confined, as did also about fourteen others; among whom are capt. Martindale and his two lieutenants. Mr. James Carpenter, with five others who had made their escape also, and got as far as Windsor, 43 miles from Halifax, were pursued by a large body of men, overtaken, carried back and loaded with iron.

Last Lord's day arrived here capt. de Silvere, in 26 days from Martinico; he informs, that a number of fail were soon to follow for this port, and the different parts of the continent.

Same day the transport ship, Queen of England, capt. Arnaud, came into Nantasket road, when she was soon made prize of. This ship sailed from Cork last September, bound to this port, but by reason of contrary winds and bad weather put into Lisbon to refit, from thence came upon this coast, and meeting with bad weather again, lost her rudder, &c. she was obliged to put away for Jamaica; she sailed from thence the 10th of May, and was upon her last cask of water when she arrived: her cargo consists of about 1760 barrels of pork, 530 casks of butter, 100 casks of oatmeal, and a quantity of oats in bags and casks.

The following letter was taken in capt. Arnaud, in the Queen of England storeship, addressed to an officer's daughter then in this town, dated Cork, September 20, 1775:

"My dear Miss,

"AS your letter (which I received the 2d instant) comes from the world of war, surrounded with fire and sword, sickness and poor provisions, it gives us great pleasure to hear that all your family are in the land of the living; and, whilst you can exist in the flames, we may call you all salamanders. God grant you a speedy call from butchering your friends there, to protect us here from the Spaniards, from whom we expect a visit so soon as B-te and N-tt can advise them of our troops here being embarked for your assistance; however, as a recompence to us for the loss of these brave fellows, our generous popish nobility and gentry have offered to raise popish regiments to protect this kingdom; which proposal has been graciously received; so that you must acknowledge us to be under a kind and promising influence. Every day our ears and eyes are saluted with drums beating and colours flying; for volunteers, as they call them, with Mr. Cowley at their head; with a dray and several barrels of beer on it, to entice the rabble; and, like the wide ocean, receives all, (pick-pockets, shoe-boys, cleve-boys, and cow-boys) with green boughs stuck up (to save the expence of cockades) in their hats, together with many faggots decorated in the same uniforms; from hence they marched in this glorious expedition to Bandon, and some other constitutional towns; but how can I relate (after eating some of his late majesty's bread) without wetting my paper with tears, the indignity that was offered to his majesty's forces? Oh shocking! like soldiers discharged for their crimes, they were drummed out of town for as fast as they beat up for the service, those riotous people beat up for the Americans, but Bandon very generously threw them three or four pick-pockets, to save the trouble of hanging them, and to purge the town.

"These, my dear Miss, are to be our guards: What use do you think swords or fire-arms can be to such ragged rascals? for my part I know of none; but this I know, that the spade, bill-hook, shovel and dung-fork, they can exercise with great dexterity, and with Shane Burgoe for their generalissimo, they may cut us down like loads of turf. Do not start at the generalissimo that I have mentioned, for in these times it is no new thing to hold plurality of places, for we have a recent instance, that a man may be invested with ecclesiastical and civil power, and may be as well with military. And now that you hear of our situation, do not you think it equal to yours? with this difference, that yours is immediate, ours in prospect; which, when arrived, will certainly terminate in a massacre. Previous thereto, the White boys are up in hundreds, butchering the country, and ride in uniformo.

"To be serious; our feelings are very strong for the troops, who have no hand in this quarrel, other than to obey commands, and whose principles I am persuaded are opposite to the part they are to act; but as the provincials are struggling for our civil and religious liberties, united to their own, our hearts must be callous to our own safety, if we did not feel for them, and wish well to their cause; and I am certain the provincials proceed with reluctance against his majesty's troops, and with no other revenge than the possession of those infernal villains, the king's inveterate enemies, who have swayed such horrid bloodshed and devastation, N-rth and E-t-y, and were their heads on the gates, and their hands at surgeons-hall, it would not be a recompence

August next, is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the first day of August next.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 21

Left Wednesday an express arrived with the following account of a battle fought between the militia of Fincastle and some of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, near the Big Island, on the 20th of July, 1776.

On the 19th our scouts returned, and informed us that they had discovered where a great number of Indians were making into the settlement; upon which alarm the few men that were stationed at Eaton's completed a breast work, sufficiently strong, with the assistance of what men were there, to have repelled a considerable number, sent expresses to the different stations, and collected all the forces in one body, and the morning after about 170 turned out in search of the enemy. We marched in two divisions, with flankers on each side, and scouts before. Our scouts discovered upwards of 20 meeting us, and fired on them. They returned the fire, but our men rushed on with such violence that they were obliged to retreat. Every precipitate retreat. We took ten bundles, and a good deal of plunder, and had great reason to think some of them were wounded. This small skirmish happened on ground very disadvantageous for our men to pursue, though it was with the greatest difficulty our officers could restrain their men. A council was held, and it was thought advisable to return, as we imagined there was a large party not far off. We accordingly returned, and had not marched more than a mile when a number, not inferior to ours, attacked us in the rear. Our men sustained the attack with great bravery and intrepidity, and immediately formed a line. The Indians endeavoured to surround us, but were prevented by the uncommon fortitude and valour of capt. James Shelby, who took possession of a eminence that prevented their design. Our line of battle extended about a quarter of a mile. We killed thirteen on the spot, whom we found, and have the greatest reason to believe that we could have found many more, had we had time to search for them. There were streams of blood every way, and it was generally thought there was never so much execution done in so short a time on the frontiers. Never did troops fight with greater valour than ours did. The Indians attacked us with the greatest fury imaginable, and made the most vigorous efforts to surround us. Our spies really deserved the greatest applause. We took a great deal of plunder and many guns, and had only four men slightly wounded. The rest of the troops are in high spirits, and eager for another engagement. We have the greatest reason to believe they are pouring in great numbers on us, and beg the assistance of our friends.

JAMES THOMPSON, JOHN CAMPBELL, JAMES SHELBY, WILLIAM COCKE, WILLIAMBUCHANAN, THOMAS MADISON. To major ANTHONY BLISSON, from him to be immediately sent to col. PRESTON.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 15.

On Tuesday the 6th of this inst. the poll for the lower district of Frederick county was closed, and stood as follows:

For Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton	1336
Mr. Jonathan Willson	1036
Mr. William Bayly, jun.	1036
Mr. Eliza Williams	657
Mr. Daniel Carroll	513
Capt. Samuel W. Magruder	388

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, PERMIT me through the channel of your useful paper to submit a few questions to the impartial public. N. H.

BY the administration law of this province all orphans are to be educated, supported and maintained by the interest of their estates. What is an executor, administrator, or guardian, to do with orphans under their care, if interest of money is to cease? Are the orphans to starve and perish? for in many instances their whole estates are out on interest, and in very able hands. But it is said that it is hard the poor man should be compelled to pay interest—Sir, the poor man pays but little interest. If a gentleman fix or eight years ago, for 1000 pounds of orphans money, and purchased plantation therewith, that would now sell for 1500 or 2000 pounds, hard it is indeed that the orphan is not to have one farthing of interest until God knows when, and the borrower to retain the principal and also the profits of the plantation. Is this just and equitable? There are a great many poor lenders of money, who put out their all on interest, under the faith and credit of an act of assembly, to receive something for the use of it one day. Shall they not receive what the borrower has gained under his hand and seal engaged to pay? If equity is to be shown to the borrower in particular instances, shall no regard be had to the circumstances of the lender, is he to have neither meal or salt? The consideration of the orphans estates I hope will not be neglected or forgot.

NATHAN HAMMOND.

TO THE PRINTER.

WHEN despotism reared her head, and regal power was straining every nerve to ruin and enslave this country, opposition became expedient; opposition became absolutely necessary. The old government, ever treacherous and oppressive, could not be trusted; the mode of government by convention was therefore instituted; but such mode of government proving exceedingly imperfect, attended with many inconveniences, and not competent to the exigencies of affairs; and the honourable congress having recommended that a government be formed, in each colony, under the authority of the people of such colony only, as may best conduce to their happiness and safety, and it being indispensably necessary that a well regulated system should be established in this colony, the last convention resolved, That a convention be elected for the express purpose of forming a new government, by the authority of the people only, and enacting and ordering all things for the preservation, safety, and general weal of his colony. Unfortunately, in the same string, they passed a resolve restricting the right of voting, thereby excluding near half of the members of this state the enjoyment of their inherent right of free suffrage, instead

gation which constituted and appointed them guardians of the public good, and of private right and liberty; which restriction was in direct opposition and violation of the resolve which they just before had passed, "That a government be formed by the authority of the people only." Is it not an insult to common sense to say, that a government can be formed by the authority of the people only, when near half of them are excluded from any share in the election of the convention which is to form the government? This inequality of representation, contained in the resolve, cannot be justified on any principle. Every freeman must stand amazed at it. It struck at the grandest right of a freeman. It created strong sensations of disgust, and more than murmurs of resentment. "To invade the rights of a people qualified to judge well, and privileged to speak freely upon public measures, requires a portion of boldness, or of power, which knows no bounds." The present convention, it is hoped, will preserve the general privileges of the people. Their freedom must appear inviolably sacred to a wife and good body. The ultimate end of all freedom is the enjoyment of a right of free suffrage. A constitution formed without this important right of free voting being preserved to the people, would be despotic, and the people mere beasts of burthen. "It is evident that inadequate representation is utterly inconsistent with the idea of a free government: For a people governed contrary to their inclination, or by persons to whom they have given no commission for that purpose, are, in the properest sense of the phrase, an enslaved people, if ever there was an enslaved people. That a part of the people should enslave the power of electing legislators for the whole community is the grossest injustice that can be imagined. Every government, to have a reasonable expectation of permanency, ought to be founded in truth, justice, and the reason of things. It is the interest, as well as the intention of the people, to have a free representation: Whoever brings it nearer to that is an undoubted friend to, and the establisher of good government; and cannot miss the consent and approbation of the community. Every poor man has a life, a personal liberty, and a right to his earnings; and is in danger of being injured by government in a variety of ways; therefore it is necessary that these people should enjoy the right of voting for representatives, to be protectors of their lives, personal liberty, and their little property, which, though small, is yet, upon the whole, a very great object to them. It would be unjust and oppressive in the extreme to shut out the poor in having a share in declaring who shall be the lawgivers of their country, and yet bear a very heavy share in the support of government. Would not the rich complain grievously if they had no power of electing representatives. It is an established maxim in free states, that whoever contributes to the expences of government ought to be satisfied concerning the application of the money contributed by them; consequently ought to have a share in electing those, who have the power of applying the money. The right of free representation is absolutely necessary to constitute a right of legislation in any delegated body. The antecedent rights which the people possess in their aggregate or legislative state cannot be destroyed or abridged by their representatives; and are inseparable by any power on earth. Every member of this state, who lends his aid to the support of it, has an equal claim to all the privileges, liberties and immunities with every of his fellow countrymen; circumstances which are essential to the existence of a free state, and inseparable from the exercise and operation of a free people. In fact, all the well affected people, members of this state, do of right stand on the same common level of natural liberty; and no power in this state can legally diminish this equal right, either by reducing the number of those privileges to which the whole community is justly entitled, or by imparting to men, or particular societies of men, such degrees of power and privilege as shall, in fact, render the other members less free or more subservient to the purposes of others, than the equal right of freedom can allow. If these be not the innate rights and privileges of the people, they are not free; if they be a free people, no power in the state, without arbitrary proceedings, can deprive them of their equal rights, or grant privileges and power to one part of the community, which rescind the liberties of the other: for such measures are incompatible with the rights to which the freemen members of this state are entitled by the laws of nature.

The government of a free people by any body of men consists of authorities derived from the people, and these authorities never cease to be conditional. For an independence of them destroys the idea of liberty, and a power without conditions is a power unconfined. Every office is but a place of trust, which includes in the reception an acknowledgment, and in the donation a supposition of safety for the public good. If then any part of it acts contrary to this plain intent of office, it forfeits tenure, as it breaks the condition, the authority reverts in justice to the people, and repetition only of consent can justify a further continuance in employment.

Our lives, liberties and properties, and every blessing we enjoy, are threatened with destruction by an abandoned foreign power; a firm union is necessary to be kept up, and every thing tending to disunite, or create divisions, ought carefully to be avoided; by which only we can shew ourselves formidable in, and support the common good cause in which we are all so deeply interested; the good consequences of such conduct will be our safety and success. Let, therefore, all hateful distinctions cease, and elections, where made open, and by the free suffrage of the people, stand good and valid. The voice of the people should be heard with a solemn attention, and duly regarded. And let a government be established, where equal liberty can be enjoyed, the interest of the people promoted, and the cause of America maintained.

TO THE PRINTER.

Please to insert the following letter in "The interest of America" in your Gazette, and oblige yours, &c. Z. THE important day is come, or near at hand, that America is to assume a form of government for herself. We should be very desirous to know what form is best. — And that surely is best which is most natural, easy, cheap, and which best secures the rights of the people. We should always keep in mind that great truth, viz. "That the good of the people is the ultimate end of civil government. As we must, some provinces at least, in

the matter cannot be deferred so long as to convene, and liberally weigh, and fully adjust, every thing that may hereafter appear necessary, we should leave room to alter for the better in time to come. Every province should be viewed as having a right, either with or without an application to the continental congress, to alter their form of government in some particulars, and that without being liable to raise a clamour, by some who would be glad to say that it was contrary to the constitution that they first formed upon; that it was overturning the original plan, and leaving people at uncertainties as to the foundation they are upon, and the like. As the government is for the people, the people, when properly represented, have a right to alter it for their advantage.

