MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 6, 1777.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Concluded from our laft.

F ever a nation was mad and foolish, blind to it own interest and bent on its own destruction, it is britain. There are such things as national sins, and though the punishment of individuals may be referved to another world, national punishment can only be inflicted in this world. Britain, as a nation, is in my inmost belief the greatest and most ungrateful offender against Gon on the face of the whole arth: Bleffed with all the commerce the could with or, and furnished by a vast extension of dominion with me means of civil zing both the eastern and wastern world, the has made no other use of both than proudly to idolize her own "thunder," and rip up the bowels of whole countries for what the could get—like Alexan-der the has made war her sport, and indicted milery for prodigality fake. The blood of India is not yet repaid, or the wretchedness of Africa yet requited Of late. he has enlarged her list of national crue ties by her butcherly destruction of the Caraibs of St. Vincents. and in returning an answer by the sword to the meek payer for " peace, liberty, and Jajety." Thele are ferious tings; and whatever a toolish tyra t, a debauched ourt, a trafficing legislature, or a blinded people, may think, the national account with Heaven must lome day ar other be fettled : all countries have fooner or later hen called to their reckoning; the proudest empires hive funk when the balance was struck a and Britain, lke an individual penitent, must undergo her day of brow, and the fooner it happens to her the better. As wish it over, I wish it to come, but withal wish that may be as light as possible.

Perhaps your lordship has no take for serious things; by your connections in England I should suppose not: therefore I shall drop this part of the subject, and take by what means, may I alk, do you expect to conquer America? If you could not effect it in the fummer, then our army was less than yours, nor in the winter, when we had none, how are you to do it? In point of teneralship you have been outwitted, and in point of ortitude outdone; your advantages turn out to your wis, and show us that it is in our power to ruin you by nits: like a game of draits, we can move out of one quare to let you come in, in order that we may afterkep a double corner for ourleives, we can aiways present a total defeat. You cannot be to in enfibie as not ite that we have two to one the advantage of you, caule we conquer by a drawn game, and you lole by Burgoyne might have taught your lording this wledge; he has been long a fludent in the doctrine

I have ro other idea of conquering countries than by abduing the armies which defend them: Have you done this, or can you do this? If you have n t, it would be civil in you to let your proclamations alone for the prefent; otherwise, you will ruin more tories by your grace and favour than you will whigh by your

Were you to obtain possession of this city, you would know w at to do with it more than to plunder it. To hold it, in the manner you hold New-York, would an additional dead weight upon your hands; and if general conquest is your object, you had better be how the city than with it. When you have deleated our armies, the cities will fall into your hands of cufe ves; but to creep into them in the manner you into Prince own, I renton, &c, is like robbing an hard in the night before the fruit be ripe, and runing away in the morning. Your experiment in the bing more to do than basely to get into other peoples butes; and your new converts, to whom you promited manner or prot ction, and leduced into new guilt by ardoning them from their former virtues, mutt begin, have a very contemptible opinion both of your power od your policy. Your authority in the Jerseys is now educed to the small circle which your army occupies, and your proclamation is no where else seen unless it be to be laughed at. I he mighty subduers of the contiwere of our fine are ned from those they came to para; and all this at a time when they were dispatching the after wellel to ungland with the great news of emy day. In short, you have managed your Jersey ex-region f very dexterously, that the dead only are maquerors, because none will dispute the ground with

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in all the wars you have formerly been concerned in, buried only armies to contend with; in this case you are both an army and a country to combat with. In where wars, the countries tollowed the tate of their cadais; Canada felt with Quebec, and Minorca with let islahon or St. Phinip's; by subduing those, the unquerors opened a way into and became masters of the ountry; here it is otherwise; if you get possession of a mykere, you are obliged to that yourselves; up in it, and can make no other use of it, than to spend your summary's money in. This is all the advantage you have san from New-York; and you would draw less from alladephia, because it requires more force to keep it, and is much farther from the sea. A pretty figure you would the tories would cut in this city, with a river full ite and a town full of fire; for the immediate confession of your getting here would be, that you would cunnonaded of again and the tories be obliged to the good the damage; and this, sooner or later, will, the fate of New-York.

tary as from natural motives. 'Tis the hiding place of women and children, and lord Howe's proper bufiness is with our armies. When I put all the circumstan es together which ought to be taken, I laught at your notion of conquering America. Because you lived in a little country, where an army might run over the whole in a few days, and where a lingle company of foldiers might put a multitude to the route, you expected to find it the same here. It is plain that you brought over with you all the narrow notions you were bred up with, and imagined that a proclamation in the king's name was to do great things; but Englishmen always travel for knowledge, and your lordship, I hope, will return; if you return at all, much wifer than you came.

We may be surprised by events we did not expect,

and in that interval of recollection you may gain some temporary advantage. Such was the cafe a few weeks ago, but we foon ripen again into reason, collect our strength, and while you are preparing for a triumph, we come upon you with a defeat. such it has been, and fuch it would be, were you to try it an hundred times over. Were you to garri on the places you might march over, in order to secure their subjection, (for remember you can do it by no other means) your army would be like a ftream of water running to nothing. by the time you reached from New-York to Vi ginia, you would be reduced to a ftring of drops, not capable of hanging together; while we, by retreating from state to state, like a river turning back upon itself, would acquire strength in the same proportion as you lost it, and in the end be capable of overwhelming you. The country, in the mean time, would fulfer, but 'tis a day of fuffering, and we olight to expect it. What we contend for is worthy the affliction we may go through. If we get but bread to eat, and any kind of raiment to put on, we ought not only to be contented, but thankful. More than that we ought not to look for, and lefs than that Heaven has not yet suffered us to want. He that would fell his birthright for a little fat, is as worthless as he who fold it for porridge without falt. And he that would part with it for a gay coat, or a plain coat, ought tor ever to be a flave in buff. What are falt, lugar and finery, to the mestimable blessings of " liberty and safety?" Or what are the inconveniencies of a few months to the tributary bondage of ages? The meanen peafant in America, bieffed with these sentiments, is a happy man compared with a New-York tory; he can eat his morfel without repining, and when he has done, can sweeten it with a repast of wholesome air; he can take his child by the hand and bless it, without feeling the conscious shame of neglecting a parent's duty.

In publishing these remarks I have several objects in view: On your part they are, to expose the folly of your pretended authority as a commissioner; the wickedness of your cause in general; and the impossibility of your conquering us at any rate. On the part of the public my meaning is, to shew them their true and solid interest; to encourage them to their own good, to remove the sears and fashities which bad men had spread and weak men had encouraged; and to excite in all men a love for union, and a cheerfulness for duty.

I shall submit one more case to you respecting your conquest of this country, and then proceed to new observations:

Suppose our armies in every part of the continent were immediately to disperse, every man to his home, or where else he might be safe, and engage to re-assemble again on a certain future day, it is clear that you would then have no army to contend with, yet you would be as much at a lois in that case as you are now; you would be afraid to send your troops in parties over the continent, either to disarm, or prevent us from assembling, lest they should not return; and while you kept them together, having no army of ours to dispute with, you could not call it a conqueit; you might furnish out a pompous page in the London Gazette or the New-York paper, but when we returned at the appointed time, you would have the same work to do you had at first.

it has been the folly of Britain to suppose herself more powerful than the really is, and by that means have arrogated to herfelf a rank in the world the is not entitled to; for more than this century past she has not been able to carry on a war without foreign affiltance. In Mariborough's campaigns, and from that day to this, the number of German troops and officers affitting her have been about equal with her own; ten thousand Hessians were sent to England last war to protect her from a French invalion; and the would have cut but a poor figure in her Canadian and West-Indian expeditions, had not America been lavish both of her money and men to help her along. The only instance in which she was engaged fingly, that I can recollect, was against the rebeilion in Scotland in forty-five and forty-fix, and in that, out of three battles, she was twice beaten, till by thus reducing their numbers (as we shall your's) and taking a fupply thip that was coming to Scotland with cloaths, arms and money (as we have often done) the was at laft enabled to defeat them. England was never famous by land; her officers have generally been fulpected of cowardice, have more of the air of a dancingmatter than a foldier, and by the sample we have taken prisoners we begin to give the preference to ourselves. Her firength of late has laid in her extravagance; but as her finances and her credit are now low, her finews in that line begin to fail fast. As a nation the is the poorest in Europe; for were the whole kingdom, and all that is in it, to be put up to sale like the estate of a bankrupt, it would not fetch as much as the entare of a this thoughties wretch must go to war, and with the avowed delign too of making us beafts of burthen, to support her in riot and debauchery, and to affit her according to the art of the control of the cont

best friends. This ingratitude may suit a tory, or the unchristian peevishmets of a tallen quaker, but none else. This the unhappy temper of the English to be pleased with any war, right or wrong, be it but successful; but they soon grow discontented with ill fortune, and it is a chance that they are as clamorous for peace they soon grow discontented with ill fortune, and it is a chance that they are as clamorous for peace they discontented with ill fortune, and it is a chance that they are as clamorous for peace they discontented in this natural view of things, your lord-ship stands in a very ugly critical situations. Your whols character is staked upon your laurels; if they wither, you wither with them; if they flourish, you cannot live long to look at them; and, at any rate, the black account hereaster is not far off. What lately appeared to us missfortunes, were only blessings in disguise; and the seeming advantages on your side have turned out to our profit. Even our loss of this city, as far as we can see, might be a principal gain to us: I be more surface you spread over, the thinner you will be, and the easier wiped away; and our consolation under that apparent disaster would be, that the essates of the tories would become securities for the repairs. In short, there is no old ground we can fail upon, but some new soundation rises again to support us, "We have put, sir, our hands to the plough, and curied be he that sooketh