The affair now in view is the most important that ever was before America. In my opinion it is the most important that has been transacted in any nation for some centuries past. If our civil government is well constructed, and well managed, America bids fair to be the most glorious state that has ever been on earth. We should now, at the beginning, lay the foundation right. Most if not all other governments have had a corrupt mixture in their very constitution; they have generally been formed in haste, or out of necessity, or tyrannically, or in a state of ignorance; and being badly formed, the management of them has been with difficulty. But we have opportunity to form with some deliberation, with free choice, with good advantages for knowledge; we have opportunity to observe what has been right, and what wrong, in other states, and to profit by them. The plan of American government should, as much as possible, be formed to suit all the variety of circumstances that people may be in. Virtuous, or vicious, agreeing or contending, moving regularly, or convulsed by the intrigues of aspiring men; for we may expect a variety of circumstances in a course of time, and we should be prepared for every condition. We should assume that mode of government which is most equitable, and adapted to the good of mankind, and trust Providence for the event; for God, who determines the fate of governments, is most likely to prosper that which is most equitable. And I think there can be no doubt that a well regulated democracy is most equitable. An annual, or frequent choice of magistrates, who in a year, or after a few years, are again left upon a level with their neighbours, is most likely to prevent usurpation and tyranny, and most likely to secure the privileges of the people. If rulers know that they shall, in a short term of time, be again out of power, and, it may be, liable to be called to an account for misconduct, it will guard them against mal-administration. A truly popular government has, I believe, never yet been tried in the world. The most remarkable government that has ever been, viz. the Roman republic, was something near it, but not fully so. And the want of it being fully to kept a continual contest between the senate and plebeians.

(To be concluded in our next.)

In CONVENTION. July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, common money, be paid by the Council of Safety, for every bushel of salt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to sell the same at any price, not exceeding 7s. 6d. common money, per bushel. Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

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

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to. By order, G. DUVALL, clk.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of slaves, or freemen labourers, for the purpose of carrying on a cannon foundry, at Antietam furnace in Frederick county. Good encouragement will be given by W. DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a watch, the property of the subscriber, maker's name John Deards, No. 1641. Whoever will bring it to me shall receive thirty shillings reward, and no questions asked. JAMES MAW.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, Aug. 10, 1776. DESERTED from capt. John Fulford's company of artillery, a certain RICHARD WHITE, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 28 years of age, swarthy complexion, long narrow face; took with him his regimental cloaths. He has a brother that lives at Henry Welch's, about 13 miles from Annapolis, towards Queen-Anne, and it is supposed he has gone that way. Whoever takes up said deserter and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward from JOHN FULFORD.

August 14, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a dent in the lower part of his left cheek, occasioned by a bite. Whoever will bring him to Mr. William Saunders's, near the mouth of South river, shall have two dollars reward. THOMAS WALKER.

Is just arrived in this city, on his way to Baltimore, and intends returning about the middle of September next.

HE cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so bad; first cleans and scales the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principal causes of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out sound. He prevents teeth from growing rotten, keeps such as are decayed from becoming worse, even to old age, makes the gums grow firm up to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful. He fills up, with gold or lead, those that are hollow, so as to render them useful; and prevents the air from getting into them, which aggravates the pain. He transplants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw, without any ligament, as if they originally grew there. He makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, without pain or the least inconvenience, so that they may eat, drink, or sleep, with them in their mouths, as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. He extracts teeth and stumps, after the best and easiest methods, be they ever so deep sunk into the socket of the gums. His DENTIFRICE is quite free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, will prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may be had at his lodgings: each pot is signed with his own hand to prevent fraud.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that the teeth serve for mastication, for the distinct articulation of sounds, and for ornament. The foulness of the teeth by some people is little regarded; but with the fair sex, with the polite and elegant part of the world, it is looked on as a certain mark of filthiness and sloth; not only because it disfigures one of the greatest ornaments of the countenance, but also because the smell imparted to the breath by dirty rotten teeth, is generally disagreeable to the patients themselves, and sometimes extremely offensive to the olfactory nerves in close conversation. To preserve the teeth, to regulate their growth, and to remove the vast variety of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed, are matters of greater importance than is generally imagined, and of such universal concern as justly claims the attention of the public; for disorders or deficiencies of the teeth, however slightly regarded by some people, are inevitably attended with evils which affect the system; and deformities of them are remarkably hurtful in common life. In common life, we every day observe, how a slight deformity caricatures every gesture of some worthy people; whilst beauty and elegance soften the frowns of others, and grace the few accomplishments they are possessed of. Oratory of the pulpit and the bar, and above all the art of pleasing in conversation and social life, are matters of the highest concern to individuals: but in this no one can excel, whose lips of teeth, or rotten livid stumps, and fallen lips and hollow cheeks, destroy articulation, and the happy expression of the countenance; whose voice has lost its native tone, and whose laugh, instead of painting joy and merriment, expresses only defect and disease. But of all the disorders, the scurvy is the most destructive to the teeth and gums; for it not only brings on ulcerations of the soft parts, but also attacks the membranous lining of the sockets, destroys the nerves at bottom, and deprives the teeth of nourishment; in consequence of which they become discoloured and loose. Disorders of this kind occur every day. A stinking breath attends external foulness of the teeth, caries and purulent cavities of them, scorbutic or ulcerated gums, and the long lodgment of little scraps of aliment in the interstices, occasioned by the recesses of the gums. Disorders of the teeth, as well as of the general ones of the whole system, sometimes bring on caries of the palate bones; in consequence of which, the food in chewing is apt to pass into the nose, and the speech becomes disagreeable. When these thin bones are once lost they never are regenerated, and an artificial is the only remedy. This is artfully contrived and fixed in various ways, agreeable to the extent, situation, and other circumstances of the diseased aperture. When the gums are uneven or fallen away, the patient may have recourse to artificial gums. This term sounds strangely, and makes no small show in an advertisement: but it can be done. The design of this advertisement is to offer my assistance, and to prevent or remove these evils. To treat minutely of all the disorders of the teeth, and follow them through all the varieties and subdivisions which occur in practice, would alone furnish matter for a large volume, and would be equally tiresome to me, and unprofitable to the reader.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by
JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

Commission as captain of a militia company, is obliged, by the duty which he owes to his friends and connection, to make the public acquainted with his motives, that they may not be misrepresented by ignorance or ill-nature.

From the beginning of our dispute with ministerial oppression for American liberty, he has exerted himself, to the utmost of his power, in the service of his country, having raised a company, and endeavoured to prepare them for action, without regard to trouble, time or expence. When his men were invited to war, and willing to serve under his command, he waited on the convention at Annapolis, and offered himself in due time for a captaincy in the Maryland forces, which were to form a part of the flying camp: his application was rejected, and his men were obliged either to enlist under an officer who was not of their choice, or suppress their ardour to fight against the disturbers of their peace and freedom. Were those who have been honoured with commissions (and against whom Mr. Luckett does not mean to throw out any the least reflection) men of more experience, more attached to, or more concerned in the interest of America than himself, Mr. Luckett would not be heard to complain, would not suspect partiality; he would approve the conduct of those in power as just and laudable: but, as the real truth is well known to many people, he could not, with honour, hold a mere nominal commission any longer in retirement, after so strong an intimation had been given him, that he was not thought worthy of confidence in the field of danger. However, that his hand may not be wanting on the day of necessity in the common cause, he has enrolled as a private man.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, on Sunday July 28, from the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, an English servant man named SAMUEL GRIFFITH, a gardener by trade, about twenty-one years of age, a likely fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, has a smooth deceitful tongue: had on and took away with him, a light superfine broad-cloth coat and waistcoat, brown cord-du-roy breeches, two shirts, the one holland the other osnabrig. It is supposed he is gone towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

3W

JOHN HESSELIUS.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

July, 1776.

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

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

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

Lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, July 22, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, viz THOMAS TURNER, by trade a tailor, is a lark, well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of scissors: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen. HENRY SMITH, by trade a cooper, is a little fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about 22 years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had on when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen; they both are apt to blush when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home shall have forty shillings for each or either; and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reasonable travelling charges to be paid, by

HENRY GAITHER.

N. B. I have a new fulling mill to rent, or I would hire a fuller recommended.

H. G.

WANTED immediately, for the public's use at Annapolis, several good WHEELWRIGHTS. Such will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Council of Safety of Maryland.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Christolm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

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

tf

ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small witch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

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

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

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

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

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

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

June 22, 1776

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a calico hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 20th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last, a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, d. d. but not branded, her off hind foot white. He took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive 50 pounds reward: for the servant alone three pounds and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

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JOSEPH DUVAL.

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A letter from Ireland mentions, that a vessel May, in 28 days, from

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1776.

LONDON, May 21.

THE brig Minerva, capt. Winning, after a passage of five weeks, from Salem in New-Jersey, is arrived at Londonderry, where she has been seized by the custom-house officers in consequence of the restraining act: She had 320 hogheads of flax-seed on board; all the papers which the officers could find, they seized also.

A letter from Ireland to a gentleman in Liverpool mentions, that a vessel arrived at Newry the first of May, in 28 days, from New-York.

Advice is said to be received of a total change in the French ministry, and that those who are now to take the lead have not the same pacific sentiments as their predecessors.

Yesterday a gentleman of distinction was sent off express to Madrid.

May 27. Yesterday a full board of admiralty was held, at the breaking up of which 12 men of war of the line were ordered to be put into commission.

The change in the French ministry has alarmed exceedingly; the comptroller-general of the finances, Torgant, was a warm friend to peace and domestic improvement, and would not listen to the Spanish faction; but the new arrangement is of a very different complexion.

Yesterday in consequence, as it is imagined, of the above alarming intelligence, the different stocks fell two per cent.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon.

"By the great preparations here it seems we are at the eve of a war, however the Portuguese have taken care to fill their granaries with corn sufficient for two or three years, which has been brought to Portugal by American vessels, in return for which they received fire-arms, gunpowder, &c. and what they now buy is shipped for their good friends the French, who, it is said, are rather in want, but they make them pay an exorbitant price for it. Fifteen sail of American vessels are now in the Tagus, and will soon proceed on their return home; there are likewise nine sail of men of war almost ready for sea, exclusive of frigates and smaller vessels.

It is said that the lords of the admiralty have issued an order for the raising 6000 more marines.

The 20th of May arrived at Spithead three vessels, of 600 tons each, with stalls, &c. for the reception of horses to be sent to America with the fleet; and the second division of the Hessian troops were under sail at the 14th instant.

Extract from Dr. Price's excellent pamphlet, entitled, Observations on the nature of civil liberty, &c.

Of the authority of one country over another.

FROM the nature and principles of civil liberty, as they have been now explained, it is an immediate and necessary inference, that no one community can have any power over the property or legislation of another community, that is not incorporated with it, by a just and adequate representation. When only, it has been shown, is a state free, when it is governed by its own will. Such a country, therefore, is in a state of slavery. And it deserves to be particularly considered, that such slavery is worse, on several accounts, than any slavery of private men to one another, or of kingdoms to delinquents within themselves. Between one state and another, there is none of that fellow feeling that takes place between persons in private life. Being detached bodies that never see one another, and residing perhaps in different quarters of the globe, the state that governs cannot be a witness to the sufferings occasioned by its oppressions; or a competent judge of the circumstances and abilities of the people who are governed. They must also have in a great degree separate interests; and the more the one is loaded, the more the other may be eased. The infamy likewise of oppression, being in such circumstances shared among a multitude, is not likely to be much felt or regarded. On all these accounts there is, in the case of one country subjugated to another, little or nothing to check rapacity; and the most flagrant injustice and cruelty may be practised without remorse or pity. I will add, that it is particularly difficult to shake off a tyranny of this kind. A single despot, if a people are unanimous and resolute, may be soon subdued; but a despotic state is not easily subdued; and people subject to it cannot emancipate themselves without entering into a dreadful, and, perhaps, very unequal contest.

I cannot help observing farther, that the slavery of a people to internal despots may be qualified and limited; but I don't see what can limit the authority of one state over another. The exercise of power in this case can have no other measure than discretion; and, therefore, must be indefinite and absolute.

Once more. It should be considered, that the government of one country by another, can only be supported by military force; and, without such a support, must be destitute of all weight and efficiency.

This will be best explained by putting the following case. There is, let us suppose, in a province subject to the sovereignty of a distant state, a subordinate legislature, consisting of an assembly chosen by the people; a council chosen by that assembly; and a governor appointed by the sovereign state, and paid by the province. There are, likewise, judges and other officers, appointed and paid in the same manner, for administering justice agreeable to the laws, by the verdicts of juries fairly and indiscriminately chosen. This forms a constitution seemingly free, by giving the people a share

in their own government, and some check on their rulers; but, while there is a higher legislative power, to the controul of which such constitution is subject, it does not itself possess liberty, and therefore cannot be of any use as a security to liberty; nor is it possible that it should be of long duration. Laws offensive to the province will be enacted by the sovereign state. The legislature of the province will remonstrate against them. The magistrates will not execute them. Juries will not convict upon them; and consequently, like the pope's bulls which once governed Europe, they will become nothing but forms and empty sounds, to which no regard will be shewn. In order to remedy this evil, and to give efficiency to its government, the supreme state will naturally be led to withdraw the governor, the council, and the judges, from the controul of the province, by making them entirely dependent on itself for their pay and continuance in office, as well as for their appointment. It will also alter the mode of choosing juries, in order to bring them more under its influence; and, in some cases, under the pretence of the impossibility of gaining an impartial trial, where government is resisted, it will perhaps ordain, that offenders shall be removed from the province to be tried within its own territories. And it may even go so far in this kind of policy, as to endeavour to prevent the effects of discontent, by forbidding all meetings and associations of the people, except at such times, and for such particular purposes, as shall be permitted them.