Your king, in his speech to parliament last spring, declared to them, "That he had no doubt but the great force they had enabled him to fend to America, would effectually reduce the rebell ous colonies." It has not, neither can it; but it has done just enough to lay the foundation of its own next year's ruin. You are fenfible that you left England in a divided distracted flate of politics, and, by the command you had here, you became a principal prop in the court party; their fortunes rest on your's; by a single express you can fix their value with the public, and the degree to which their spirits shall tile or fall; they are in your hands as stock, and you have the secret of the alay with you. Thus fituated and connected, you become the unintentional mechanical influment of your own and their overthrow. The king and his monthers put conqueit out of doubt, and the credit of born depended on the proof. To support them in the interim, it was necesfary you should make the most of every thing; and we can tell, by Hugh Gaine's New York paper, whit the complexion of the Lomlon Gazette is. With high a lift of victories the nation cannot expect you will ik new supplies; and to confels your want of them would give the de to your triumphs, and impeach the king and his ministers of treatonable deception. If you make the necessary demand at home, your party finks; it you make it not, you fink yourleif; to aik it now is too late, and to alk it before was too toon, and, unless it arrive quickly, will be of no ute. In thort, the part you have to act cannot be acted; and I am fully perfuaded that all you have to truli to is to do the b. it you can with what force you have got, or little more. Though we have greatly excelled you in point of generalfhip and bravery of men, yet, as a people, we have not entered into the full four of enterprize; for i, who know England and the disposition of the people well, am confident that it is eatier for us to effect a revolution there than you a conqueit here: A few thousand men landed in England with the declared defign of deposing the present king, bringing his ministers to trial, and fetting up the duke of Gioucester in his stead would affuredly carry their point, while you were groveling here ignorant of the matter. As I fend all my papers to England, this, like COMMON SENSE, will find its way there; and though it may put one party on their guard, it will inform the other, and the nation in general, of our defiga to help them.

Thus far, sir, I have endeavoured to give you a picture or present, affairs : You may draw from it want conclusions you pleate. I with as well to the true profperity of England as you can, but I confider independence as America's natural right and interest, and never could fee any real differvice it would be to Britain. If an English merchant receives an order and is paid for it, it fign fies nothing to him who governs the country,-This is my creed of politics. It thave any where expressed myself overwarmly, it's from a fixt immoveable hatred I have, and ever had, to cruel men and cruel measures. I have likewife an avertion to monarchy, as being too debafing to the dignity of man; but I never troubled others with my notions till very lately, ner ever published a tyliable in England in my tite. I write is pure nature, and my pen and my foul have ever gone together. My writings I have always given away, releaving only the expence or printing and paper. and tometimes not even that. I never courted eit er fame or interest, and my manner of life, to those who know it, will justify want I say. My study is to be useful, and if your lordship love mankind as well as I do, you would, feeing you cannot conquer us, cast about and lend a hand towards accomplifting a peace. Our independence, with God's bielling, we will maintain against all the world; but as we will to avoid evil ourfeives, we with not to inflict it on others. I am never over inquifitive into the tecrets of the cabinet, but I have fome notion, that it you neglect the present opportunity, that it will not be in our power to make a leparate peace with you afterwards; for whatever treaties or alliances we form we that most faithfully aside by;; wherefore you may be deceived it you think you can make it with us at any time. A latting independent, peace is my with, end and aim; and to a compain that I pray God the" AMERICANS "may never be defeated, and I trult while they have good officers, and are well commanded," and wiking to be commanded,

or that they HEVER WILL." COMMON SENSE.

LONDON, Odiber 21.

The public may be affured, that the French confider a war with England as inevitable, and that the fame will take place immediately; these opinions are supported by the following facts:—On Thursday fortinight an order for the marine arrived at Boulogne, with an order for the quota of seamen surished by that town to repair immediately to Brest, to man the seet string out there; accordingly 200 were draughted off, and are marghed to the place of their destination. The same orders were forwarded to Calais and Dunkirk.

Friday major Cuyier, aid de camp to general Howe, was at court, took leave of his majefly, and in a few days will fet out on his return to New-York.

The same day a brother of lord Cathcart was prefented to his majesty; he is going a volunteer to join the king's troops at New-York, for which place he will soon embark.

OR. 23 Orders are fent to ecotland for raifing immediately another regiment of highlanders, which, when complete, are to embark for America. A scotch nobleman, it is faid, has undertaken to raife the fine.

Lord George Germaine has received positive, gence, which he taid before the king, that the American congress before they published their declaration of independency, received positive affurances of support from France and pain, by March or April, 1777; they requested it sooner, but were answered it was impossible, as the preparations of France were not in sufficient readiness.

Orders are iffued from the privy council for Provincial priloners (commanders, &c. excepted) to be carried in transports to Gibraltar, and when there, the governor will be vested with a power of granting them their pardon, on condition that they serve five years in the company's tetriements in the East Indies; for their passage to which, the outward bound East-Indiamen are to tou hat Gibraltar. Those who refuse these conditions, will be brought to England, and tried as rebels.

he hast-India company, it is said, have agreed to allow government five pounds a man for every Provincial prisoner fit to hear arms, that shall be delivered on board their ships, in the bay of Gibraltar, between this and the 25th of March next, inclusive.

Od. 26 It is absolutely certain that ten sail of the line are immediately to be jut into commission.

We are informed that a very great perfonage has wrote a complimentary letter, in his own-hand, to the young earl of W nche.tea. who is a volunteer in America. The letter is intruded to the care of major Cuyler, who has received a protent from his majefty, and a promite of promotion.

The king has deciared repratedly, that he will perfift in the expection war, were it to be at the bazard of his crown; and will next fummer have a force there fumment to finish the dispute in one campaign more.—His majety is much encouraged by the bisedy junto.

the report of the dispute between spain and Portugal gains ground, and we are informed that two messengers came over in the by boats last Monday, to Dover from Gainis, with expresses from our minister at Madrid to the fecretary of state's office, the one in 8, the other in 10 cays, from that court.

Whether a war between Spain and Portugal is unavoidable, or whatever other cause interests the ministry, it is certain that for the last two days they have held long meetings, the result of which is kept a prosound secret.

A congratulatory address from the mayor and commonalty of the city of York, on the late flaughter of their aim it an intethren, whom they call rebels, has been presented to his majesty, and most graciously received.

Liverpool, O.B. 18. The news of the defeat of the Ameri ans on Long-island was received here with universal joy on Sunday init; the bells rang all day, and on Monday, at 12 o'clock, the company of invalius stationed here, fired a few de joy.

PROVIDENCE, December 14.

Enturday morning last commodore Sir Peter Parker, with about 70 fa l of men of war and transports came into our bay from New-York, and anchored above the harbour of sewport. On bunday they landed a body of troops, under the generals Clinton and Percy, who took possession of the town, the inhabitants having previously determined that the place was not defensible against the enemy's shipping. The few troops we had on the sland retreated to Bristol, leaving behind them some pieces of artillery. By the best accounts yet received, the enemy's troops do not consist of more than 5 00 men; among whom are a number of Hessians, tome horie, and many invalids. They are intrenching, it is shid, at a place called Meeting-house hill, three miles stittent from Bristol ferry.

From the first appearance of the fleet, the militia and

independent companies of this state have been in motion, and are since joined by a large body of troops, with some companies of artislery, from the neighbouring states.

the readine's and zeal manifested on the occasion by the troops of this and our fister states, reflect on them the highest credit, and we hope will prove a happy presage of their success, should the enemy attempt to gain a lodgment in this town, or penetrate the country.

Jan 4. We learn, that the enemy have fent a number of women and children from Newport to Narragan-

Capt. Pennis, in the privateer Retaliation, arrived off Newport on Friday last week, and perceiving more shipping in the harbour than usual, sent his barge to view them, which was taken by the enemy; two of their ships likewise got under way, and chased the privateer, but she lucking escaped, and is since arrived at a sare port.

NORWICH (Connellicut) Dec. 2.

The general affembly of this fitte, at their last session, fixed the following prices, viz. labour in the summer not to exceed 3s. per day; wheat 6s. per bushel; rye 3s. 6d. Indian corn 3s. wool as. per pound; flax rod. pork from five to seven score 3d. 1q. from teven to ten 3d. 2q. from ten and upwards 3d. 3q. grais-fed beef not

to exceed 24s. per hundred, so in propertion according to its quality; raw hides 3d. per ib. sair 10s. per bushel; West-india rum 6s. per gallon, per hogshead; best muscovado tugar 60s. per hundred; New-England rum 3s. 6d. per gallon, per hogshead; melasses 3s. per gallon, per hogshead; tea 4s. 6d. per pound; butter 20d. cheese 6d.

BALTIMORE, February 4.

Extract of a letter from GENERAL WASHINGTON to CONGRESS, dated January 22, 1777.

"My last was on the noth instant; since that, I have the pleasure to inform you, that general Dickinson, with about sour hundred militia, has defeated a foraging party of the enemy of an equal number, and has taken forty waggons, and upwards of an hundred horses, most of them of the English drast breed, and a number of sheep and cattle which they had collected.

"The enemy retreated with fo much precipitation, that general Dickinson had only an opportunity of making nine prisoners; they were observed to carry off a good many dead and wounded in light waggons.

"This action happened near Somerfet court-house, on Milliton er. General Dickinson's behaviour reflects the highest honour upon him; for, though his troops were all raw, he led them through the river, middle deep, and gave the enemy so severe a charge, that, although supported by three field pieces, they gave way, and left their convoy.

gave way, and left their convoy.

"I have not heard from general Heath, fince the firing near Kingsbridge last Saturday, which I cannot account for, unleis the North river should have been rendered impassable by the ice. But the account of his having surprised and taken fort Independence on Friday last, comes so well authenticated, by different ways, that I cannot doubt it. It is said, that he took sour hundred prisoners in that fort; and that he invested fort Washington on Saturday, which occasioned the firing."

Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary

Extraß of a letter from an officer, who arrived at Philadelphia, from the army in Jersey, on Saturday last, dated the same day.