Thus will such a province be exactly in the same state that Britain would be in, were our first executive magistrate, our house of lords, and our judges, nothing but the instruments of a foreign democratical power: or were we liable to be transported to a distant country, or to be tried for offences committed here; and restrained from calling any meetings, consulting about any grievances, or associating for any purposes, except when leave should be given us by a lord lieutenant or viceroy.

It is certain, that this is a state of oppression which no country could endure, and to which it would be vain to expect, that any people should submit an hour without an armed force to compel them.

The late transactions in Massachusetts Bay, are a perfect exemplification of what I have now said. The government of Great-Britain in that province has gone on exactly in the train I have described; till at last it became necessary to station troops there, not amenable to the civil power; and all terminated in a government by the sword. And such, if a people are not sunk below the character of men, will be the issue of all governments in similar circumstances.

It may be asked, "Are there not causes by which one state may acquire a rightful authority over another, though not countenanced by an adequate representation?" I answer, that there are no such causes. All the causes to which such an effect can be ascribed are conquest, compact, or obligations conferred.

Much has been said of the right of conquest; and history contains little more than accounts of kingdoms reduced by it under the dominion of other kingdoms, and of the havoc it has made among mankind. But the authority derived from hence, being founded on violence, is never rightful. The Roman republic was nothing but a faction against the general liberties of the world; and had no more right to give law to the provinces subject to it, than thieves have to the property they seize, or to the houses into which they break. Even in the case of a just war, undertaken by one people to defend itself against the oppressions of another people, conquest gives only a right to an indemnification for the injury which occasioned the war, and a reasonable security against future injury.

Neither can any state acquire such an authority over other states, in virtue of any compacts or cessions. This is a case in which compacts are not binding. Civil liberty is, in this respect, on the same footing with religious liberty. As no people can lawfully surrender

** The independency of the judges we esteem in this country one of our greatest privileges. Before the revolution they generally, I believe, held their places during pleasure. King William gave them their places during good behaviour. At the accession of the present royal family their places were given them during good behaviour, in consequence of the act of settlement, 12 & 13 W. III. c. 2. But an opinion having been entertained by some, that though their commissions were made under the act of settlement to continue during good behaviour, yet that they determined on the demise of the crown, it was enacted, by a statute made in the first year of his present majesty, chap. 23. "That the commissions of judges for the time being shall be, continue, and remain in full force, during good behaviour, notwithstanding the demise of his majesty, or any of his heirs and successors;" with a proviso, "that it may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, to remove any judge upon the address of both houses of parliament." And by the same statute their salaries are secured to them, during the continuance of their commissions: "his majesty, according to the preamble of the statute, having been pleased to declare from the throne to both houses of parliament, "That he looked upon the independency and uprightness of judges, as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of his loving subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of his crown."*

A worthy friend and able lawyer has supplied me with this note. It affords, when contrasted with that dependence of the judges, which has been thought reasonable in America, a sad specimen of the different manner in which a kingdom may think proper to govern itself, and the province subjected to it.

their religious liberty, by giving up the right of judging for themselves in religion, or by allowing any human beings to prescribe to them what faith they shall embrace, or what mode of worship they shall practise; so neither can any civil societies lawfully surrender their civil liberty, by giving up to any extraneous jurisdiction their power of legislating for themselves and disposing of their property. Such a cession, being inconsistent with the unalienable rights of human nature, would either not bind at all, or bind only the individuals who made it. This is a blessing which no one generation of men can give up for another; and which, when lost, a people have always a right to resume. Had our ancestors in this country been so mad as to have subjected themselves to any foreign community, we could not be under any obligation to continue in such a state. And all the nations now in the world who, in consequence of the tameness and folly of their predecessors, are subject to arbitrary power, have a right to emancipate themselves as soon as they can.

If neither conquest nor compact can give such an authority, much less can favours received, or any services performed by one state for another. Let the favour received be what it will, liberty is too dear a price for it. A state that has been obliged is not, therefore, bound to be enslaved. It ought, if possible, to make an adequate return for the services done to it; but to suppose that it ought to give up the power of governing itself, and the disposal of its property, would be to suppose that, in order to shew its gratitude, it ought to part with the power of ever afterwards exercising gratitude. How much has been done by this kingdom for Hanover? But no one will say, on this account, we have a right to make the laws of Hanover; or even to draw a single penny from it without its own consent.

After what has been said, it will, I am afraid, be trifling to apply the preceding arguments to the case of different communities, which are considered as different parts of the same empire. But there are reasons which render it necessary for me to be explicit in making this application.

What I mean here, is just to point out the difference of situations between communities forming an empire, and particular bodies or parts of men forming different parts of a kingdom. Different communities forming an empire have no connections, which produce a necessary reciprocation of interests between them. They inhabit different districts, and are governed by different legislatures. On the contrary, the different classes of men within a kingdom are placed on the same ground. Their concerns and interests are the same; and what is done to one part must affect all. These are situations that are totally different; and a constitution of government that may be consistent with liberty in one of them, may be entirely inconsistent with it in the other. It is, however, certain, that even in the last of these situations, no one part ought to govern the rest. In order to a fair and equal government, there ought to be a fair and equal representation of all that are governed; and as far as this is wanting in any government, it deviates from the principles of liberty, and becomes unjust and oppressive. But in the circumstances of different communities, all this holds with unspeakably more force. The government of a part, in this case, becomes complete tyranny; and subjection to it becomes complete slavery.

But ought there not, it is asked, to exist somewhere in an empire, a supreme legislative authority over the whole; or a power to controul and bind all the different states of which it consists? I answer, let every state, with respect to all its internal concerns, be continued independent of all the rest; and let a general confederacy be formed by the appointment of a senate, consisting of representatives from all the different states. Let this senate possess the power of managing all the common concerns of the united states, and of judging and deciding between them, as a common arbiter or umpire, in all disputes; having, at the same time, under its direction the common force of the states to support its decisions. In these circumstances, each separate state would be secure against all oppression and insult, from every neighbouring state. Thus might the scattered force and abilities of a whole continent be gathered into one point; all litigations settled as they rose; universal peace preserved; and nation prevented any more from lifting up a sword against nation.

In a word. An empire is a collection of states or communities united by some common bond or tie. If these states have each of them free constitutions of government, and, with respect to taxation and internal legislation, are independent of the other states, but united by compacts or alliances, or subjection to a great council representing the whole, or to one monarch entrusted with the supreme executive power; in these circumstances the empire will be an empire of freemen. If, on the contrary, like the different provinces subject to the grand seignior, none of the states possess any independent legislative authority, but are all subject to an absolute monarch, whose will is their law, then is the empire an empire of slaves. If one of the states is free, but governs by its will all the other states, then is the empire, like that of the Romans in the times of the republic, an empire consisting of one state free, and the rest in slavery. Nor does it make any more difference in this case, that the governing state is itself free, than it does in the case of a kingdom subject to a despot, that this despot is himself free. I have before observed, that this only makes the slavery worse. There is, in the one case, a chance that, in the quick succession of despots, a good one will sometimes arise. But bodies of men continue the same; and have generally proved the most unrelenting of all tyrants.

A great writer before quoted, observes of the Roman empire, that while liberty was at the center, tyranny prevailed in the distant provinces; that such as were free under it were extremely so, while those who were slaves groaned under the extremity of slavery; and that the same events that destroyed the liberty of the former, gave liberty to the latter.

The liberty of the Romans, therefore, was only an additional calamity to the provinces governed by them; and though it might have been said of the citizens of Rome, that they were the "freest members of any civil society in the known world," yet of the subjects of Rome it must have been said, that they were the completest slaves in the known world. How remarkable is it that this very people, once the freest of mankind, but at the same time the most proud and tyrannical, should become at last the most contemptible and abject slaves that ever existed?

PORTSMOUTH, July 27.

Last week arrived at Casco Bay, Sion Martindale, late commander of the brig Washington, fitted out by congress. He was taken the 3d of December last, and sent home to England; and there received his majesty's pardon for crimes never committed--from thence he was sent to Halifax, there taken up, confined in close prison, and treated in the most rascally manner for five weeks. The 19th of June last, with 13 others, broke gaol, and the next day six of them were retaken. Capt. Martindale, lieut. Turner, lieut. William S. Coote, of Petersburg, lieut. Childs, one Bridge, and one John Brown of Bolton, arrived safe at Casco Bay.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 5.

Sunday last the Montgomery privateer, capt. Daniel Bucklin, of this port, returned from a cruise, during which he took three valuable prizes; also two others, in company with a privateer belonging to Salem; the brought in with her a snow of 180 tons, capt. Goodwin, bound from Nevis to London, having on board 119 hogheads, 137 tierces, and 20 barrels of sugar, 62 hogheads of rum, &c.

Extra of a letter from a planter at Tortola to his friend in Liverpool, dated July 1, 1776, found on board the last mentioned prize.

"If this unhappy dispute between Great-Britain and America should be brought to a conclusion, and they be once more united, there will be an opening for sale of rum, though to the windward the price keeps up, I hear, to 2s. 6d. per gallon, owing to government contracting with Mr. Blackburn for one hundred thousand gallons, for the troops in America. I am afraid many planters here suffer for want of lumber, as they have it not in their power to send for it. I am informed there is a deal of good lumber to the southward of Georgia."

NEWPORT, August 5.

Last Friday se'nnight a sloop from Bermuda arrived at Nantucket, who the day before, to the southward of that island, saw 53 sail of large rigged vessels, standing to the westward, which, it is likely, are part of the Hessian fleet.

Last Wednesday arrived at New-England, the sloop Betsey, capt. Benjamin Bigelow, in 15 days from St. Eustatia, with a large quantity of duck, 6 tons of powder, some small arms, &c. Mr. William Turner, of this island, came passenger in the above vessel, and informs, that a large number of troops have lately arrived at Martinico, and gooo at Porto-Rico; that the people at St. Eustatia are very staunch for these states, &c.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

We hear from Elizabeth-town, that on a late alarm there, when an immediate attack was expected, and every man capable of bearing arms, was summoned to defend it, there were three or four young men, brothers, going out from one house, when an elderly lady, mother or grandmother to the young men, who, without betraying the least signs of timidity, had, with a resolute calmness, encouraged and assisted them to arm, when they were ready to go, and just setting out, addressed them thus: "My children I have a few words to say to you: You are going out in a just cause, to fight for the rights and liberties of your country--you have my blessings and prayers, that God will protect and assist you--but if you fall--his will be done. Let me beg of you, my children, that if you fall, it may be like me; and that your wounds may not be in your back parts."

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

Extra of a letter from an officer in the second battalion of Philadelphia, dated Amboy, August 12, 9 o'clock, A. M.

"We have now in sight upwards of 60 sail of top-sail vessels coming to Sandy-Hook;--I suppose many more will appear, for every quarter of an hour they make their appearance round the highlands. I suppose this is their grand fleet. Our battalion is ordered for New-York. Saturday col. Miles's two battalions, and this morning col. Atlee's battalion, and part of the Jersey militia, marched for New-York; and in a few days most of the troops that are here will march for the same place, where they are in great want of men."

"P. S. Half after ten o'clock, 90 sail in sight."

Extra of a letter from New-York, August 9.

"Yesterday a number of men went to Long-Island, to send down all persons who are suspected as inimical to the states of America, and are doing the same in this city; numbers are already come to town, and are this day to have a hearing at the city hall before his excellency general Washington."

Extra of a letter from New-York, August 12.

"We expect to be attacked every tide, the ships have now got their sails all up."

"I have just been informed that the two privateers out of this place (but now at Fire-Island) after an engagement yesterday afternoon, of a quarter of an hour, took and carried in there a brig (cannot tell where she is from, or what she contains) the privateers were seen to stand off; so that we hope they have before this another prize."

We are informed that general Clinton, with his army, have left South-Carolina, and are arrived at

* *Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, vol. 2, book 11, ch. 19.*

stated--and to give an account of their shameful defeat. The same accounts say, that the two large ships belonging to that fleet are left behind, not being able to return over the bar.

A fleet of ten ships was seen, last Friday evening, within 16 leagues of our capes, standing to the northward, supposed for New-York.

By capt. Douglass, from Cape Nichola, we learn, that the sloop Diana, capt. John Horne, of Providence, was cast away the 26th of July, the vessel and cargo lost; that the schooner Bacchus's Delight, capt. Sampson, of Savannah; the sloop Lydia, capt. Thomas Webb, of Long-Island, and the sloop Sango, capt. Thurston, were taken by the French guarda costas in June last, and condemned by a court of admiralty in Hispaniola; but the two first were released by the governor.

Last Saturday George Morgan, Esq; arrived in this city from the westward. On the 9th ult. whilst at one of the Shawanese towns on the Scioto, he received intelligence of three Six Nation warriors having passed by there with two prisoners they had taken 16 days before, from Virginia. Mr. Morgan followed, and got to their town before them, prevented the usual punishment of the prisoners on their entry, and insisted on their being immediately delivered up to him, unless they intended this breach of the peace as an open declaration of war. All the head men of the Six Nations, Shawanese and Delawares, who were called together on this occasion, behaved in a very friendly manner, and joined with Mr. Morgan in his demand made to the warriors, who soon complied therewith, and were promised forgiveness on condition of future good behaviour. These warriors told Mr. Morgan they had done no other damage, except they killed a young man they shot at when they took these prisoners, but he made his escape, though they believed the ball entered his breast. The prisoners are twin sons of Andrew McConnell, late of Pennsylvania, who removed last winter to Lees-Town, on Kentucke river, and were taken within a few yards of the town. Mr. Morgan brought them with him to Pittsburgh, and delivered them to their uncle in Westmoreland county, in this province. Since then, a small party of Shawanese, in returning from the Cherokee country, killed and scalped two persons near the Big Bone Lick; they were pursued by a few of the neighbours, who killed and scalped two of the Indians, the others escaped. This breach is also likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, as the head men had expressed great concern at the conduct of their foolish young people, and promise to do all in their power to preserve our friendship. A treaty is to be held at Pittsburgh, with the Western Indians, the beginning of October, when it is hoped they will listen to and follow their true interest, as they have promised to do.