"We have certain accounts of fort Independence, near Kingsbridge, being taken, with 400 prisoners, amongst whom are a number of Pennsylvania gentlemen tories.—Fort Washington was attacked last Saturday, and the firing eeased at 110 clock, it is therefore supposed to be taken. We hourly expect to hear that New-York is again in the possession of our victorious troops. We have taken waggons, horses and men, in several skirmishes this week, at and about Somerset court-house."

I his day capt. Henry Johnson, late of the Yankey privateer, who escaped from a British man of war lying at the Nore, arrived here from France. We hear he brings very pleasing accounts of the friendly disposition of the French court and nation, towards the American cause.

February 4. Just as this paper was going to press, very important intelligence is said to be arrived of 8000 New-England troops having landed on Long-Island, and marched as far westward as the town of Brooklyn, within two miles of the city of New-York, driving the enemy, particularly Tryon and De Lancey's traitors, like chast before the wind.—Also that gen. Heath, with another body of New-England and New-York troops, had retaken Fort Washington, and regained all York-Island from Kingsbridge down as far as Bayard's-Hill, within half a mile of the city, which is now supposed to be possessed by our brave countrymen.—Whenever a confirmation and particulars arrive, we shall, as soon as possible, obtain them for our readers.

By his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Efg.; General and Commander in Chief of all the forces of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS teveral persons, inhabitants of the United States of America, influenced by inimical motives, intimidated by the threats of the enemy, or deluded by a proclamation iffued the 30th of Movember laft. by lord and general Howe, filed the king's commissioners for granting pardons, &c. (now at open war and invading these states) have been so lost to the interest and welfare of their country, as to repair to the enemy, fign a declaration of fidelity, and, in fome inflances, have been compelled to take the oaths of allegiance, and to engage not to take up arms, or encourage others fo to do, against the king of Great-Britain. And whereas is has become necessary to distinguish between the friends of America and those of Great Britain, inhabitants of these states, and that every man who receives a protection from and is a subject of any state (not being conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms) should stand ready to defend the same against every hostile in-vasion, I do therefore, in behalf of the United States, by virtue of the powers committed to me by Congress, hereby strictly command and require every person, having subscribed such declaration, taken such oaths, and accepted protection and certificates from lord or general Howe, or any person acting under their authority, forthwith to repair to head-quarters, or to the quarters of the nearest general officer of the continental army or militia (until turther provision can be made by the civil authority) and there deliver up such protections, certificates, and passports, and take the oath of alle-giance to the United States of America. Nevertheless, hereby granting full liberty to all such as prefer the in-terest and protection of Great-Britain to the freedom and happiness of their country, forthwith to withdraw themselves and families within the enemy's lines. And I do hereby declare, that all and every person, who may neglect or refuse to comply with this order, within thirty days from the date hereof, will be deemed adherents to the king of Great-Britain, and treated as common enemies of the American States.

Green at Head-Quarters, Morris-town, Jan. 25, 1777. GEORGE WASHINGTON. By bis Excellency's command, ROBERT H. HARRISON, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, February 4.

The General Assembly of this state was to have mer here on the 29th ult, but a sufficient number of members not attending, it was adjourned from day to day till Wednelday the 5th of this instant, when the same met; the hon. Daniel of st. I homas Jenier, Esq; was chaten president of the sewate, and the hon. I homas Sprigg Wootton, Esq; speaker of the house of delegate.

The SPEECH of George the Third, king of Great-Britain, to his partiament, Odober 31, 1776.

My lords and gentlemen,

OTHING could have afforded me fo much fatif. faction as to have been able to inform you, at the opening of this fession, that the troubles which have to long distracted my colonies in North America were at an end, and that my unhappy people, recovered from their delutions, had delivered themselves from the opprefions of their leaders and returned to their duty but so daring and desperate is the spirit of their leaden, but so daring and desperate is the spirit of their leader, whose object has always been dominion and power, that they have now openly renounced all allegiance to the crown and political connections with this country they have rejected, with circumstances of indignity and they have rejected, with circumstances of indignity and they have rejected. intuit, the means of conciliation held out to them un der the suchority of our commission, and have presumed to fet up their rebellious confederacies for independent If their treaton be fuffered to take root, much mischief must grow from it to the fafety of my loga colonies, to the commerce of my kingdoms, and indeed to the present system of all Europe. One great advanrebe's being openly avowed and clearly understood; we shall have unanimity at home, founded on the general conviction of the justice and necessity of our measures. I am happy to inform you, that by the bleffings of di-vine rovidence on the good conduct and valour of my officers and forces by fea and land, and the zeal and br very of the auxiliary troops in my fervice, Canada is recovered-and although from unavoidable delays the operations at New York could not begin before the menth of August, the success in that province has been to important as to give the ftrongest hopes of the most decitive good consequences. But notwithstanding the fair prospect we must at all events prepare for another campaign. I continue to receive affurances of amity from the several courts of Europe, and am using my ut-most endeavours to conciliate the unhappy differences between two neighbouring powers, and still hope that all misunderstandings may be removed, and Europe to continue to enjoy the inestimable bleffings of peace. I think, nevertheless, in the present fituation of affairs, it is expedient we should be in a respectable state of defence at home.

Gentlemen of the boufe of commens,

I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you—it is matter of real concern to me, that the important considerations which I have stated to you must necessarily be followed by great expence; I doubt not, however, but that my faithful commons will readily and cheerfully grant me such supply as the maintenance of the honour of my crown, in vindication of the just rights of parliament and the public welfars, shall be found to require.

My lords and gentlemen,

In this arduous contest I can have no other object but to promote the true interest of all my subjects. he people ever enjoyed more happiness, or lived under a milder government, than those now revolted provinces; the improvements in every art of which they boast declar it; their numbers, their wealth, their strength by so and land, which they think sufficient to enable them to make head against the whole power of the mother country, are irretragable proofs of it; my desire is to restor to them the blessings of law and liberty, equally enjoyed by every British subject, which they have totally and desperately exchanged for all the calamities of war and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs.

This Ganette, Number 1639, completes the year with all subscribers to it; and the Printer hopes his customers will enable him to continue the publication thereof, hy speedily paying off their respective accounts. Paper, and all other materials necessary for carrying on the business, are exceedingly dear, and not to be purchased but only for the RRADY MONEY.

Alexandria, Jan. 29, 1777.
To be fold, at public fale, on Thuriday the 13th day of

February, at this place,

THE scheener ANNE MARIA, about 1200 husses
burthen, well found, and fitted with tails, rigg ag, and all other necessaries for such a vessel...-Her hull is sound and good, and the vessel a fast sailer...-At the same time and place there will also be her cargo exposed to saie, consisting of salt, checquered and while linens, ofnabrigs, sai -cloth, she tings, dowlas, holland, chintz and stamped cottons---All tor seady cash.

JENIFER and HOOF.

To be fold at public vendue, for ready money only on Thursday the 27th of February, if fair, no, the next fair day, at eleven o'clock in the forenose, at the plantation of James Wallingsford, now deceased,

THREE or four valuable negroes, cattle, horse, hogs, and houshold furniture, such as feather-beds, and many oth ratticles too tedious to mentios.

W. MACCUBBIN

JAMES WALLINGSFORD Administrators

All perfors indebted to the effate of James Willingsford, deceased, are defired to make speedy proment; and all perfors having any claim against the estate are defired to bring in their accounts regular proved, and figured by the commission, and they followed by the commission, and they followed by the discharged.

. M. ... J. T

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN

MA

To the PRINTE

more-fhe feeks not with an eye, alternate and down to her infa an hoft of armed me that all America is th even in this honest en bowels-men who lo dren, but who prefer With what unwearied the menfures necessar truly attonishing 1 tween the poor and th nothing can be plaine berty is aimof the only man is, to all intents every rich man; and there is civil liberty, nor any entails, every industry, and may be fall of those families, the rife of other far flavery, where one pa mother part is bound those who are bound poor, are all in the far nor poor have any th but both must give w

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iome of our officers, v and dangers of the las affigued to them in th heen a defire of rank brave men who first ac country? The comm rank--- I faw him acce ent company in Virgi pointment of a filer to ull of the miferies th his breatt lo that he c tune are at my country on his heart, as it to lieved by the fudden Here's finnd by you, your general then, y ave icen the feverelt mpossible for a count f peace all at once in latistaction of every on effabiifh the free not done, we are all confessed his error, v hincled the levying a at Rome. he had ferve below their tors popular magistrat be faw the rum of h

hear what he said ---

" Komans, I am the tribe Oruflumina My father lett me an where I was born, as live. As foon-as L.v brother's daughter portion but liberty, a but the greatest bo daughters both mar taken the robe of r wear the palexia (bear arms in the con relias. I terved tw army fent into Mac third year, 1. Quin maniple of the Haj lunteer in Spain, to and that general who ed me worthy of be maniple of the Haf butter in the army mane me first centur mu. I have fince great number of yes and thave been rev generals. I have krived two and

fity wars oldkem of years in the size the my dischase in the size than the law tail. I have tail, I have tailed, I have tailed the size shall judge me and retule the ferr hace me in what rabline is so to act the for courage, as 1 ft.

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MARTLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S. D. A.Y, FEBRUARY 13, 1777.

To the PRINTER of the MARTLAND GAZETTE.

ITH the utmost descrence, I venture to address the public on this most important criss.

To obtain peace and safety is the true object of war—America aims at no

true object of war-America aims at no more-fhe feeks not conquest over other nations-but, with an eye, aiternately looking up toward the just God, and down to her infant children, she is forced to repel an host of armed men, coming from afar, and faying that all America is theirs, to do with as they lift. Yet even in this honeit endeavour, the has enemies in her bowels-men who look not to God, nor to their children, but who prefer prefent gratifications to both. With what unwearied zeal and art, their men thwart the mensures necessary for the defence of America, is muly altonishing 1 hey would raise a distinction be-tween the poor and the rich in the present contest; yet nothing can be plainer than this, to wit, That civil liberty is aimsoft the only thing on earth, in which every poor man is, to all intents and purpoles, equally interested with every rich man; and neither more nor left. For where there is civil liberty, no hereditary diffinctions of rank, nor any entails, every worldry comfort is attainab e by industry, and may be lost by sloth; consequently industry is weath, and flath is powerty in a free state-witnels the fall of those families, who once were the highest; and the rife of other families. And in a state of political favery, where one part have a right to command, and another part is bound to obey in all ca'es whatfoever; those who are bound to obey, whether they be rich or poor, are all in the fame fituation; because neither rich nor poor have any thing that they can call their own, but both must give what they have to the others, whenntes for foreign government in America to prove the contrary.