The chiefs of the Six Nations met in council at Onandago, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of last June, promised Mr. Morgan to call all their warriors from Canada, and to listen to the Thirteen United States of America, being convinced that their advice was for their true interest, as they have no business to join either side in the present war between Britain and America. They accordingly sent off a party for the above purpose the 22d of June, and another party to Niagara, to insist on col. Butler's bringing all their people back immediately. They likewise sent off two large belts to the Lake and other Western Indians, to inform them of their determination, and to desire they will also sit still.

Extra of a letter from Ticonderoga, August 5.

"I came over here from R--- to conduct a Canadian from St. Francois to head quarters. He assures me that the Indians in general have resolved not to join in the war. Things here begin to wear a different face. The greatest harmony reigns among the general officers. Order is taking place in the army, and the men in high spirits. Great numbers are coming in from New-England to Skeneborough. It is reported that gen. Carleton has used the Canadians who favoured us very barbarously, which has provoked them very much; some deserters are come over, and some of the foreign troops are said to be desirous of deserting."

Tower-Hill, May 22, 1776.

"Mr. ---'s compliments to Mr. ---, and begs his care of the inclosed letter. Mr. --- may rely on it that the French ministry is changed--the pacific men are turned out, and the spirited men, friends to America, are to come in, viz. duke de Choiseul, &c. &c. Therefore a French war, or submission to America, is inevitable. The stocks, from the battle of Lexington to this day, have fallen upwards of six per cent. a loss on the national debt of at least seven millions. These things should be publicly made known. To Mr. ---"

The above letter is from Mr. ---, of London, to Mr. Madison, one of the gentlemen mentioned in the letter from Elizabeth-Town, and cannot be doubted. A French gentleman, and an American, a member of congress, are safe arrived in France.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 10.

A correspondent has favoured us with extracts of letters from officers of rank in Fincastle, from which we learn, that on Sunday the 21st of last month (the day before the engagement mentioned in our last) a large party of Indians attacked the Wattauga fort, in which were 150 men. They fired on a great number of women who went out at day-break to milk their cows, and chased them into the fort, but providentially did not kill one of them. They fired briskly on the fort till eight o'clock, but without effect, and then retired with considerable loss, as was supposed from the quantity of blood found; but they returned to the attack, and were besieging the fort six days after, as a messenger who slipped out informed our men on Holstein. A detachment was sent to relieve the fort, and it was expected they would do so on Monday the 29th. A party of 200 men of the militia fell in with a party of 40 Cherokees, who were 30 miles on this side the island at one of the deserted plantations, and killed five, took one prisoner, and twenty guns. It is worthy of our observation that, in these several skirmishes with the Indians, in all of which we did more execution than in some of the principal actions of the last war, we lost not a man. No one can reflect on this, and many other circumstances which have attended the present war with the British tyrant, without acknowledging that he sees evident proofs of the Divine interposition in our favour.

A captain of a vessel, who is just arrived with powder

and arms, informs, that he met with Lord Dunmore's fleet off the capes, standing out to sea in two divisions, one to the southward, and the other to the northward. They have been several days lying in Lynhaven bay, and have burnt some small vessels which probably they had not men to manage, or were unfit for a voyage. May they never return.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 22.

Extra of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated August 5, 1776.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the greatest harmony subsists between the general officers in this department, as well as the field officers in general. We have 3500 effective men here, and the militia coming in fast, all under pretty good discipline; the sick, about 1500, are at Fort-George, and recruiting fast. Near two months salt provisions, and fresh arrives in great plenty."

"Our naval force consists of two vessels carrying twelve carriage and as many swivel guns each--two schooners eight carriage and eight swivels each--a row galley six carriage and ten swivels--five gondolas, carrying three nine and twelve pounders and eight swivels each--five other gondolas will be completed in ten days, and four row galleys in two or three weeks; each of the latter to carry four eighteen and twenty-four pounders. The fleet, when completed, will be superior to any thing the enemy can bring against us. Two days since, two French captains, of col. Livingstone's regiment, arrived here by the way of Cohoes, in 16 days, from St. John's, who say that a French fleet is arrived before Quebec, and that general Carleton with all the troops, except two hundred left at St. John's, are gone to Quebec: We expect soon to know the certainty of the matter by our reconnoitering parties, who are daily expected in."

Extra of a letter from New-York, August 15, 1776.

"I have just time to inform you that, by a deserter who came over to us last night, we have this intelligence:--That the enemy's reinforcement of Hessians has arrived; they are not suffered to land, but have taken three days fresh provisions on board. The troops on the island began yesterday morning to embark, the boats, &c. are all prepared to land them, with land-bags for their protection; that we may hourly expect an attack. Their numbers, in the whole, amount to 25,000."

"I here are various conjectures as to their intended descent: Some imagine it will be on Long-Island, others about five miles above the city, and others up above gen. Mifflin's post. Our galleys went up yesterday again to try the Phoenix and Role; we have not heard from them yet."

"If they wait a day or two longer we shall have near 2000 more of our Pennsylvania troops in."

In CONVENTION. August 17, 1776.

AGREEABLE to the order of the day, the Convention took into consideration the resolution of Congress, declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, and thereupon RESOLVED unanimously, That this Convention will maintain the freedom and independency of the United States with their lives and fortunes.

By order of the Convention,

G. DUVALL, clk.

INSTRUCTIONS

TO CHARLES CARROLL, barrister, BRICE THOMAS BEALE WORTHINGTON, SAMUEL CHASE, and RIZIN HAMMOND, Esqrs. representatives for Anne Arundel county.

Gentlemen,

WE the subscribers, freemen of Anne Arundel county, taking into our most serious consideration the important business you are to meet upon the 12th of this instant, think it our indispensable duty to give you the following instructions. It is with much concern and displeasure we find, that the last convention excluded all such of our countrymen who did not possess fifty acres of land, or a visible estate of forty pounds sterling, in the election of representatives, thereby unjustly depriving near half of the free inhabitants of this state, of the inestimable right of free suffrage: nevertheless subjecting them to all the pains and burthens of government. This glaring injustice, hateful distinction and apparent impolicy, we are determined to use our utmost efforts to get redressed; and that our free, honest, well affected brethren, as they proportionably bear with us every burthen and brave every danger, shall equally share every privilege: WE therefore direct and instruct you to move for, and use your utmost endeavours to establish, in the NEW GOVERNMENT, That all freemen, natives of this STATE, above twenty-one years of age, and well affected to the present glorious cause in which we are engaged, shall have the right of a free vote in the election of all officers who are to be chosen by the people, provided such person shall have resided one year next preceding the election in the county, district, city, or town, where he shall offer to vote. Also that every foreigner, above twenty-one years of age, well affected to the present glorious cause, having a visible estate of thirty pounds currency, or a freehold of fifty acres of land, and who has resided as a freeman two years next preceding the election in the county, district, city, or town, where he shall offer to vote, shall have the right of free suffrage in the election of all officers who are to be chosen by the people. Also that all elections be free and made *visa voce* in the manner heretofore used in this state. Also that Annapolis be represented, but that the inhabitants thereof be not allowed to vote for the representatives for this county. That there be chosen by the people a lower and an upper house annually: these two houses to be distinct and independent of each other, and to form the legislative power. And also that the persons appointed to hold the executive power, have no share or negative in the legislature. Also that no person shall be eligible to sit in either house of legislature or congress, who holds any office of profit, or any pension, or receives any profit, or any part of the profit thereof, either directly or indirectly, or who holds any office in the regular military service, or marine service, either continental or provincial. That the trial by jury be held and kept sacred and the *habeas corpus* preserved. Also that justices of the peace, sheriffs, clerks of counties, and surveyors, be chosen by the people

annually, of each county, to be established in this manner for the preservation of the rights of the people. That adjutants, drummers, colours, and carters, public expense, for the and guns for such unpurchase the same, and should be empowered to collect the same, and draw on the That all monies to be raised and equal assessment, in estate: and that the unjust heretofore used, be chosen by the people of annually. Also that the assembly be published, except as aforesaid.

Signed by eight bund

To the ELECTORS

Gentlemen,

WE were honoured instructions from a confid of this county, on point relative to the formation state. As your delegat by your instructions, opinion. We conceive if carried into execution. We are reduced either endeavour to effect proper security for liberty. We have received the propriety of recon would with pleasure wa places in the county to restrictions you are prevented by our necessity. If you could the city of Annapolis will attend you. We been) to serve our coun not submit to be intru

We are, gentlemen,

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Annapolis, CH

Aug. 19, 1776. B

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Letter on "The in

—America must con provinces, cantons, di called. These must b but each province mu have as much power w neral congress should provincial affairs, mor vince should be left to be. And every provi yea and each town, to possible. Small bodies cheaper than large on manage as much busin people will be better grefs saved much tro have heretofore been affairs, and it has b business has been man county should now c heretofore appointed b now be adjusted with should be allowed to receive such advanta ration, that it would be for the interest of This will keep them q will be so much to as in power and l with good of the congress, or any other or use, any power or the good of the whole much, there must ne power; no power use vantage or dignity of from the good of the are thus secured, a and people not co

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UGUST 22.

August 5, 1776.

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August 15, 1776.

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August 17, 1776.

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G. DUVALL, clk.

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annually, of each county. That a well regulated mil-
tia be established in this state, as being the best security
for the preservation of the lives, liberties, and proper-
ties of the people. That every militia company chuse
its own officers, and battalions their field officers. That
adjutants, drummers, and fliers, with drums,
sifes, colours, and cartouch boxes, be provided at the
public expence, for the different battalions of militia,
and guns for such unarmed men who are not able to
purchase the same, and that the colonels of each batta-
lion be empowered to contract for the above, procure
the same, and draw on the treasurer for the amount. That
all monies to be raised on the people be by a fair
and equal assessment, in proportion to every person's
estate: and that the unjust mode of taxation by the poll,
heretofore used, be abolished; and that assessors be
chosen by the people of each district, in each county
annually. Also that the votes and proceedings of the
assembly be published, except such parts as relate to mi-
litary operations, and measures taken to procure arms
and ammunition; and that they be open, except when
particular business requires them to be private: also
that the votes and proceedings of the assembly be published,
except as aforesaid.

Signed by eight hundred and eighty-five freemen.

To the ELECTORS of Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen,

WE were honoured on Saturday afternoon with in-
structions from a considerable number of the inhabitants
of this county, on points of very great importance, re-
lative to the formation of a new government for this
state. As your delegates, we esteem ourselves bound
by your instructions, though ever so contrary to our
opinion. We conceive several of your instructions,
if carried into execution, destructive of a free govern-
ment. We are reduced to this alternative, we must
either endeavour to establish a government, without a
proper security for liberty or property, or surrender the
trust we have received from you. We submit to you
the propriety of reconsidering your instructions. We
would with pleasure wait on you at the most convenient
places in the county to explain our reasons against the
restrictions you are pleased to impose on us, but are
prevented by our necessary attendance on the public
business. If you could make it convenient to meet at
the city of Annapolis on Monday the 16th instant, we
will attend you. We are now ready (as we ever have
been) to serve our country at every hazard, but we can-
not submit to be instruments for its destruction.

We are, gentlemen, with sincere respect and esteem,

Your obedient servants,

Annapolis,
Aug. 19, 1776.

CHARLES CARROLL,
BRUCE T. B. WORTHINGTON,
SAMUEL CHASE.

Letter on "The interest of America" concluded.

—America must consist of a number of confederate
provinces, cantons, districts, or whatever they may be
called. These must be united in a general congress;
but each province must have a distinct legislature, and
have as much power within itself as possible. The ge-
neral congress should not interfere, or meddle with
provincial affairs, more than needs must. Every pro-
vince should be left to do as much within itself as may
be. And every province should allow each county,
yea and each town, to do as much within themselves as
possible. Small bodies manage affairs much easier and
cheaper than large ones. If every county and town
manage as much business as may be for themselves,
people will be better satisfied, and the provincial con-
gresses saved much trouble. Our counties and towns
have heretofore been left to manage many of their own
affairs, and it has been a great privilege, and their
business has been managed to great advantage. Each
county should now chuse their officers, which were
heretofore appointed by the crown; these matters may
now be adjusted with much ease. Every province
should be allowed full power within itself, and re-
ceive such advantages by a general union, or confede-
ration, that it would choose to continue in that union.
The connection of the provinces should be made to
be for the interest of each, and be agreeable to each.
This will keep them quiet and peaceable; and nothing
will tend so much to this as to let every province have
as much power and liberty within itself as will consist
with the good of the whole. Neither the continental
congress, or any other number of men, should assume,
or use, any power or office for their own sake, but for
the good of the whole. Let America increase ever so
much, there must never be any power like a kingly
power; no power used for its own sake, or for the ad-
vantage, or dignity of any number of men, as distinct
from the good of the whole. And while these things
are thus managed, a general union will be agreeable,
and people will not complain.

Notwithstanding every province should have all pos-
sible power within itself, yet some things must be left
to the general congress. As 1. Making and mana-
ging war, and making peace. 2. Settling differences
between provinces. 3. Making some maritime laws,
or general regulations respecting trade; otherwise one
province might unjustly interfere with another. 4. Or-
dering a currency for the whole continent, for it would
be best that, as soon as may be, there should be one
currency for the whole, the general congress might or-
der the quota for each province. 5. The forming of
new provinces. 6. The sale of new lands. 7. Trea-
ties with other nations, consequently some general di-
rections of our Indian affairs.

As we are now to assume a new mode of government,
I think it ought properly to be new. Some are for
keeping as near the old form of government in each
province as can well be. But I think it is entirely
wrong, it is mistaken policy. It is probable that some
who propose it mean well; but I humbly conceive they
have not thoroughly considered the thing. Others who
propose it may have self-interest at bottom, hoping
thereby to retain or obtain places of profit or honour.
We must come as near a new form of government as
we can, without destroying private property. So far as
private property will allow, we must form our govern-
ment in each province, just as if we had never any
form of government before. It is necessary to form
a new government than to patch up an old and
partly new, because it is more simple and natural. I
speak chiefly with respect to legislature. We should by
all means avoid several branches of legislature.

than one, because a plurality causes perpetual conten-
tion and waste of time. It was so in Rome, it has been
so in Great-Britain, and has been remarkably so in
these provinces, in times past—The ever memorable
congress now in America has done business infinitely
better than if there had been several orders of delegates
to contend, interrupt, and be a negative one upon an-
other.

A patched government, consisting of several parts,
has been the difficulty, I may call it the disease, of some
of the best civil governments that have been in the
world; I mean the Roman republic, and the govern-
ment of Great-Britain. Had the Romans been a true
democracy, without a senate, or body different from the
plebeians, they might have avoided those jars and con-
tentions which continually subsisted between those two
bodies. Should we admit different branches of legisla-
ture, it might give occasion, in time, to degenerate into
that form of government, or something like that, which
has been so oppressive in our nation. It might open a
door for ill disposed aspiring men to destroy the state.
Our having several branches of legislature heretofore,
is an argument against rather than for it, in time to
come, because it is a word that not only has been abu-
sed, but in its nature, tends to abuse. The simplest
mode of legislation is certainly the best. The Euro-
pean nations have, for some centuries past, derived most
of their knowledge from the Greeks and Romans. The
Romans especially have been, in a sort, an example; be-
ing excellent in many things, we have been ready to
view them so in all things. We are very apt to take in,
or imitate, the imperfections as well as the excellencies
of those that are excellent. Hence, I suppose, it is that
most, if not all the republics in Europe have a body of
senators in their form of government. I doubt not it
will be an argument with many, that we in America
must have something like a senate, or council, or upper
house, because the Romans and other republics have
had. But the other way, it was their
imperfection, it was a source of trouble, it was a step
towards arbitrary power, and therefore to be avoided.
Free government can better, much better, subsist with-
out it. Different branches of legislature cause much
needless expence, two ways. First, As there are more
persons to maintain, and—Second, As they waste time,
and prolong a sessions by their contentions. Besides,
it is a great absurdity that one branch of the legislature,
that can negative all the rest, should be the principal
executive power in the state. There can be but little
chance for proper freedom, where the making and ex-
ecuting the laws lie in the same hand, and that not of
the people in general, but of a single person. The le-
gislative and executive power, in every province, ought
to be kept as distinct as possible. Wise, experienced,
and public spirited persons, should be in places of
power, and if so, they must be for the good of the
people, and introduced. For this reason there ought to be a
number that are hereditary; for a birth-
right, nor a number put in place for life, for mens
abilities and manners may change. Rulers should be
frequently chosen to their office. A provincial congress
is the whole province met by representatives; and there
is no need of a representative of a king, for we have
none; nor can there be need of a council to represent
the house of lords, for we have not, and hope never
shall have, an hereditary nobility different from the ge-
neral body of the people; but if we admit different
branches of legislature, there is danger that there may
be, in time.

In CONVENTION, July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, com-
mon money, be paid by the council of safety, for every
bushel of salt imported into this colony, and delivered
above Point Lookout, before the first day of March
next, and that the importer be allowed the same
at any price, not exceeding 7s. 6d. per bushel on money,
per bushel. Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

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

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erect-
ing and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above
resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend
the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be
duly attended to. By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on
Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair,
if not the next fair day, between the hours of two
and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling
cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA'S
DESIRE, situated on the Patuxent river, near
Mount Pleasant, containing 190 acres and upwards.
It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick
chimnies, and garden paved in the middle with a
kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses,
corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple
orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards
containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is
well timbered and watered, and may be viewed be-
fore the day of sale. At the same time will be of-
fered for sale some stock and plantation utensils.
The purchaser incline to enlarge this tract,
and may probably have an opportunity, if joining
Dr. Stewart's. This will be allowed for payment.

W4

JOSEPH WARD.

THE pleasant and valuable plantation whereon
the subscriber now lives, laying at the mouth
of Smith's creek on Patowmack river and lower end
of St. Mary's county, very convenient for fish, oys-
ters, and wild fowls; the soil interior to none for
farming or planting. The plantation contains about
two hundred acres, under a good fence, on which
there is a good dwelling house three rooms below
and two rooms above stairs, with other convenient
out-houses, all which will be rented, with the plan-
tation utensils, on reasonable terms, by applying to
the subscriber on the premises.

Aug. 10, 1776. GEORGE COOK.

Hooserry, Aug. 14, 1776.
MRS. YOUNG being so unfortunate as to lose
her boats, I will send over my boats for any
passengers crossing to Virginia, who will hoist the
flag or make a smook at the usual place.

3W

Calver county, Jan. 2, 1776.

TAKEN up and decently buried the two follow-
ing persons, lost from an oyster boat stove at
her anchor, supposed to belong to York river in
Virginia; one a youth about 5 feet high, well set,
short black hair: had on a white country cotton
shirt, ditto stockings, and short green jacket. The
other about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, and to
appearance about 25 years of age, with long black
hair and large whiskers: had on a claret coloured
bath coating furout, brown close bodied coat, one
crimson coloured plush jacket, one green everlasting
ditto white linen shirt, black everlasting breeches,
and coarse yarn stockings, a silver brooch set with
stone in his bosom, and a silver watch in his pocket.
By some papers found with him, among which was
a recommendation from James Carter, his name is
thought to be Willoughby Jordan. Their friends,
if any, are desired to take the above effects away
and pay charges, otherwise they will be disposed of
as the law directs, by

FRISBY FREELAND, coroner.

August 21, 1776.

ALL persons that have any just claim or demand
against the subscriber, are requested to carry
in their accounts, legally proved, to Joseph Burgess,
sen. and they will be settled; and any person in-
debted to the subscriber is desired to make immedi-
ate settlement with the aforesaid person.

JOSEPH BURGESS, jun.

STOPT by the subscriber, a gold mourning ring
with black enamel and a Latin motto. Who-
ever owns the same, please to apply to

WILLIAM FARIS.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat
single cased watch, winds up in the face, and
has a small screw in one part of the dial-plate;
maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641.
Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall re-
ceive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale
please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

RAN away from on board the Scorpion sloop of
war, the following seamen, viz. GEORGE
PATTERSON, boatswain, a well set man, about
5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, short black
hair curl'd round, and snub nose: had on a small
round hat bound, a blue jacket and narrow trousers.
JAMES PARKS, a likely well made man, about 5
feet 7 inches high, brown complexion and black
hair, with a cock'd hat: had on a long blue jacket
and short wide trousers. JOHN LOWRY, a stout
well made man, with a red face, light hair, about
5 feet 6 inches high: had on an old blue jacket and
an old pair of narrow duck trousers. THOMAS
DAVIS, a slender made man, about 5 feet 10 inches
high, dark complexion, and much pitted with the
small-pox, and long black hair: had on, a new felt
hat, blue jacket, and new osnabrig trousers. DA-
VID REES, a short slender man, about 5 feet 5
inches high, dark complexion, short straight black
hair, and has a great impediment in his speech.
had on an old hat, blue jacket, and very dirty shirt
and trousers. Whoever takes up the said seamen,
and secures them in any goal so that I can get them,
shall receive eight dollars reward for each.

WRIGHT WELLCOTT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of slaves, or freemen labourers,
for the purpose of carrying on a cannon found-
ery, at Antietam furnace in Frederick county.
Good encouragement will be given by

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHES.

August 14, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro fellow
named GEORGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high,
has a dent in the lower part of his left cheek, occa-
sioned by a bite. Whoever will bring him to Mr.
William Saunders, near the mouth of South river,
shall have two dollars reward.

THOMAS WALKER.

Is now in Baltimore, and proposes to return through this city about the middle of September, or perhaps sooner.

HE cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so bad; first cleans and scales the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principal causes of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many people's teeth fall out sound. He prevents teeth from growing rotten, keeps such as are decayed from becoming worse, even to old age, makes the gums grow firm up to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful. He fills up, with gold or lead, those that are hollow, so as to render them useful; and prevents the air from getting into them, which produces the pain. He also plants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw, without any ligament, as if they originally grew there. He makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, without pain or the least inconvenience, so that they may eat, drink, or sleep, with them in their mouths, as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. He extracts teeth and stumps, after the best and easiest methods, be they ever so deep sunk into the socket of the gums. His DENTIFRICK is quite free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, will prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may be had at his lodgings: each pot is signed with his own hand to prevent fraud.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that the teeth serve for mastication, for the distinct articulation of sounds, and for ornament. The foulness of the teeth by some people is little regarded; but with the fair sex, with the polite and elegant part of the world, it is looked on as a certain mark of filthiness and sloth; not only because it disfigures one of the greatest ornaments of the countenance, but also because the smell imparted to the breath by dirty rotten teeth, is generally disagreeable to the patients themselves, and sometimes extremely offensive to the olfactory nerves in close conversation. To preserve the teeth, to regulate their growth, and to remove the vast variety of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed, are matters of greater importance than is generally imagined, and of such universal concern as justly claims the attention of the public; for disorders or deficiencies of the teeth, however slightly regarded by some people, are inevitably attended with evils which affect the human condition. In common life, we may observe how a slight deformity caricatures every gesture of some worthy people; whilst beauty and elegance soften the foibles of others, and grace the few accomplishments they are possessed of. Oratory of the pulpit and the bar, and above all the art of pleasing in conversation and social life, are matters of the highest concern to individuals: but in this no one can excel, whose loss of teeth, or rotten livid stumps, and fallen lips and hollow cheeks, destroy articulation, and the happy expression of the countenance; whose voice has lost its native tone, and whose laugh, instead of painting joy and merriment, expresses only defect and disease. But of all the disorders, the scurvy is the most destructive to the teeth and gums; for it not only brings on ulcerations of the soft parts, but also attacks the membranous lining of the sockets, destroys the nerves at bottom, and deprives the teeth of nourishment; in consequence of which they become discoloured and loose. Cases of this kind occur every day. A rankling breath attends external foulness of the teeth, caries and purulent cavities of them, scorbutic or ulcerated gums, and the long lodgment of little scraps of aliment in the interstices, occasioned by the recesses of the gums. Disorders of the teeth, as well as other more general ones of the whole system, sometimes bring on a caries of the palate bones; in consequence of which, the food in chewing is apt to pass into the nose, and the speech becomes disagreeable. When these thin bones are once lost they never are regenerated, and an artificial is the only remedy. This is artfully contrived and fixed in various ways, agreeable to the extent, situation, and other circumstances of the diseased aperture. When the gums are uneven or fallen away, the patient may have recourse to artificial gums. This term sounds strangely, and makes no small show in an advertisement: but it can be done. The design of this advertisement is to offer my assistance, and to prevent or remove these evils. To treat minutely of all the disorders of the teeth, and follow them through all the varieties and subdivisions which occur in practice, would alone furnish matter for a large volume, and would be equally tiresome to me, and unprofitable to the reader.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by
JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

MR. JOHN LUCKETT, having resigned his commission as captain of a militia company, is obliged, by the duty which he owes to his friends and connection, to make the public acquainted with his motives, that they may not be misrepresented by ignorance or ill-nature.

From the beginning of our dispute with ministerial oppression for American liberty, he has exerted himself, to the utmost of his power, in the service of his country, having raised a company, and endeavoured to prepare them for action, without regard to trouble, time or expence. When his men were invited to war, and willing to serve under his command, he waited on the convention at Annapolis, and offered himself in due time for a captaincy in the Maryland forces, which were to form a part of the flying camp: his application was rejected, and his men were obliged either to enlist under an officer who was not of their choice, or suppress their ardour to fight against the disturbers of their peace and freedom. Were those who have been honoured with commissions (and against whom Mr. Lockett does not mean to throw out any the least reflection) men of more experience, more attached to, or more concerned in the interest of America than himself, Mr. Lockett would not be heard to complain, would not suspect partiality; he would approve the conduct of those in power as just and laudable: but, as the real truth is well known to many people, he could not, with honour, hold a mere nominal commission any longer in retirement, after so strong an intimation had been given him, that he was not thought worthy of confidence in the field of danger. However, that his hand may not be wanting on the day of necessity in the common cause, he has enrolled as a private man.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, on Sunday July 28, from the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, an English servant man named SAMUEL GRIFFITH, a gardener by trade, about twenty-one years of age, a likely fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, has a smooth deceitful tongue: had on and took away with him, a light superfine broad-cloth coat and waistcoat, brown cord-du-roy breeches, two shirts, the one holland the other of snabrig. It is supposed he is gone towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

3w

JOHN HESSELIUS.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS, 31 July, 1776.

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

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

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

Lower district of Frederick county, Maryland.
July 22, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, viz. THOMAS TURNER, by trade a tailor, is a lucky well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of scissors: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen. HENRY SMITH, by trade a cooper, a likely fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about 22 years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had on when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen; they both are apt to blush when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home shall have forty shillings for each or either, and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reasonable travelling charges to be paid, by

HENRY GATHER.

N. B. I have a good new fulling mill to rent, or I would hire a fuller if recommended. H. G.

WANTED immediately, for the public's use at Annapolis, several good WHEELWRIGHTS. Such will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Council of Safety of Maryland.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar, likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

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

ROBERT KEY.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, the is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

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

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

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf

DENTON JACQUES.