I am not fo fure that another prevailing notion is owing to internal enemies, but it certainly answers their purpoles-i mean the discontent that is infilled into iome of our officers, who bravely combated the fatigues and dangers of the last campaign, concerning the ank aligned to them in the new army, Good God ! has it been a defire of rank and precedence that actuated those brave men who first advanced in detence of their injured country? The commander of our armies never lought ank -- I faw him accept the command of an independent company in Virginia -- I faw him attend to the ap. pointment of a filer for that company --- I fam his heart, all of the miferies that threatened this continent, Iwell his breatt to that he could hardly fay, My life and fortime are at my country's fervice! He taid his right hand on his heart, as it to prevent its buriting, and was relieved by the judden exclamation of a brave youth, Here's fand by you, Sir. stand by your country and your general then, you brave officers and men, who ave leen the feverelt campaign you will ever fee -- it is impossible for a country, hurried from the occupations of peace all at once into arms, to fix ranks to the entire atistaction of every one ...- Merit will fix your ranks, if ou effabiish the freedom of your country .--- If this be not done, we are all alike .-- thear how an old captain confessed his error, when the punctilio of rank first obhighled the levying an army, on a most urgent occasion at Rome. he had agreed with other captains not to kere below their tormer rank, and had implored the aid of popular magistrates to carry that point. But when he faw the rum of his country to be the confequence--hear what he laid---

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" Komans, I am called Spurius Liguftinus. I am of the tribe Oruflumina of the country of the Sabines, My father lett me an acre of land, and a small cottage, was born, and brought up; and where I hre. As foon-as I was of age to marry, he gave me his brother's daughter for my wife. she brought me no portion but liberty, chattity, and a fecundity that would but the greatest houses. We have fix sons, and two saughters both married. Of my fix sons, tour have taken the robe of manhood, and the two others still wear the pratexta (the dress for youths). I began to beararms in the consulfhip of P. ulpicius and C. Au-relius. I served two years, as a private soldier, in the army fent into Macedonia, against king Philip. The third year, 1. Quintins Flaminius, to reward me for ty courage, made me captain of the century in the last maniple of the Hajisti. I afterwards ferved as a vo-lunteer in Spain, under the conful M. Portius Cato: and that general who is so good a judge of merit, deemed me worthy of being placed at the head of the first maniple of the Hasait. I again became a private volunter in the army fent against Antiochus and the Rewans; and it was in this war, that Manius Acibus mane me first centurion of the first maniple of the Prinopen I have fince made feveral campaigns, and in no great number of years I have been four times principilus, and I have been rewarded four and thirty times by the generals. I have received fix civic crowns. I have kived two and twenty campaigns, and am above fity years old. Though I had not ferved out my term of years in the field, though my age did not five me my discharge, being capable of substituting four of my ions in my stead, I should well deserve to be tampted from the necofity of ferving. But in all that I have said, I have no view but to flew the justice of my came. for the reft, as long as those who make the best shall judge me in a condition to bear arms, I shall not retule the fervice. The legionary tribunes shall pace me in what rank they thick sit; that is their part; sine is so to act that no one may be ranked above me for courage, as I still retain that, and do not fear to call for withesses of it on this occasion, as well the generals under whom I have served, as my fellow soldiers.

As to you, centurions, who are in the fame cause with my if, though you, as well as I, have implored the aid of the tribunes of the people, as however during your youth you never opposed the anthority of the magistrates and senate, I should think that it were consistent, at your years, to shew yourselves obedient to the senate and consuls, and to think any post honourable that will enable you to render the commonwealth service."

enable you to render the commonwealth fervice."

Fly to arms then, brave youth of America, in any station! compose a great army, well able to face our enemies. Then they may see their error—Independence may be established—a commercial treaty made—and peace be restored to our land without ariking a blow.

BOSTON, Janutry 1.

The beginning of this week the privateer floop, commanded by William Dennis, fent into a lafe port at the fouthward, the Counters of Eg ington, a brigantine from Grenock in Scotland, bound to Antigua; the following is a schedule of her carge, viz. fifty feven bales, one hundred and ten boxes, thirty four casks, two chefts, and five trunks of haberdashery; three hundred and fix-ty-eight yards of printed lines; twelve hundred and twenty-three pounds of wrought leather shoes; four thousand five hundred and thirteen pounds of green glass bottles; thirty-nine barrels and two firkins strong ale; fix thousand seven hundred and ninesy leven pounds of tallow candles; two thousand four hun fed and swenty pounds of refined sugar; fixty seven thousand and twenty-eight yards of British bounty linen; seven thousand four hundred and ten yards trish ditto; four thousand four hundred and ten yards trish ditto; four thousand four hundred and eighty-eight yards of British striped and checked ditto; two hundred and seven firkins of butter; one hundred and twenty six gallons of Fortugal wine, and two hundred and ten bundles of iron hoops.

We hear two prizes are fent into a fafe port to the eastward, one of which is wholly loaded with butter.

PROVIDENCE, December 31.

By some deserters from the ministerial sleet at Newport, we learn, that the troops lately arrived there consult of about six thousand men, one half of them Hessians; and that it was reported on board the sleet, that they were soon to proceed to Boston through this town.

The troops from the neighbouring flates continue to arrive here daily, and last night came to town a company of volunteers from salem.

Tuesday last arrived here major general Lincoln, who is appointed to the chief command of the American

Dec. 22. I used ay last eleven transports, with a tender, failed up the Western sound from Newport.

Newport, that the enemy confider the inhabitants on the island as prisoners of war, and have absolutely refused to grant the benefit of their boasted pardons to a number who made application for the same.

We also hear that the Experiment of 30 guns, commanded by the infamous Wallace, sailed for England a few days since; and that the Asia, of 64 guns, was soon to solow, with gen. Clinton on board, his baggage being already embarked.

It is faid that the enemy's troops at Newport have received orders to hold themfelves in readiness for embarkation at a moment's notice, but whether on board transports or their flat bottomed boats is not mentioned i a number of carpenters have been builty employed in repairing the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11. In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1777.

Refolved: That col. Melcher, barrack-maffer general, be directed to quarter the militia upon the non-affociators in this city and iberties, and on all affociators who have not lerved in this winter's campaign. I he council particularly recommend to him is quartering them, to proportion the numbers to the fize of the houses and convenience of the families.

N. B. The commanding officers of the several battalions of affociators in this city and liberties, are requested to furnish the barrack-master-general with a return of the names of those that served this winter for this government.

January 23, 1777.

Ordered, That the thanks of gen. Washington to the militia of Pennsylvania, transmitted to this board, be published in the public papers of this city.

"General Washington being informed that the time sixed by the hon, council of safety of Pennsylvania for the service of part of the militia of that state is expired, and that some are desirous to return to Pennsylvania, agreeable to their engagements, the general takes the earliest opportunity of returning his most hearty thanks to those brave men who, in the nost inclement sexion of the year, nobly stepped forth in defence of their country.—The general acknowledges with pleasure the signal services done by the militia of Pennsylvania, and has the best reasons to expect the same spirit, zeal and activity, which lately brought them into the field, will induce them to come forth on every suture occasion, when the security and happiness of America, and their own state in particular, demand it.

own state in particular, demand it.

"The general acknowledges, with additional satisfaction, the good services of those battalions who have determined to remain with him after the expiration of their times of service. He wishes not to detain them a minute longer than he thrake absolutely accellary to the security of their country, and will discharge them as soon as he finds his army in a condition in admit of

Whereas feveral of the militia, after receiving advance pay, and drawing rations, have balely deferted their officers and returned home, without retwiering their country the least fervice, but on the country the least fervice, but on the country the

ficers and returned home, without remiering their country the least service, but on the contrary their ill example will probably produce the most satal consequences in the army, unless such delinquents are speedily punished, therefore,

Reflect, That the fix weeks for which the militia of the flare are now called forth to ferve in defence of their country, are to commence at, and shall be accountable from the time they arrive at head-quarters. And that such of the militia as leave their officers before their time of service is expired, unless they are regularly discharged, shall be advertised as deservers and be carried back to the army, there to remain until properly discharged by the commanding officer, and this board will desiray all reasonable expenses that may attend tecuring such deserves.

JACOB'S. HOWELL, Secretary.

By accounts from Rhode Island we learn, that soon after the arrival of fix ships of the line, four frigates, and seventy transports, with twelve British and is Hessan regiments, amounting to between fix and seven thousand men, they took possession of the desenseless town of Newport and the island.—That the expedition was carried on by Parker and Clinton; that Clinton is since gone home, and the command devolves to lord Piercy. That major Prescot (late a prisoner in this ftate) is appointed governor of that imail island, and one Camble lieutenant-governor: That they look on the few tories, who remained in the town, not as fri nos, but as prisoners of war; that they rule them with a rod of iron; that they have feized all the tugar, &c. which they deem goods taken at fea by our privateers, and if a man fays a wry word he is hove into gaol; (a bleffed specimen of English government!) that they were in great directs for want of fuel, and had fent a number of transports to the east end of Long-island for wood - That in the night of the 7th inft the enemy embarked two regiments on board the transports, and it was faid more were to follow, supposed to New-York. We are told they propose drawing all their troops from thence, except a small garrison, which we hope, ere long, to inform our readers is in our hands.