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

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

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

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, snabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 20th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward: for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

tf

JOSEPH DUVAL.

TWO men (ordered to be to fail for S homeward they are to gence having been late for that coast, in order to May 1. They write wander in chief of the ordered four American pistols, swords, bayonet and proceed home in ba

S A W B R

A common-council held the 29th of April, 1776. The lord mayor being resolution in the house of the colonies in America footing of giving and gelly's subjects in Ireland; and the other such other members of parliament, are requested

Extra of a letter from by the Two Sisters, a

"The reinforcement before Quebec, are court (for it is only suppositio in their affairs) that from England, these troops c that the siege of Quebec return to Montreal, wh to the best advantage. the paper money of th tion, though no one lik say so.—Specie has un should the misers be fo would be the least of t enemies to their countr

Extra of another letter

"New-York, once great measure depopu provincial troops, und to be daily joined by cause of this army w coming here with some thought he meant to l here, and was with go people in this city in three days, and failed the 12th instant, since posed, but nevertheless tions fitting out in G arrive here in April landing will be opposed by the men of war."

May 23. This day 1 peers, and gave the r mode of punishment of tion, to hard labour in May 24. Should the happened in the Frenc man probability a rupt quence.

If Choiseul, the C again into play, Engla Choiseul is known t jealousy against the E towering heights to w ducted her last war. If she refrains, it wil that we are pursuing selves.

Lord Howe, upon mission contented to most wishes, pledged departure, not to ret covering all the Ame sword.

May 28. A report B unlick is going to But this will admit of

Extra of a

"The king has, i war to be fitted out a make a numerous pro cations various specu Lord Stormont will immediately after the Joseph Yorke is order very important matte a letter from Cadi is arrived at this port congress for the court fri ate built, mounts manded by capt. Jam

A letter from Kho have four armed ship have been here some it not prudent to pu of English ships of w are almost ruined, t people over head and each other to pieces, acts among the peop

MARTLAND GAZETTE. 131

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1776

LONDON, April 27.

TWO men of war and four frigates are ordered to be got ready with all expedition to sail for St. Helena, and wait there for the homeward bound East-Indiamen, which they are to convoy to the river, intelligence having been lately received (from the New-York Tories) that several armed American vessels have failed for that coast, in order to attack them on their return.

May 1. They write from St. Maloes, that the commander in chief of the marine department there had ordered four American vessels laden with muskets, pistols, swords, bayonets, &c. to reload their cargoes, and proceed home in ballast.

SAWBRIDGE, MAYOR.

A common-council holden at Guildhall, on Monday the 29th of April, 1776, RESOLVED, that the right hon. the lord mayor be requested to move the following resolution in the house of commons, "That his majesty's colonies in America be continued upon the same footing of giving and granting their money as his majesty's subjects in Ireland are, by their own representatives;" and the other representatives of this city, and such other members of this court as are members of parliament, are requested to support the same.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 7, 1776, by the Two Sisters, arrived at Newry, in Ireland.

"The reinforcements intended for gen. Wooster, before Quebec, are countermanded: It is thought here (for it is only supposition as the congress are very secret in their affairs) that from intelligence they have from England, these troops cannot be spared from hence, and that the siege of Quebec will be raised, and our troops return to Montreal, where they will fortify themselves to the best advantage.—Very little cash is seen here, the paper money of the congress has got into circulation, though no one likes to take it, yet they dare not say so.—Specie has undoubtedly been hoarded up; but should the misers be found out, tarring and feathering would be the least of their punishment for being such enemies to their country; for that is the cant phrase."

Extract of another letter from New-York, dated February 22, 1776.

"New-York, once the pride of America, is in a great measure depopulated; here are about 8,000 provincial troops, under gen. LEE, who are expected to be daily joined by several thousands more.—The cause of this army was the report of gen. Clinton's coming here with some troops from Bolton, and it was thought he meant to land here; he did however put in here, and was with governor Tryon, which put all the people in this city into confusion, but he only staid three days, and sailed for Virginia. He left this place the 12th instant, since which we have been more composed, but nevertheless expect a visit from the embarkations fitting out in Great-Britain, which perhaps may arrive here in April or May, when no doubt their landing will be opposed, and of course the city destroyed by the men of war."

May 23. This day his majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill to alter the mode of punishment of felons sentenced for transportation, to hard labour in England.

May 24. Should the change which is reported to have happened in the French ministry prove true, in all human probability a rupture in Europe will be the consequence.

If Choiseul, the Chatham of France, should come again into play, England may bid adieu to peace.

Choiseul is known to have entertained a deep rooted jealousy against the English. He will never forget the towering heights to which the genius of England conducted her last war. France is determined to retaliate. If she refrains, it will only be through a consciousness that we are pursuing a measure which will ruin ourselves.

Lord Howe, upon having every article in his commission contented to and signed, agreeable to his utmost wishes, pledged himself to his majesty, before his departure, not to return to Great-Britain without recovering all the American continent by treaty or the sword.

May 28. A report prevails that duke Ferdinand of Brunswick is going to enter into the French service.—But this will admit of great doubt.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 17.

"The king has, it is said, ordered twenty men of war to be fitted out as soon as possible, and is going to make a numerous promotion of field officers, which occasions various speculations."

Lord Stormont will return on his embassy to France, immediately after the king's birth-day. It is said sir Joseph Yorke is ordered home from the Hague, on some very important matters.

A letter from Cadiz says, "An American privateer is arrived at this port, she brought dispatches from the congress for the court of Madrid. The above vessel is frigate built, mounts 28 guns, 9 pounders, and is commanded by capt. James Blake."

A letter from Rhode-island says, "In this port we have four armed ships from 10 to 28 guns each, which have been here some time, but the commanders think it not prudent to put to sea on account of the number of English ships of war now cruising on the coast. We are almost ruined, trade at an end, provisions dear, people over head and ears in debt, and ready to tear each other to pieces; and in fact, there is great uneasiness among the people in general in America; in some

of the provinces it is much if there be not a civil war among themselves.

[Tory.]

In lord Howe's fleet were shipped a vast number of small cannon for the use of the army; they are on a new construction, mostly about four pounders, so contrived that one horse will carry two of them at a great rate, in any roads, through the thickest woods.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

General Conway, after a speech of an hour, moved for an address to his majesty, that he would direct to be laid before the house copies of the instructions to lord and general Howe, for making peace with America.

He arraigned the conduct of the ministry in very severe and pointed terms, and concluded his speech by observing, "That if the house continued to vote at the pleasure of the ministry, argument would have as little effect there as the troops had in America."

He was seconded by col. Barre, who, in an animated style, condemned every measure that had hitherto been taken, and observed, that whenever a motion of this nature was to be made, he saw a set of features to which he was an entire stranger, except upon such treasury attendances.

Lord North combated the arguments of both the colonel and general; denied the necessity of throwing the accounts and orders, and argued upon the prudence and good management of keeping that secret, which, if known, might frustrate future operations.

He was answered with severity by lord John Cavendish; Mr. Burke contended for the necessity of the motion, rallied the weakness of administration. Their measures, he said, were full of blunders, their designs attended with an uncommon fatality, and the execution of their orders was such as served to heighten the spirit of the Americans, and disgrace the glory of England.

Mr. Fox strenuously opposed every measure of government, canvassed every argument of lord North with spirit and judgment, and said they magnified every defeat into victory, and every shameful retreat into prudence, good conduct and heroism.

At length the question was put, when the numbers were,

For the motion, 85.—Against it, 171.

The commons agreed that 3s. per hoghead be paid upon flax seed imported into Ireland, the growth of the Austrian Netherlands.

Advice has been received by government of four American vessels that came there to buy up arms and ammunition, having been detained by the magistracy of Hamburg, in order to be delivered up to his Britannic majesty.

Glasgow, April 27. Recent advices from Lisbon import, that upwards of twenty sail of American vessels are detained there, by an order procured through the interest of the British consul at that port. Most of them are said to belong to the merchants in Philadelphia.

Gosport, April 28. Spithead looks like a thick wood; we have not had so many ships here since the last war; including men of war, there are about one hundred sail.—All the men of war will shortly proceed to America.

Dartmouth, May 24. Yesterday arrived here the King of Naples, capt. Shandy, who in lat. 48. 9. long. 9. 10, spoke his majesty's ship Tartar, and two other men of war, with several transports under their convoy, bound to New-York, all well, who had parted with the rest of the fleet on the 24th of April.

Portsmouth, May 26. Last Thursday fell down to St. Hellens, nine sail of transports with the 2d division of Hessian troops, and yesterday they sailed, under convoy of the Repulse, capt. Davis, for America. The ship Aurora, capt. Guither, from Philadelphia, with wheat and flour, for Barcelona, is taken and carried into Gibraltar, by his majesty's ship Enterprize.

The increase of seamen is so great since the last bounty by proclamation, that there are at Chatham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Spithead, 1200 seamen turned on board the guard-ships over and above what were wanted for manning the transports.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 12.

We hear, that on Wednesday last was sent into Portsmouth, by the Hancock privateer of Philadelphia, a large ship (formerly a 20 gun ship) now mounting 14 guns, bound from Jamaica for London, having on board 700 hogheads of sugar, 200 of rum, besides other valuables, a fine prize. We hear she was taken by the following stratagem, viz. Just before dusk in the evening the Hancock came across her, the captain of the prize taking the Hancock to be one of the tyrant's pillagers, was very much rejoiced to fall in with her, and doubtless vice versa, when the Hancock at night threw out a light for a signal as a pilot. At day light the next morning, the vessels being near together, the captain of the ship invited the captain of the Hancock to come on board and take a breakfast; who replied, his hands were so few and sick, that he had not enough to man his boat and work the vessel; and in his turn invited the captain of the ship to come on board him, which he readily complied with, by ordering his boat out, when he and about a dozen of his hands went on board the Hancock, and were taken as good care of as men in such circumstances could allow. The Hancock then sent an equal number of her own hands on board the ship, when, alas! she fell into the hands of the United States of America.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

On Monday last about 60 vessels (some say upwards of 90) came in from sea and anchored at Staten-Island.

Some suppose them to be lord Dunmore's fleet from Virginia, but it is most probable they are the fleet expected from England.

A gentleman just arrived from Ticonderoga, informs us, that gen. Burgoyne has endeavoured to persuade some tribes of the Canadian Indians to join the British army, but they absolutely refused, and were determined not to take any part in the present unhappy dispute; that should a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America take place at any future period, they were certain of being the greatest sufferers, therefore chose to remain neuter.

Aug. 19. Friday week, arrived here, two companies of the third battalion of the Philadelphia associations, commanded by the captains Semple and Henry, and it is said, the whole battalion are every hour expected to arrive.

Same day two fire-ships, commanded by captains Follyke and Thomas (gentlemen volunteers of rank in the army of the United States) proceeded up the North River, with intent to give a suitable warning to those piratical gentry that have infested it since the twelfth of July last. The night was dark and favourable to the design, and the enemy did not perceive our vessels till they were near aboard them. Capt. Follyke grappled the Phoenix, but the fire not communicating so soon as was expected, she disentangled herself in about 20 minutes, after sustaining considerable damage in her rigging. Capt. Thomas fell on board one of the tenders, which was soon consumed; and we are truly sorry to inform the public, that this intrepid commander is yet missing. This gallant enterprise struck so great a panic upon the enemy that they thought it prudent to quit their station, and yesterday, taking the advantage of a fresh wind at S. E. attended with considerable rain, they run the gauntlet through a great number of well directed shot from our batteries in and near this city, which undoubtedly must have damaged them much. Our galleys played smartly, and followed the ships a considerable distance into the bay. The enemy's fire seemed to be mostly directed upon the city, as the tops of the houses were crowded with spectators, but very little damage was done to the buildings, nor any lives lost upon the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

The following ADDRESS of general ROBERDEAU to the Pennsylvania associators at Amboy, is published by order of the convention of Pennsylvania.

JOHN MORRIS jun. secretary.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it hath pleased Providence, for the exercise of our patience, and for the defence of that freedom which we inherit from the Great Giver of all things, to call us from our families to the field; and as I have the honour of being your general officer, I trust you will take it well in me to endeavour to point out whatever appears necessary, either for your own particular good, or the more noble object—the good of all.

It is our unavoidable lot to live in the day of trial; and, for my own part, as I am persuaded, from the haughty disposition of the English nabobs towards us, that a day of bloody separation must one time or other have happened, on that account, I say, I think it my duty to rejoice, and to reckon it among the number of my felicities in this world, that it hath happened at a time when I can bear my part therein. If we can leave peace and freedom to our children and posterity, we leave them a fortune more valuable than gold.

As to our present condition as soldiers in camp, I would advise you to reflect, that a young army, so suddenly collected and having every thing to learn and to provide, will unavoidably be put to many inconveniences, especially at first. It is a new life to us all, and young beginners in every state must expect trouble: But as we have taken up the sword, so likewise must we take up the cross, of a soldier, and go through the difficulties as well as the dangers of the field. Hardship is the soldier's fate, and there is as much true honour in bearing it with a manly fortitude as in facing the cannon of an enemy. Patience under difficulties is one of the first virtues in a military character, and without which no man, however brave, will ever be a soldier.

A number of complaints have been very justly made respecting the provision delivered out by the commissaries, and I assure you, that no care or duty has been, or shall be wanting in me, in concurrence with my senior in command, general Mercer, to have the provisions good, and the quantities justly given out; yet, after all, we must not expect to have things about us with that order and economy with which we had them at home. In times like these, some sacrifice of convenience must always be made to necessity. And if any man among us is so loth to all sense of virtue in this important struggle for life, liberty and property, and the conservation of them to posterity, who cannot, for a short time, put up with a soldier's fare, that he may afford his country that service the calls for, and which is greater than in all probability will ever be in his power, through his whole life, to render again, such a man is beneath mine and every honest American's respect or notice. Your reasonable complaints will be remedied, and, until that can be accomplished, I recommend it to you to shew your good sense by your good nature, and put up with things as well as you can.