Feb. 4. In the action at Princeton on the 3d uit the brave col. John Haselet was mortally wounded, and his remains were brought to this city and buried with the honours of war, in the burial place of the first pr fbyterian church .- Since his arrival in this country he many tained a fair and unblemished character, and suithed the duties of private and domestic life to the appropation of all who had the pleafure of his acquaintance. Having merited the confidence of the Delaware state, in watch he resided, by the integrity and uprightness of his general deportment, and by his martial fpirit and zeal for the happiness of his country in the late Indian war, he was often chose to represent them in assembly; nor did he forfeit their esteem by the management of to high a trust, for which he was eminently qualified by a clear underflanding, a liberal education, and an underinting attachment to the interests of the public : and still animated with the same inextinguistiable love of his country and unconquerable zeal for the invaded rights of America, he early diftinguished himself in her virtuous opposition to British tyranny, and undifinayed at the danger of war, he nobly facrificed his invaluable life at the fhrine of American liberty.

On Friday se'nnight was interred the body of Anthony Morris, in. Esq an officer in the first battalion of Philadelphia militia. No other eulogium we conceive is necessary to be made on his character, than that he nobly stepped forth at the late alarming situation of his country, behaved as a soldier, beloved by those under his command, and sell on the 3d ult. in the battle at Princeton, contending for every thing dear and sacred, much lamented by all who knew him, and particularly by the corps in which he served.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 31.

Extrast of a letter from Sir John Peyton, of Gloucester county, to the bon. John Page, Ejq; president of the council, dated Jan. 28, 1777.

by the enemy last Wednesday. He informs me there are three ships in the bay, a 60, 50, and a 36 gun frigate, under the command of commodore Hotham. He brought with him the enclosed, and if it is proper that an exchange should be made, shall be much obliged to you for your interest in bringing it about as soon as possible. Mr. Hughes gives great praise to the commodore for his generous and humane behaviour, who, after being informed, the circumstances of Hughes's samily, &c. gave him his boat, with almost every thing in her, detaining a negrowhich he said he understood was a tolerable pilot, but assured him, at the same time, he should be returned as soon as he got a better; that he did not mean to distress any individuals who industriously were going from river to river to support their samilies.—Hughes undenstood they were to cruise here, and expect seven or eight sail more every day."

fail more every day."
To Sir Joun Payton, North River.

On board the flip Prefton, Jan. 22, 1977.

This will inform you that I had the minfortune to be taken by the above-mentioned ship on Monday the acth instant; and as I understand there are a great many priloners in Baltimore, beg your interest for an exchange, which I believe the commodors will agree to.

210

I am. Sir.

Your most obedient fervant, WILLIAM SEON.

To the above letter the commodere fubjoined the following lines.

Having on board the squadron under my command a number of prisoners, I shall be ready to exchange them, if any person be duly authorised to treat with me for W. HOTHAM. fuch exchange.

By command of the commodore, TITUS LIVIE, fec. PRESTON, in Chefapeak-Bay, Jan. 15, 1777.

BALTIMORE. In CONGRESS, January 16, 1777.

RESOLVED, That a committee of feven be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the British and Heffian general officers, towards the officers, foldiers and mariners in the fervice of the United States, and any other persons inhabitants of these states, in their possession as prisoners of war, or otherwise; and also into the conduct of the faid generals and officers, and the troops under their command, towards the subjects of their flates and their property, more especially of the flates of New-York and New-Jeriey.

The members choien, Mr. Chase, Mr. Witherspoon Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. nois, Mr. Heyward, and Mr. Smith.

Extract from the minutes,

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, fec.

Every printer is defired to publish the above, and continue the same in their news-papers for some time.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. New Town, Bucks county, January 14, 1777-

SIR, YOU are requested to publish in your Gazette, three weeks successively, that the following officers and vorunteers, viz. Majors Meigs, Bigelow; captains Lamb, Topham, Thayer, Morgan, Ward, Goodrich, Hanchutt; lieutenants M. Dougal, Compton, Clarke, Webb, Christopher, Febiger, Heth, Savage, Brown, Nichols, Bruin, Steel; enfign Tisdal; volunteers Osborn, Duncan, Lockwood, M'Guire, Forterfield, and Henry, who were fent from Canada by general Carleton, are re-leased from their paroles, others of the same rank, belonging to the British army, having been exchanged for

I am, Sir, Your humble fervant, ROB. H. HARRISON, Secretary to his excellency gen. Washington.

To be SOLD, to the highest bilder, Valuable LOT of land, lying in Port-Tobacco A town, with valuable improvements, confifting of a dwelling-house about torty feet by twenty, five rooms on the lower floor, and fix rooms on the upper floor; two fi e places below, and two above; a good cellar twenty teet ly fixteen, and a kitchen twenty feet by fixteen, with a brick chimney, and meat-house twelve feet fquare, and a very valuable ftable; two other houses on the faid lot, very suitable for a tailor or other tradelman, and a good garden well paled in ; a well accustomed public houf , a very convenient and fuitable place for a flore, the said lot being convenient to trade, wood and water, and lies fronting the courthouse; in the yard of said lot stands a large elm tree, very valuable for shade in the summer. The said lot and improvements to be fold for ready cash. Any person inclinable to purchase the faid lot and improvements may know the terms, by applying to the fun-feriber, who will attend, on the full day of March next, at the house of Rachel Furry, in the laid town of Port-Tobacco, for that purpuse. JOSEPH SIMMS.

Jan. 25, 1777. NOTICE is hereby given, to whom it may conor thirtieth of August, in the year 1775, passed a bond to a certain Josiah Bailey for the payment of the sum of fixty-five pounds, as the balance of the consideration or purchase money of two tracts of land, the one called Whi.e-Chapel, the other Glaffefter ; but before the conveyance made by the faid Bailey to the subscriber, he privity o fub.cr ber, conveyed part of faid tracts, or one of them, to a third perfon : The fubfcriber therefore requen. no perion may purchase or take an affignment on faid bond, as he is determined not to pay faid bond or any part thereof.

ANDREW ADAMS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

February 12, 1777 STOLEN, on Friday the 7th inft. from off a nail, from the house of Mr. JAMES COOPER, in the a plain SILVER WATCH, enameled dial plate, maker's name Jo. Herring, London, No. 740; had to ir a large steel chain, a yellow metal seal with a red paste, ead impression, and two brass keys, one link of the leal part of the chain broke. The above watch was stolen by a young man that faid he belonged to a vessel at Baltimore, and wes recruiting for failurs was to rowed from capt, James Tootell, tavern-keeper, on the Baltimore road, whose man followed him to South liver ferry, where he had left the horse. He was genteelly dressed in a short brown coat with yellow metal buttons, dark waiftcoat, blue pluth or velvet breeches, white stockings, and new shoes with yellow buckles. Whoever fecures the thief, and gives information fo that he may be brought to justice, shall reof the watch, paid by me,

JAMES COOPER.

Pebruary 12, 1777. WANTED to purchase or hire, two negro or fervant men, that are good COOPERS by trade. Apply to the subscriber, at Mr. William Reynolds's, in Annapo.is.

ISAAC PERKINS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESERTED from the Second Regiment of foot (Maryland State) commanded by colonel Tho-

mas Price, the following men:

MICHAEL MARTIN, an Irishman, about 22 or
23 years of age, five feet an inches high, with light brown hair; had on an old brown coat, a white jacket and leather breeches, and a Caroline hat with a gold button. He inliked by the name of John Tutlow, though it has fince been proved his name is Martin; he went out last fummer in captain M'Cubbin's com-

pany of flying camp.

RICHARD THOMPSON, about as years of age, feet 5 inches high, pitted with the fmall-pox, femeimes wears a wig, fothetimes his own hair s had on a whitish coloured short coat, an old hat, ofnabrig shirt, a new striped coston handkerchief, has received a wound in his left leg; he went out in captain Young's

company of flying camp.
Whoever takes up faid deferters, and brings them to the rendezvous at Annapolis, hall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

EDWARD EDGERLY.

HERE is at the plantation of John Wattfon, in St. Mary's county, taken up as a fray, a dark bay mare about 13 hands high, with a bright bay colt about 12 hands high, neither of them decked or branded. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

To be fold at public vendue, for ready money only, on Thursday the s7th of February, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the plantation of James Wallingsford, now deceafed.

THREE or four valuable negroes, cattle, horfes, hogs, and houshold furniture, such as feather-beds, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

W. MACCUBBIN JAMES WALLINGSFORD Administrators. All persons indebted to the estate of James Wal-

lingsford, deceased, are defired to make speedy payment; and all persons having any claim against the eftate are defired to bring in their accounts regularly proved, and figned by the commissary, and they shall be discharged. W1

W. M .--- J. W.

Annapolis, January 30, 1777. THE subscriber being appointed commissioner by the Convention to fuperintend the bufiness of a loan-office in the state of Maryland for the purpose of borrowing continental currency for the use of the united states, agreeable to resolves of the honourable Congress, gives notice; that an office for that bufiness is opened in West street, Annapolis, in the house that the treasurer's office is now kept, where constant attendance is given by

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, Valuable tract of LAND, lying in Frederick county, on the mouth of Linganore, about two miles and a half from Frederick-Town, containing 382 acres; on which are a new log dwelling house, 28 feet by 20, well under-pinned with stone, with a stone chimney: also a negro quarter, meat-house, poultry house, and spring-house, a large barn shingled, with a plank threshing-floor through the middle, about 60 acres of cleared land, so of which are well laid flown in wheat; about 9 acres of meadow cleared, 5 of which is in Timothy, the other fit for fowing, and much more may be made. On the faid land is a convenient feat for a faw-mill, which may be built with a little expence, as a great part of the timber is already got, and part of the dam made. This land is well watered by a fine ftream running through the middle, and is remarkably well timbered. The fale to begin on the first Monday in April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day .- Any person inclinable to pur-chase the said plantation may know the title and terms, by applying to Mr. William Duvall, near the premifes, iber, on Western b Mariborough. tf

CORNELIUS DUVALL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD. December 24, 1776.

WENT away from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Snowdens Iron-works, on the 9th day of last October, a short well-set negro sellow, named JACOB, about twenty-eight years of age, sive feet sour or sive inches high, and has had (not for his honesty) the under part of both his ears taken off. He has also a scar on the upper part of one of his thighs, occasioned by a burn. The apparel he had on when he went away was an oloabrig parel he had on when he went away was an ofnabrig fairt, ash-coloured country cloth coat and breeches old yarn stockings, old hat, and old shoes; but as he is notoriously addicted to every kind of villainy, he has no doubt, ere now, furnished himself with other and better ctoathing; and being of a yellowish complexion he will very possibly endeavour to impose himself upon the credulous for a freeman. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive sive pounds, current money, and if brought home, the above reward. again, shall receive new products.

THOMAS WELSH.

SCHOOL-MASTER, who can teach the English A language, Writing, and Arithmetic well, and can be well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to J. Nicholfon, jun. or Turbutt Wright, near Chefter-Mill, in Queen-Anne's. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, Lower diffred, Preserick county

Maryland Nov. 26, 1776. R AN away last night from the subscriber, using it the fork of Hawling's river, man the chapel, it Irish servant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, ab. it Irish servant man, named I HOMAS PEARLE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a weil in fellow, cf a fair complexion, wears his own trown half, has very little if any beard; had on, when he will away, two country cloth jackers, both kersey work, and fulled, the upper one black and white, much wore, the under one white, breeches of the same kind wore, the under one white, much worn and many of cloth as the under jacket, much worn and parched coarfe country linen thirt, thread flocking, new fi double foaled, with iron plates on the foals, and mit in the heels, tied with ftrings, a Dutch cap tarred on the crown of it; he has loft one of his upper fore teeth; and has a scar on his chin opposite the lost tooth, cert sioned by a kick of a horse. Whoever takes up fail fervant, and scores him in any gool, and giver note to his matter, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought to his matter, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward, including wint the law il. lows, paid by RICHARD GREEN.

November 13: 1776, HE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLIcabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dis-folved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, at soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occu-pied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHIS-HOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-ftreet, where each party intends carrying on their bufiness of cabinet and chair making a formerly.

Head of Severn, Dec. 20, 1776.
LL persons who have any claims against the estate A of Mr. John Stevens, fen. of the north fide of Severn, late deceased, are defired to bring them in to the subscriber, duly authenticated and proved, that they may be adjusted and discharged by him : And all those who are indebted in any wife to faid eftate; are requested to come without delay, and discharge, or otherwise settle, the same with their humble fervant,

VACHEL STEVENS. Queen-Anne, December 15, 1776. HAVE found it extremely difficult, and much to the prejudice of myfelf and family, by continuing fo long to carry on the business of my shop on credit; and I feel infinite regret, that I am now under the difagreeable necessity of informing the public, that I can no longer work (without respect to persons) but far the ready Doucs .-- Those wno will please to favour me with employ, must depofit the cash when the work is delivered. SOLOMON SPARROW

HOSE who are defirous of fending their children to the Latin febool on South river, and want a place to board them, may hear of feveral creditable families who will take boarders on the most reasonable terms, by enquiring of the Printer hereof, or Thomas Henry Hall, Esq; who lives within a quarter of a mile of the school.

HERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, living near the Governor's bridge, taken up as a ftray, a forrel horse, about 6 years old, 11 hands high, bas many white hairs down his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying sharges.

Plumb-Point, Calvert county, Jan. 21, 1777. CTOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th infant, a SCHOONER BOAT, quite new, twenty-two feet fraight rabbit, about eight feet four inches beam; her pump is split and tarred, and har two iron rings on it below the deck; her hatches on made so as to receive horses, by opening quite to the larboard fide; all her faits are standing .-- Whoever fecures the faid boat, and gives notice to the fub!criber, shall receive five pounds reward; if brought home, tea pounds; and for the thief, on conviction, fifteen pounds currency.

HILARY WILLSON, Port-Tobacco, January 22, 1777. RAN away, the evening of the 3d inftant, from Mr. Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjemey, a young NEGRO man, named Bob, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well fet, and has thick lips : had on a lapell'd short coat of mixed cloth er frize, with a jacket of the same, and a pair of green breeches, all good; his other cloathing not remembered. He tormerly lived with Mr. Ferguson, in George-town, on Patomack, lately with Mr. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and may be about one or other of those places. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the abovementioned plantation, or to me at this place, shall re-ceive four dollars reward, if taken in Charles county, teven dollars, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars if taken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to the diftance, if taken any where elfe. ROB. MUNDELL

Harford county, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1777-To be SOLD, for ready continental currency, or his ryland convention money

A LL my post filons, of every kind, in Harford-town, formerly called Bush-town. Any person, inclunable to purchase, may app y to the substrate, on the premises, who will shew a list of the same, proposed in be fold by ABRAHAM ANDREW.

January 27, 1977.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, in Prister
George's county, near Mr. Harrison's chapetaken up as a stray, a small roan mare cost; her fact and legs partly white; the is neither docked and branded; paces naturally. The owner is defired to fetch her away, on proving property and paying

BENJ. DUVALL, the thirds

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN,

AN of the CONVENTION of NEW-YORK

T this im

and hapt of the p America lemn apt events (to whom ever or the part he now at prelentatives of a free his most ferious fubj when their enemies : delude, intimidate, ar tions, artful mifrepref f protection.

You, and ail men, to establish civil gove your rights against op freedom which God h ious hand of tyranny ore not only necessary the duty of every man whatever name or ti the powers of governm freedom of the people ed to rule.

Under the auspices lence, your forefather lemels of America; ruitful, and by their hould still have enjo plenty, if we had not tontaminated by the prevailed among us. It is a well known were ever oppressed; as never wanting to Even the Jews, those fa frowns whenever they

Syria and of Rome, those tyrants themselv vengeance of Almight on their own heads, r You were born equa as good right to be ex nation of Britain as Egypt, Babylon, Syris ickednels, were per ni ad we, tor our wich rue and implacable a Our cafe, however, beirs: I heir enemi

volent Creator. By ty

and bound to them ! guicity. Our enemic Christians; they are us by the strongest to raile, who owe much and whose grandeur It is unnecessary fpace of between on

nan fat under his o here was none to ma Britain never claimed hing belonging to u ure, until the reign and that, to enforce invaded our country extravagant and inic fonable, as well as c gain our fubmission, ermined to ute ther of this country, and our Creator.

You may remem many grievances to freat-Britain had itions were prefen ies, but by the re neral congress; and what contempt they of all peritions, pray by the found of the This, however, is carts of kings hav lility it will add t which their oppress have worked their d Being bound by

e in eritance wh terred our caule, mallers, being dete By our vigorou Divine Providence rom our country tered ourfelves that he unanimity and luced our foes to wicked defigns, and cace we had not i thank fgiving, an

in which was only in of the Innoce The enemy, with trade us not lefs !

MARTLAND GAZETTE.211

FEBRUARY 20, 1777.

ADDRESS

of the CONVENTION of the representatives of the flate of NEW-YORK to their CONSTITUENTS.

FISH-KILL, December 23, 1776. T this important period, when the freedom and happiness, or the flavery and misery, of the present and future generation of Americans is to be determined on a solemn appeal to the Supreme Ruler of all events (to whom every individual must one day answer for the part he now acts) it becomes the duty of the representatives of a free people to call their attention to this most serious subject: and the more so, at a time when their enemies are industriously endeavouring to delude, intimidate, and feduce them, by faife fuggefions, artful misrepresentations, and insidious promises of protection.

You, and all men, were created free, and authorized to establish civil government, for the preservation of your rights against oppression, and the security of that freedom which God hath given you, against the rapa-dous hand of tyranny and lawless power. It is there-fore not only necessary to the well-being of society, but the duty of every man, to oppose and repel all those, by the powers of government to deliny the happiness and freedom of the people over whom they may be appoint-

ed to rule. Under the auspices and direction of Divine Province, your forefathers removed to the wilds and wilderness of America; by their industry they made it a fruitful, and by their virtue a happy country; and we hould still have enjoyed the blessings of peace and plenty, if we had not forgotten the fource from which contaminated by the many shameful vices which have

prevailed among us.
It is a well known truth, that no virtuous people were ever oppressed; and it is also true, that a scourge was never wanting to those of an opposite character. Even the Jews, those favourites of Heaven, met with the frowns whenever they forgot the smiles of their benevolent Creator. By tyrants of Egypt, of Babylon, of Syria and of Rome, they were severely chastised; and sofe tyrants themselves, when they had executed the vengeance of Almighty God, their own crimes burfting on their own heads, received the rewards justiy due to their violation of the facred rights of mankind.

You were born equally free with the Jews, and have as good right to be exempted from the arbitrary domination of Britain as they had from the invalions of Egypt, Babylon, Syria, or Rome. But they, for their wickedness, were permitted to be scourged by the latter; and we, for our wich edness, are scourged by tyrants as

true and implacable as thore.

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Our case, however, is peculiarly distinguished from theirs: I heir enemies were strangers, unenlightened, and bound to them by no ties of gratitude or confanquicity. Our enemies, on the contrary, call themfelves Christians; they are of a nation and people bound to us by the strongest tes; a people by whose fide we have fought and bled, who e power we have contributed to raile, who owe much of their wealth to our industry, and whose grandeur has been augmented by our exer-

It is unnecessary to remind you that, during the frace of between one and two hundred years, every man fat under his own vine and his own fig-tree, and there was none to make him afraid; that the people of Britain never claimed a right to dispose of us, and every thing belonging to us, according to their will and pleafure, until the reign of the pretent king of that island; and that, to enforce this abominable claim, they have invaded our country by fea and by land From this extravagant and iniquitous claim, and from the unreafonable, as well as cruel manner, in which they would gain our submission, it seems as the' Providence were determined to use them as instruments to punish the guilt of this country, and bring us back to a tente of duty to

You may remember that, to obtain redrefs of the many grievances to which the king and parliament of Great-Britain had subjected you, the most dutitul pefitions were preferred, not only by the feveral affembies, but by the representatives of all America in geneal congress; and you cannot have forgotten with what contempt they were rejected. Nay, the humbleft of all petitions, praying only to be heard, was answered the found of the trumper, and clashing or arms. This, however, is not the only occasion on which the hearts of kings have been hardened; and in all probawhich their oppression, injustice, and hardne s of heart, have worked their destruction.