But I find myself under the unpleasant necessity of taking notice of a dissatisfied spirit which some how or other has crept in among some of us. Of your valour I have no doubt; and I warn you, as friends and fellow soldiers, that you listen not to those (should there be such among us) who would stir up discontent and uneasiness. Let us go home—has been the cry of

What my friends, turn your backs on your enemies in three or four weeks time? Is it worth putting the continent to the expense of equipping and marching a body of men for the service only of a few days, and half that time spent in going and coming? Besides, can you expect any thing less than that the enemy will follow you to your homes, joined by a large body of Tories, that will flock to them the moment you leave this spot? But we have wives and families you'll say, and our business is at stake. The more reason then you have to stay, you are the very men whose duty it is not to go—here is the spot to make your defence—if you have a mind to keep the enemy from ravaging your country, fight them on the sea-shore. If you would preserve your property and families in peace, then let not those who would destroy the one and distress the other, set their foot upon your shores. And if any of you have wives, connections, friends or relations, who urge you to return, they may just as well invite the enemy to come along with you. There is no difference, in effect, between retreating and being defeated—consider it well, gentlemen—think for your country's good—look but across the water, and, for your honour sake never let it be said that an army of sixpenny soldiers, picked up from prisons and dungeons, freed from transportation, the whipping-post and the gallows, fighting in the worst of causes, and for the worst of kings, bore the fatigue of war with stouter hearts than you.

That we have left a number of disaffected men behind us, who have contributed nothing, or no just proportion, to the service of the country which gives them bread, and which has raised them from poverty to plenty, is true, and too true; and that there are others who are meanly seeking to enrich themselves by your absence is equally true; but let not their vices be our example: if they have failed in duty it is no reason we should—And I have the pleasure of informing you that the convention has taken that matter under consideration, as appears by the following extract from their proceedings:

IN CONVENTION. July 23.

"WHEREAS the associators of this state, on the requisition of the honourable continental Congress, have freely and bravely come into the field for the defence of the common liberties of America, while the non-associators remain at home in peace and security, without affording, by personal service or otherwise, the just and necessary assistance they owe to the state for their protection.

"Therefore Resolved, That this convention will take the most effectual measures to render the burthen and expense of the inhabitants of this state just and equal."—I have now, gentlemen, to remind you of the condition on which you marched and engaged in the present service, which was, to continue therein "until the flying camp of ten thousand men could be collected to relieve you, unless you should be sooner discharged by Congress."—These, gentlemen, are the express words. I have wrote to the convention to hasten the completion of the flying camp, and I need not point out to you the ruin and destruction that would follow, were any of you to quit your station before you are relieved; the enemy, in that case, would be encouraged to attack, either those who were brave enough to remain, or the army at New-York, and perhaps a thousand of your brethren may fall for every hundred of you which at this time should with raw from duty; a circumstance, gentlemen, you would never through life, be able to reconcile to your consciences, especially as it is possible that, by our formidable numbers and unanimous spirit, the enemy may be disheartened from attacking us.

I am desirous, gentlemen, of having the matter plainly understood among you all, and I should be deficient in duty, both to you and the public, were I to speak a language that might tend to amuse or deceive you. I have no interest distinct from your's to make my entreaties necessary—the cause is as much your's as mine—you have the same at stake which I have—I am ready at any time to go with you through every necessary difficulty or danger, and I expect from you the same disposition.—Only consider the duty you owe to yourselves, to your families, and your country, and you need no other inducements; when you forget these, which I think is impossible you should, every other will be in vain.—And as a necessary companion to your bravery, I would recommend to you, gentlemen, a strict observance of the discipline and duty of a soldier; a true spirit of liberty is a spirit of order; there can be no liberty preserved without order. The English army derive all their strength from a close attention to discipline, with them it supplies the want of virtue. In short, gentlemen, though our cause is the most noble that man ever fought to defend, yet bravery, without order, will not be sufficient for the work we have to do. As we abound in the first, let us add to it the advantages of the last; and, with those united, under the smiles of heaven, we have no reason to fear a glorious issue to our righteous cause.

We are informed, by a captain of a vessel belonging to this city, who escaped a few days ago from Staten-Island, that the German troops lately arrived from Halifax are landed on the island, where it is said they are to wait the arrival of another reinforcement (which is hourly expected) before the attack will be made on New-York. He adds, that the British troops speak with great contempt of general Washington's army, and are assured that they will have the pleasure of soon meeting and spending the winter with gen. Burgoyne and his troops in New-York.

Extra of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated July 28.

"I have acquainted you, by my former, from Mar-Quise, of the good disposition the French are in towards the continent of America, and how willing they are to admit and welcome all vessels from thence, for which purpose they have now by them, and daily import, all sorts of goods in demand with you, particularly powder and other warlike stores, which you may purchase and ship without any difficulty, and it is more than probable that, if the Congress declares its independence to the European states, and offers to open their ports to foreigners, your ports will be crowded with them from all parts. And it seems that France waits only for that event to assist you in your defence.

"We have at present no other news than what is brought by a Dutch ship arrived within two days here from Amsterdam, viz. that the French, Spanish, and Portuguese, are making great preparations for war, by

land and by sea, as well as the States-General. That the Spaniards had marched an army to the frontiers of Portugal, and had sent to sea a fleet of sixteen sail of the line, the destination of which was not known, and that they send considerable numbers of troops to their colonies. The states of Holland had absolutely refused to renew the prohibitions for the exportation of powder to the colonies, or to cede to the English the four Scotch regiments the states have in their service, nor furnish them with a number of men of war which the British court had required of them. The vexation the British ministry induced them to take several Dutch ships, amongst which are two that sailed from this island, which were carried to London, and another to St. Christopher's. In consequence of this the Dutch have armed forty ships of war, and ordered sixty more to be built, with the greatest diligence in their different ports, and to raise twenty thousand men to augment their land-forces, &c."

The above is a true translation of the original, which is and remains in my possession at Philadelphia.

PAUL FOOKS, August 16, 1776. Interpreter of the French and Spanish languages.

We hear that lord Dunmore, with the remains of his Ethiopian regiment, joined his Britannic majesty's troops on Staten-Island on the 13th of this month.

IN CONVENTION for the State of Pennsylvania, Friday, August 6, 1776.

WHEREAS this convention hath received information that several associators of this state have deserted the camp in the face of the enemy, and returned home before the formation of the flying camp, and without the leave of their commanding officers, to the great damage of the public, and evil example to others: It is therefore

Resolved 1. That all such associators as shall rejoin their respective corps at the camp from whence they came, in eight days from this date, with such arms and accoutrement as they may have brought away with them, shall be exempted from any punishment; and those who neglect so to do shall be apprehended and sent under a guard to the camp, there to be tried; and in case of absconding, or concealing their arms, that they be advertised in the public news-papers, and the reward of three pounds offered for apprehending every such person: And every associator who shall hereafter desert his colours, shall be treated as those who have already deserted, and neglect to rejoin their respective corps, agreeable to this resolve.

Resolved 2. That the commanding officer of the companies or battalions of the militia of this state, who are now on their march to New-Jersey do apprehend all deserters they may meet on the road, and convey them under a guard to the camp.

Resolved 3. That notwithstanding the foregoing resolutions, it is not the intention of this convention to detain the militia unnecessarily from home; the associators are therefore assured, that as soon as the flying camp is formed, and the public safety will admit, they shall be permitted to return home.

Extra from the minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, jun. secretary.

From the NORWICH PACKET.

To the PRINTER.

Observing your inclination to have your paper entertaining and FREE, I find you Aristophanes's character of a sausage-maker, whom the divided Athenians had raised to be a prime minister, with Monsieur Le Clerc's observations thereon—and as none but sausage-makers can take umbrage thereat, please to insert it in your useful paper, and you will oblige your reader,

SARCASTICUS.

ARISTOPHANES, in one of his comedies, introduces a chief person of his play endeavouring to persuade a man that made sausages to resolve upon meddling with affairs of state. The man was surprised at this discourse, and asked, why he would despise and laugh at a poor fellow who had never employed his thoughts or time in any thing but making sausages? Upon which the poet instructs his other person to speak thus: Behold all these ranks of people; you shall be a great leader and chief amongst them; you shall tread upon the senate, and tie up the hands of our rulers. Who, I? says the sausage-maker: Yes, you shall do it, quoth the other person. Get upon this table where you make your puddings, and look all about you: Do you see in that scene the custom-house, and all those ships that are laden there with merchandise? See them: Yes, says the fellow, what then? Why all those things shall be sold by you; the oracle says you shall be a very great man. How shall that be, for God's sake, cried the fellow, how shall I be a great man, that am but a pudding-maker? Because, said he, you are bold and wicked. But I think myself unworthy of greatness, said the fellow. What does that signify, answered the other? Do you think yourself a good man or an ill man? Nay, for that matter, said he, I am bad enough. I wish you joy, replied the other, you will find yourself so much the better qualified when you come to do business; for our commonwealth will shortly have nothing to do with men of learning and probity, but will be wholly governed by the ignorant, impure, and immoral: I heretore do not despise what the gods tell you by their oracles, which prophesy very great honours that will be done to persons of your trade. But how, said he, is it possible that I should govern the people? With all the ease in the world, answered the other: Do only what you are used to do: Mix, JUMBLE, DISTURB AND CONFOUND ALL MATTERS; feign and invent any thing to please and delude the rabble; for the rest you have a great many talents that are proper to gain their favours. You have a false tongue, and a mischievous unlucky understanding: You have some little smattering also in the law: In short, you have all the qualities that our republic wants at this time, and that are necessary to make you a very great person.

Monsieur Le Clerc, taking notice of this scene, says, the character was drawn for Cleon, who was a troublesome orator, an enemy to the best men of the country, and to the greatest rulers of that government. He says the poet very justly exposed this person in his play; who having never given the least proof of his sincerity, or love of his country, had yet made himself considerable, by affecting a false zeal for the interest of the people,

and by living at open variance with the nobility and the senate. Monsieur Le Clerc says further, that the Greek and Roman histories have many illustrious examples of great men, to whom the country had infinite obligations, ruined or banished; not for having been found guilty of any crime, but only for having been accused by such orators as this Cleon.

Those that fought the great employments, and were resolved to get them, had need, he says, but of two things; one was, to affect an air of popularity, which was easily enough maintained: The other was, to affirm any thing boldly that suited with the present taste of the multitude. Proved they had these two qualities, no vice, he says, of their own, could hurt them: It was no matter if they were ignorant, malicious, faucy, revengeful, violent, and cruel; they covered all these faults under the specious veil of zeal for the public good; their ready gift of speaking passed for sense and understanding in the minds of the multitude, who had still less knowledge than themselves. And though in reason they ought to have made themselves odious by the falsehood of their accusations, the blind and credulous people did not find it out; but took their most envenomed passions for an extraordinary regard to the safety of the state. And doubtless it was this very same Cleon that Plutarch mentioned in his political precepts, who had a hundred heads of fawning flatterers licking about him, as the comedian speaks, and who debased himself to court the favour of the multitude, doing all things to humour them, and joining himself with the worst and most distempered of the people against the best.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 29.

Extra of a letter from St. Pierre, dated August 1, 1776.

"Capt. Wickes has added much glory to the American flag. When entering this harbour, he fell in with the British ship Shark, capt. Chapman. a fine new vessel of equal force, that was dispatched, we hear, for the express purpose of intercepting him. An engagement immediately commenced, and was continued with spirit on both sides for about thirty minutes, when it terminated in the disgraceful and precipitate flight of the latter. Wickes then triumphantly entered this port, and landed amidst the acclamations and caresses of a multitude of people, who had been anxious spectators of the combat. There was not a man killed in this action on our side—on the other we know not what damage was sustained. The very friendly and polite treatment capt. Wickes experienced from the governor will, I doubt not, be highly pleasing to the Congress."

CAMP, Long-Island, July 13, 1776.

Dear brother,

WILL the greatest difficulty I have procured this small piece of paper to inform you of my being very well, notwithstanding the miserable situation we are in. We have been encamped on this island for this month past, and have lived upon nothing else but salt pork and pease—we sleep upon the sea shore, nothing to shelter us from the violent rains, but our coats, or miserable paltry blankets. There is nothing that grows upon this island, it being a mere sand bank, and a few bushes, which harbour millions of muskatoes, a greater plague than there can be in hell itself. By this flood of war you will have an account of the action, which happened on the 28th of June, between the ships and the fort on Sullivan's Island; the cannonade continued for about nine hours, and was perhaps one of the briskest known in the annals of war: we had two fifty gun ships and five frigates, from twenty-four to thirty guns, playing upon the fort, I may say without success—for they did the battery no manner of damage, and killed only fifteen and wounded between forty and fifty—our ships are in the most miserable mangled situation you can imagine—the *Atleon*, a thirty gun frigate, run aground during the action, and as it was impossible to get her off, we were obliged to burn and blow her up. Our killed and wounded amount to betwixt two and three hundred—numbers die daily of their wounds—the commodore is wounded in two different places—his captain lost his left arm and right hand, and was wounded in different parts of the body; he lived but two days after the action—Capt. Scott, of the Experiment of 50 guns, died of his wounds, and numbers of officers—if the ships could have silenced the battery, the army was to have made an attack on the back part of the island, where they had about one thousand men intrenched up to the eyes, besides a small battery of four guns, one eighteen pounder and three four pounders, all loaded with grape shot, so that they would have killed half of us, before we could make our landing good. We are now expecting to embark for New-York to join gen. Howe with the grand army. My anxiety to inform you of bad news, had well nigh made me forget to mention our passage to Cape Fear, where we arrived safely the first of May, after a passage of three months. Though it was long, yet it was not disagreeable, after we got out of the bay of Biscay, where we met with the worst weather ever known at sea, and continued in that situation for sixteen days; after that time we had very fine weather all along; sometimes we were becalmed for four or five days together, not going above ten knots a day. Upon our arrival in Cape Fear we disembarked, and were encamped in the woods until the 27th of May, when we went on board again and sailed for this inland place—the oldest of the officers do not remember of ever undergoing such hardships as we have done since our arrival here. I hope you will be so good as to watch every opportunity to let me hear from Mrs. Falconer and you, and at the same time to inform me how I shall do in case I shall be obliged to purchase my lieutenantcy. I beg you will make my excuse to my dear sister for not writing to her at this time—it is not owing to want of affection but to the want of proper materials—I am obliged to write on the ground—you will be so good as to let capt. Falconer know the same thing. I shall write again from New-York. I am, dear Sir,

Your most affectionate brother,

WILLIAM FALCONER.