Being bound by the throngest obligations to defend beingeritance which Gop hath given us, to him rehallers, being determined rather to die free than live

aves and entail bondage on our children. By our vigorous efforts, and by the goodness of Divine Providence, those cruel invader, were driven om our country in the last campaign. We then flatered ourselves that the figural fuccess of our arms, and he unanimity and spirit of our people, would have insuced our foes to defilt from the profecution of their sicked defigns, and disposed their hearts to peace. But race we had not yet deserved. Exultation took place in thanksgiving, and we ascribed that to our own prowis which was only to be attributed to the Great Guarup of the innocent.

The enemy, with greater frength, again invade us; heade us not less by their arts than their arms. They

tell you, that if you submit you shall have protection; that their king breathes nothing but peace; that he will revise [not repeal] all his cruel acts and instructions, and will receive you into favour. But what are the terms on which you are promited peace? Have you heard of any, except absolute unconditional obedience and servile submission? If his p ofesions are honest, if he means not to cajole and deceive you, why are you not explicit y informed of the terms, and whether the parliament mean to tax you hereafter at their will and pleasure? Upon this, and the like points, these military commissioners of peace are silent, and indeed are not authorized to say a word; unless a power to grant pardons implies a power to adjust claims and secure privileges, or unless the bare possession of life is the only privilege which Americans are to enjoy. For a power to grant pardons is the only one which their parliament or prin e have thought proper to give them : And yet they speak of peace, but hold daggers in their hands. They invite you to accept of bleffings, and stain your habitations, with blood. Their voice resembles the voice of Jacob, but their hands are like the hands f

If their for reign intends to repeal any of the acts ae complain of, why are they not specially named? If he defigns you shall be free, why does he not promife that the claim of hi parliament to bind you in all cases whatfoever shall be given up and relinquished? If a reafonable peace was intended, why did he not empower his commissioners to treat with the congress, or with deputies from all the affemblies? Or why was not some other mode devised, in which America might be heard? Is it not highly ridiculous for them to pretend that they are authorized to treat of a peace between Britain and America with every man they meet? Was such a treaty ever heard of before? Is fuch an inft nce to be met with in the history of mankind? No! The truth is, peace is not meant, and their specious pretences and proclamations are calculated only to difunite and de-

[To be continued.]

NEW-LONDON, January 24.

We are informed, that capt. Phips, who lately escaped from the fleet at Newport, heard a letter read by an Hessian officer --- another Hessian, who stood 'y, heard it, and could speak English, told Phips, that the contents were to recal the Hessian troops, for the dominions of the prince of Heffe were invaded by the French king.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Within these few days a considerable number of prifoners, belonging to the British army (which is said to be in a critical situation) have arrived here.

Yesterday the assembly elected Dr. Franklin, Robert Morris, William Moore, and Jonathan B. Smith, Efquires, and general Roberdeau, delegates in the continental congress.

On Thuriday last col. Parker, with 300 men; attacked a large foraging party near Quible. I'own, who had fix pieces of cannon. He was obliged, by fuperiority of numbers, to retire with the loss of seven men; by a deterter and a prisoner we learn, that the enemy loit 25 men, and had a number wounded.

The report of the town of Newport (in Rhode-Island) being destroyed, took its rife from some stacks of hay, on frudence-Island, near that place, being burnt, supposed by accident.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Morris-Town, Jan. 22, 1777. The general is forry to find that the late general order, allowing the plunder taken from the enemy to be divided for the benefit of the captors, has been miitaken by fome, and abused by others .- The indulgence was granted to the fcouting parties ONLY, as a reward for the extraordinary fatigue, hardship, and danger they were exposed to upon those parties. The general never meant, nor had an idea, that any of our's or the enemy's stores, found at any evacuated post, were to be considered the property of those that first marched in. Neither did he mean that any public stores discovered by any scouling parties should be appropriated to their uie, unless they tound the enemy in the actual postestion, and ditpeffeffed them. Plunder taken under tuch circumitances, either by the militia or continental troops, to be reported by the commanding officer of the party to some of the continental or provincial generas, who are directed to have all the provisions and military ftores to taken appraised by the commissary and quartermalter general, or their deputies, and the party paid the value thereof. Such articles as are taken, not necessify for the ule of the army, to be fold at public vendue, under the direction of the quarter-matter general, or fome of his deputies, for the benefit of the captors.

The general prohibits, in both the militia and continental troops. in the most positive terms, the infamous practices of plundering the inhabitants, under the specious pretence of their being tories. Let the perions of such as are known to be enemies to their country be feized and confined, and their property disposed of as the law of the stare directs.—It is our business to give protection and support to the poor distressed inhabiprotection and support to the poor dividled inhabitants, not to multiply and increase their calamities. After the publication of this order any officer, either militia or continental, found attempting to conceal the public from, plundering the inhabitants under the pretence of their being tories, or telling at vendue plunder taken from the enemy, in any other manner than thete orders direct, may ex ect to be punished in the leverelt manner, and be obliged to account for every thing to taken or fold. The adjutant-general to turnish the

commanding officer of each division with a copy of these orders, who is to circulate copies among his troops immediately.

A true copy of general orders,

J. REED, Adjutant general.

Feb. 12. A London print of the 2d of December, it is faid, was found in a prize lately taken, and carried into a port in the Maffachuletts flate, wherein was interest an account, that an Fingl fh cutter had taken and carried to England a veffel from France bound to corne rica, with dispatches, by which they learnt, that the court of France was determined to allift the Americans with a powerful fleet in the spring; that on the British court's receiving this account, they immediately gave orders for fitting several large ships, and that 1500 sea-men were pressed in one night to man them.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 1.

" Recruiting parties are fent into different parts of Germany, on the part of Great-Britain; recruits are alto daily raising in the different parts of this kingdom; add to this, that all Scotland is rantacked for men. One thou and Roman catholics are already raised in Ireland, to whom the oath of supremacy is not administered, and the different fhips of war now building, not only in the public but private yards, flew plainly that England has no thoughts of a peace with America. An embargo just laid on the exportation of provisions; the fall of stocks from 7 to 5 per cent. 10 or 12 thips of the line lately put in commission; the hottest press that has been known for many years all over the kingdom, and five pounds bounty offered to feamen, influence every perion to think that a I uropean war is inevitable."

A large transport with Hessian recruits and part of

the Scotch fusileers, driven off the coast of America and difmailed, is arrived at Montierrat.

On Friday last was brought to town, a number of Hessian and British prisoners, which, together with those mentioned in our tall, make near one hundred brought in within a week.

Feb. 15. An officer, just arrived from head-quarters, informs, that in the skirmish last saturday, our troops drove a large body of the British forces back to Brunfwick, after killing about three hundred of them, and taking a confiderable number of cattle. And that scarce a day passes but some of the enemy are brought in prifoners by our fcouting parties.

BALTIMORE, February 11.

By the last accounts from New-Jersey we learn, that general LEE was still at Bruntwick, under a strong guard, but that he was treated with great respect by most of the officers of the British army-that general Howe had refused to see him, and that he had treated him with leveral indignities-that he had, notwithstanding, a high sense of the general's military applities, and wished for a pretext to excuse him from exchanging him-that general LEE retained his inflexible attachment to the liberties of America, and that he openly avowed it upon all occasions. It is impossible for an American to reflect upon the im; ort. nt fervices this-illuttrious general has rendered to the United States, by roufing and directing their military fourit in the begin. ning of the controverly-by forming their armies-by exciting a spirit of emulation and laudable ambition among their officers-by his attention to the health, cloathing, &c. of their fordiers-and, laftly, by his zeal in inculcating the principles of liberty and good go-vernment upon all orders and ciaffes of men-without resolving to reseem him, or to retaliate, with tenfold vengeance, the leaft indignity or injury that is offered to his perion or character.

Extrast of a letter from Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1777.

"A letter of marque brig, belonging to t is port, is just arrived here with a valuable pr.ze. She is a brig, laden with a large quantity of excellent rum, configned to general Howe.'

hough our military affairs in the flate of New-York, are in a prosperous way, yet the intelligence mentioned by way of report, in our last, of the rapid progress of our arms on Long-island and York-Island fee us not to be well founded.

Feb. 18. Capt. Fifk, of the Tyrannicide armed vessel. in the tervice of the Maffichuletts thate, has taken and tent into an eaftern port a thip of 16 guns, bound from London to Antigua, loaded with English goods, valued at 25,000 l. fterling.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 20.

The General Affembly of this ftate have elected his ward Lloyd, and John Contee, Efquires, are choten m: mbers of the council .- samuel Chale, Benjamin Kum . tcy, William : mith, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 'I homas stone, and William Paca, Esquires, are appointed delegates to represent this state in the honourable Con-

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS fundry inhabitants of Somerfet and Worcefter counties, through the finisher arts of wicked and defigning men, have been betrayed into dangerous and highly criminal effences against the government of this flate, just y founded on the authority of the people, in opposing the power and measures of Congress, in supporting by word and dred the dominion of the British tifh crown, and authority of parliament, obin ucting the

recruiting fervice, and holding a traiterous correspond ence with the open enemies of this, and other the United States, and lorgetful of the duties, which they owe to themicly s as freemen, to the state as citizens, have even threat ned with impious and unnatural war their countrymen, and brethren, and for this purpose have actually collected an armed force, and by erecting the flandard of the king of Great-Britain have invited the common enemy into their country; in compassion therefore to those unhappy and desided people, and to prebly have much this proclamation, exhorting them to return to a our obedience to the laws of their country, and requiring them to disperte immediately, and within forty cays from the date hereof, to repair to the commanding officer at inch times, and places in the counties of Someriet and Worceiter, as he faatt direct, and then and there deliver up to the perions appointed to receive them, all their fire and fide arms, and take the outh of allegiance and indelity to this state, prescribed by the form of government. Upon a strict compliance with these conditions, it is hereby declared, and the PUBLIC FAITH SOLEMNLY PLIGHTED, that the offenders aforefaid shall not only be pardefied for all the above offences, and for all others of the like nature heretotore committed against this fiate, but be protected by the laws, authority, and power thereof, and fecured in as full and ampie enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, as any of its other inhabitants, and moreover that their grievances (it any) fhail be heard, and speedily redr fied; but as an example to others, and to prevent such cangerous and unwarrantable combinations in future, the persons, whose manes are hereunto annexed, are excepted from every benefit or acventage, which they might otherwise have claimed by virtue of this proclamation.