To the hon. Anthony Falconer, at Montrose, Scotland. The above letter was wrote by an officer in South-Carolina, and found on the island after embarkation.

IN CONVENTION. Annapolis, August 27, 1776.

RESOLVED, That an election of three delegates for Anne-Arundel county be held on Wednesday, the fourth of September next, at the city of Annapolis, by John

Weems, Thomas Dorsey, or by any two or one of the last Convention due notice thereof, by most public places in t

Extract

IN CONVENTION. RESOLVED, That mon money, he paid 1 bushel of salt imported above Point Lookout, next, and that the im at any price, not exc per bushel.

IN CONVENTION. RESOLVED, That on or near the Bay, ne another on the sea bo said works be carried o the management and d be appointed by the C ing; and that any sum the sum of five hundre said Council of Safety carrying on each of the

Extract

IN COUNCIL OF ALL persons who a ing and carrying on fal resolve of the late Co the Council, and give i duly attended to.

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AUGUST 29.

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I AM FALCONER.

Montrose, Scotland.
n officer in South-Car-
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August 27, 1776.

of three delegates for
Wednesday the fourth
Annapolis, by John

Weems, Thomas Dorsey, and Thomas Watkins, Esqrs.
or by any two or one of them, according to the resolves
of the last Convention; and that the said judges give
due notice thereof, by putting up advertisements in the
most public places in the said county.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In CONVENTION, July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, com-
mon money, be paid by the council of safety, for every
bushel of salt imported into this colony, and delivered
above Point Lookout, before the first day of March
next, and that the importer be allowed to sell the same
at any price, not exceeding 7s 6d. common money,
per bushel.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, July 22, 1776.

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

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL OF SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erect-
ing and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above
resolve of the last Convention, are requested to attend
the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be
duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

August 16, 1776.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of
Anne-Arundel county court, upon the peti-
tion of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empower-
ing us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds
of a tract of land called Swan-Neck, and one other
tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north
side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any o-
ther lands on which the same may depend: Notice
is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the
said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of Octo-
ber next ensuing, in order to execute the said com-
mission; and all persons interested are then and there
desired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN,
JOSEPH MERRIKEN,
STEPHEN BOONE.

August 19, 1776.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of
Anne-Arundel county court, upon the peti-
tion of Thomas Brooke Hodgkin of the said county,
directed to and empowering us to examine evidences
in relation to the bounds of his part of a tract of
land called Swan-Neck, and also the bounds of any
other lands on which the same may depend: Notice
is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the
said tract of land on Tuesday the first day of October
next ensuing, in order to execute the said commis-
sion; and all persons interested are then and there
desired to attend.

JAMES BRICE,
ROBERT COUDEN.

August 26, 1776.

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

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

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

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Charles county, Maryland, August 20, 1776.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of
the 14th instant, two indentured Irish servants,
viz. THOMAS CULLEMBINE, a short well set
fellow, about 28 years of age, has short black hair,
black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a
remarkable scar on his left arm by the bite of a
snake, being an osler by trade: he had on and took
with him a red coat, a striped country cloth jacket,
a new cotton and several old white shirts. PAUL
BOORE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has
short black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he
had on and took with him, one new cotton and fev-
eral old white shirts, a pair of buckskin breeches,
a pair of washed ditto, a white shalloon coat and
blue jacket. It is probable they may change their
names and part of their cloaths, and likewise forge
names, as they have since their departure borrowed
pen, ink and paper, as they passed by Piscataway.
Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so
that I can get them again, shall receive the above
reward for both, or thirty shillings for either, besides
what the law allows.

HENRY SMITH.

Charles county, to pay

A LIST of those persons who contributed for the support of the poor in
Boston (on Elk-Ridge), with the respective sums given, and in what
manner appropriated. Also the balance now due to the contributors,
which will be divided proportionably agreeable to the respective sums
given, after collecting that not yet paid. It is to be hoped every person
who has not yet paid, will pay in by the first of October next, otherwise
their respective names must be published, to render the account fair to
the public.

On Dr. HOWARD'S List.

Ephraim Howard, son of Henry	5 0 0	By cash paid Thomas Dorsey	27 10 0
Charles Ridgely, son of John	5 0 0	By ditto due from sundries	6 10 0
John Dorsey, son of Michael	3 0 0	By cash in hands of Dr. Howard	12 1 0
John B. Howard	0 10 0		
Caleb Dorsey, jun.	5 0 0		
Richard Striager	1 19 0		
Sech Warfield	0 17 6		
Philemon Dorsey	3 0 0		
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton	10 0 0		
John Snowden	3 0 0		
Daniel Roberts	3 0 0		
Amos Davis	1 0 0		
Joshua Dorsey, son of Joshua	2 5 9		
Edmund Jennings	1 18 6		
Dr. Sappington	1 0 0		
	<u>£. 46 1 0</u>		<u>£. 46 1 0</u>

On JAMES HOWARD'S List.

James Howard	3 0 0	By cash paid Thomas Dorsey	24 14 0
Joshua Hobbs, sen.	0 5 0	By due from sundries	3 11 0
Samuel Howard	0 7 6		
James Barnes	0 10 0		
Henry Hobb	0 7 6		
Thomas Gaffaway	1 0 0		
Henry Ayton	0 15 0		
James Frost	0 7 6		
William Ridgely (Elk Ridge)	1 0 0		
Henry Ridgely	3 0 0		
Joshua Howard, son of Cornelius	1 0 0		
John Warfield, son of John	1 0 0		
John Barnes, son of Adam	0 7 6		
William Peddicourt	0 7 6		
Dr. Pue	3 0 0		
Michael Barner	0 7 6		
Philemon Warfield	0 10 0		
Michael Dorsey	2 0 0		
Charles Carroll, Esq.	10 0 0		
Brice Howard	2 0 0		
Samuel Dorsey	1 0 0		
Joshua Howard	1 0 0		
	<u>£. 33 5 0</u>		<u>£. 33 5 0</u>

On GREENBURY RIDGELY'S List.

Reuben Weriweather	10 0 0	By cash paid Thomas Dorsey	20 0 0
Dr. Warfield	1 10 0	By cash due from sundries	4 0 0
Vachel Howard	2 10 0	By sundries paid James Howard	1 15 0
Nicholas Warfield	1 0 0		
Caleb Dorsey	1 0 0		
Ely Dorsey, son of Ely	1 0 0		
James Crow	0 10 0		
William Fisher	0 5 0		
Andrew Mercer	0 5 0		
John Norwood	0 10 0		
Jeremiah Norwood	0 10 0		
Belt Norwood	0 5 0		
Thomas Hobbs	0 15 0		
Leven Lawrence	1 0 0		
Neah Hobbs	0 10 0		
William Ray, jun.	1 0 0		
William Ray, sen.	0 15 0		
William Simpson	1 0 0		
Greenbury Ridgely	1 10 0		
	<u>£. 25 15 0</u>		<u>£. 25 15 0</u>

On BENJAMIN HOWARD'S List.

Thomas Dorsey	10 0 0	By cash paid Thomas Dorsey	65 10 0
John Dorsey	5 0 0	By balance due from sundries	3 0 0
Benjamin Howard	5 0 0		
Joshua Griffith	5 0 0		
Archibald Moncrief	5 0 0		
Thomas Ricketts	1 0 0		
Nicholas Dorsey, son of Henry	1 0 0		
Joseph Walker	1 10 0		
Zachariah M'Cubbin	0 15 0		
Archibald C. Hawkby	0 15 0		
Samuel Norwood	1 0 0		
Basil Burgefs	1 0 0		
Richard Whaland	1 0 0		
William Hammond	1 0 0		
Joseph Cromwell	1 0 0		
Nehemiah Miller	1 0 0		
James Walker	1 10 0		
John Harn 3d	1 0 0		
Edward Norwood	3 0 0		
Charles Buchan	3 0 0		
John Worthington	3 0 0		
Nicholas Dorsey	5 0 0		
Samuel Godman	1 0 0		
John Hood, sen.	5 0 0		
Edward Dorsey, son of John	2 5 0		
John Hood, jun.	3 0 0		
Ely Dorsey	5 0 0		
William Sellman	1 0 0		
Edward Welsh	0 15 0		
	<u>£. 73 10 0</u>		<u>£. 73 10 0</u>

THOMAS DORSEY Dr. CONTRA

134 To cash received from Dr. Howard	27 10 0	By cash paid Sam. Purviance, per receipt	125 9 0
To ditto received from James Howard	24 14 0	By cash in the hands of Thomas Dorsey	12 3 0
To ditto received from G. Ridgely	20 0 0		
To ditto received from Benjamin Howard	65 10 0		
	<u>£. 137 14 0</u>		

Mr. JAMES HOWARD Dr. CONTRA

To cash received of fundries on G. Ridgely's list

Due to the contributors from fundries, viz.	
Cash now in the hands of Dr. Howard	12 1 0
Ditto in hands of Col. Thomas Dorsey	12 5 0
Ditto in hands of Mr. James Howard	1 15 0
	<u>£. 26 1 0</u>
Due from fundries on Dr. Howard's list	6 10 0
Ditto from fundries on James Howard's list	8 11 0
Ditto from fundries on Greenbury Ridgely's list	4 0 0
Ditto from fundries on Benjamin Howard's list	8 0 0
	<u>£. 53 2 0</u>

Published by order of the Elk-Ridge committee, at the request of those persons appointed to collect the several sums contributed.

THOMAS DORSEY, Chairman.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA'S DESIRE, situated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleasant, containing 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick chimneys, and garden paved in; together with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses, corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of sale. At the same time will be offered for sale some stock and plantation utensils. Should the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Stewart's. Time will be allowed for payment.

JOSEPH WARD.

To be rented and entered on the first of Nov. next, THE pleasant and desirable plantation whereon the subscriber now resides, laying at the mouth of Smith's creek on Patowmack river and lower end of St. Mary's county, very convenient for fish, oysters, and wild fowls; the soil interior to none for farming or planting. The plantation contains about two hundred acres, upon which there is a good dwelling house three rooms below and two rooms above stairs, with other convenient out-houses, all which will be rented, with the plantation utensils, on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

Aug. 20, 1776. **GEORGE COOK.**

Hooe's ferry, Aug. 14, 1776. **MRS. YOUNG** being so unfortunate as to lose her boats, I will reward any boats for any passengers crossing to Virginia, who will hoist the flag or make a smock at the usual place.

GERARD HOOE.

Calvert county, Jan. 2, 1776. **T**AKEN up and decently buried the two following persons, lost from an oyster boat stove at her anchor, supposed to belong to York river in Virginia. One a youth about 5 feet high, well set, short black hair: had on a white country cotton shirt, ditto stockings, and short green jacket. The other about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, and to appearance about 25 years of age, with long black hair and large whiskers: had on a claret coloured bath coating surtout, brown close bodied coat, one crimson coloured plush jacket, one green everlasting ditto white linen shirt, black everlasting breeches, and coarse yarn stockings, a silver brooch set with stone in his bosom, and a silver watch in his pocket. By some papers found with him, among which was a recommendation from James Carter, his name is thought to be Willoughby Jordan. Their friends, if any, are desired to take the above effects away and pay charges, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs, by

FRISBY FREELAND, coroner.

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

JAMES MAWE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A NUMBER of slaves, or freemen labourers, for the purpose of carrying on a cannon foundry, at Antieatam furnace in Frederick county. Good encouragement will be given by

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS.

August 14, 1776. **R**AN away from the subscriber, a negro fellow named **GEORGE**, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a dent in the lower part of his left cheek, occasioned by a bile. Whoever will bring him to Mr. William Saunders's, near the mouth of South river, shall have two dollars reward.

THOMAS WALKER.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776. **T**HE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, cassiafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country farfaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

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

Lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, July 22, 1776. **R**AN away last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, viz. **THOMAS TURNER**, by trade a tailor, is a lusty well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of scissors: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen. **HENRY SMITH**, by trade a cooper, is a little fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about 22 years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had on when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen; they both are apt to blush when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home shall have forty shillings for each of either, and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reasonable travelling charges to be paid, by

HENRY GAITHER.
N. B. I have a good new fulling mill to rent, or I would hire a fuller if recommended. **H. G.**

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

July 23, 1776. **T**O be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar, likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

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

ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776. **S**TRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

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

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz. **STEPHEN RICHARDS**, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age. **JOHN JONES**, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a four look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him a country linen shirt, blue cotton trousers, a blue waistcoat, and under ditto made of Welsh cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

DENTON JACQUES.

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

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the 1st day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

June 16, 1776. **R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named **WILLIAM SHEPPARD**, by trade a shoe-maker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has a ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, a blue shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools. Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward, for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

JOSEPH DUVAL.