Andrew trancis chency, Hamilton Caliallo, Whittington Turpin, Thomas Moore, Stoughton Maddox, Thomas Macoim, Levy Langford, Jolephus Beali, Thomas Foliett, junior, Angelo tkinton, Jeffe Gray, William Fonett, John Oden Hart, and the rev. Mr. Bowie.

Read and affented to by the House of Delegates this thirteente cay of February, in the year of our Lord 1777.

T. SPRIGG WOOTTON, Sp. Ho. Del ... By the Senate. Read and affented to.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, P. S.

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Calvert county, February 1777. T ! E adventages of a good education are to univermerate them, and the want of roper temmaries of tearning has been long test and neuch lamented. I he truf-tees of the ichool near Lower , ariborough have been enabled by the contritutions or many well disposed gentienien to complete the school nouse and now see their laudable endeavours to far in telstul, that there are upwards of Any boys already under the tuition of three matters; but finding inconveniencies arise to the pupils from the a certy of proper accommodation with board, and enfirir or the confiderable benefits they would receive it in having t contiguous to the ichoo, they have been encouraged to expect and have been accordingly favource with subscriptions towards celraying the expeace of milding a house for boarding and lodging the itudents, and an hall for the annual exhibitions. I hefe functions coming fhort of the tums necessary, they are in used to one r to the public the following scheme or a lottery for raising four hundred and fifty pounds for effecting the faid purpole, and hope by its fuccess to be enabled to ender this infant feminary more exten-

SCHEME of the Lower Marlborough Academy

	ro.	TTE	RY.	4.	
1 1	prize of L.	150	is	150	
2		100	are	200	
3		50		150	
4		25		100	
5		20		100	
6		15		90	
5 6 7 8		. 10		70	
8		5		40	
9		4		36	
10		3		30	
12		2		24	
1100		1. :	10	1950	
1	first drawn	blank		20 .	
1	laft drawn	blank		40	
_				£. 3000	
1369	prizes				
	blanks				

2631 blanks

4000 tickets at z dollars each (. 3000

In this scheme there are not two blanks to a prizeand the deduction from the prizes to raise the sum proposed, no more than £.15 from every prize of £.100, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser prize.

The drawing will begin at the school-house on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, being in the Whitsuntide hollidays, in the presence of the managers and as many of the adventurers as choose to attend. A list of the prizes will be published as soon as the drawing is finished, and the prize-money paid after the deduction beforementioned. All prizes not demanded within six months after the publication will be deemed as generously given to the use of the school and applied accord-

ingly.

The following gentlemen are appointed managers, viz. George Plater, Efq; the rev. Mr. T. J. Clagett, Mr. Charles Grahame, Mr. Patrick Sim Smith, Mr. William Allein, Dr. Edward Johnson, Mr. Samuel Chew, Mr. Walter Smith, Dr. James Gray, and Mr. Thomas Gantt, jun. who will give bond and be on oath for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.

Tickets may be had of the managers, of Mr. Thomas Harwood, jun. in Annapolis, of Mr. William Lux. in Baltimore, of Mr. James Forbes in Benedict Town, and of any of the truftees of the school.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 6th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair

day following, PLANTATION, lying on Rock-creek, Mont-A gomery county, about fixteen miles from Georgetown and Bladeniburg, on which is a good apple orchard, containing two hundred apple trees, with other fruit trees of all kinds; plenty of good meadow ready made, and a large quantity more may be made; there are about two hundred acres of land, one hundred of which are under a leafe for ninety-nine years, feventyfix year, of the time to come, fubject to a rent of fix hundred pounds of tobacco per year. It is needlels to mention the buildings, as there is almost every convenience a perfen could afk for, with a good dwellinghouse well finished off, three rooms on the lower floor, and four above. At the fame time will be fold the fock on the faid plantation, with many other things too tedious to mention. The fale to be on the premifes, when the terms will be made krown by DAVID CARLILE.

Prince George's county, Feb. 15, 1777. To be fold, leafed, or reased,

A LOT of land in Bladensburg, containing a large stone dwelling house, with sour rooms on a floor, above and below, a dry cellar under the house, two good framed kitchens, a meat-house, a large commodious stable, and a garden. These houses and lot would answer the surpose of any person inclining to keep tavern, and were lately occupied by Mr. Henry Bradford, who applied them to that use. They may be entered upon shortly, and the terms may be known of

w3 W. DIGGE SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD,

Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1777.

DESERTED, the beginning of November 1st, 1700 capt. William Brown's company of matrofles, the f. li-wing foldiers, viz.

JOHN HAMILTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches nigh, tair complexion, dark hair, well fet, and a likely face. He formerly kept a school on Mr. Carroll's maner, on Monocacy.

NATHAN HARRIS, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, well fet, and lives near Hungerford, in Montgomery county.

WILLIAM EVANS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inshes high, wrinkled face, dark brown hair, and goes by the name of the Indian Doctor; lives in Calvert county, at the head of Parker's-creek.

JOHN JUBSHAW, about 30 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, tair complexion, fandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Mantgomery county.

Moses Little, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; lives on the fugar lands in Mon: omery county.

DAVID HANNIS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inch s high, fair complexion, light hair; lives near the G. cat Falls of Patowmack.

Whoever takes up faid deferters, and brings them to the fubicatoer, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for Hamilton, and eight dollars for each of the others, paid by

Annapois, Feb. 19, 1777.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapois, Feb. 19, 1777.

WHEREAS fome person came to my shop, in my absence, between the 28th of September and the 1st of November last, with a pretence he had orders to receive a watch of capt. M'Gruder's, at Broad-creek, which was delivered to him on demand, and as the owner has not received 11, I suspect him to be a sharper, and has dispassed of the watch; therefore any person having purchased a watch, makers name Laur. Mace, London, No. 258, has an inside metal gilt case, an outside green shagreen ditto, shall be repaid the money, besides forty shillings reward on proving the person they bought it of.

December 28, 1776.

R AN away from the fubscriber, hving near Herring-bay, a young negro man, named Dick. I understand he has changed his cloaths with one of Mr. Mackail's negroes, who ran away at the same time: He has lost the sight of his right eye. Whoever takes up the said negro shall have four dollars reward, and re-sonable charges paid by

P. S. He goes for a free negro, and offered to hire himself.

TRAYED or feelen from the subscriber, living on the lower part of Elk Ridge, a forcel mare, with a blaze sace and some saddle spots, about twelve hands and an half high, thirteen years od, well made, paces, trots, and gallops; likewise a forrel mare colt: The mare has a bushy mane, short sprig tail, branded, I think, on the near shoulder and buttock, W. M. they went away about the beginning of August. Whoever will bring the same to the subscriber, or give notice so that I may get them again, shall receive four dollars reward, paid by me,

WILLIAM HASELIP.

January 14, 1777.

THERE is at the plantation of Elie Orme, near Rock-creek, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, about sive years old, no brand perceptible. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges.

ELIE ORME.

November 13, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now diffolved, those persons whe are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carsying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

To be SOLD, to the highest bilder, Valuable LOF of land, lying in Port-Tolares town, with valuable improver ents, confilling d a duelling-house about ibrig teet by twenty, fire rooms on the lower floor, and fix rooms on the upper floor; two fire places below, and two above; a god cellar twenty feet hysixteen, and a kitchen thenty feet by fixteen, with a brick chinney, and meat-house trelve feet fquare, and a very valuable fable; two other houses on the faid lot, very furtable for a taller or other tradefman, and a good garden well piled in a well accustomed public houf , a very convenient and fuitable place for a flore, the faid los being convenient to trade, wood and water, and lies fronting the cont.
house; in the yard of said lot sands a large elm tree,
very valuable for shade in the sammer. The said lot and improvements to be fold for ready c.fh. Any perion inclinable to purchale the faid lot and improve ments may know the terms, by applying to the find. feriber, who will attend, on the fi it day of March next, at the house of Rachel Furry, in the laid town of Port-Tobacco, for that purpose.

JOSEPH SIMMS.

OTICE is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the subscriber, on the twenty north or thirrieth of August, in the year 1775, passed a book to a certain Josiah Bailey for the payment of the lune of fixty-side pounds, as the balance of the consideration or purchase money of two tracks of land, the one cane) White-Chapel, the other Glassester; but before the conveyance made by the said Bailey to the subscriber, said Bailey, without the privity or knowledge of the subscriber, conveyed part of said tracks, or one of them, to a third person: The subscriber thereforer, quests no person may purchase or take an affiguration on said bond, as he is determined not to pay said bond or any part thereof.

ANDREW ADAMS.

February 12, 1277.

WANTED to purchase or hire, two negro or fervant men, that are good COOPERS by trade. Apply to the subscriber, at Mr. William Reynolds's, in Annapo is.

W2 ISAAC PERKIPS.

W3

HERE is at the plantation of John Watton in St. Mary's county, taken up as a firsy, a dark bay mare about 13 hands high, with a bright bay colk about 12 hands high, neither of them docked or branded. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in Annapolis,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old customers and friends in general, that the partnership of Shaw and Chisholm is disloved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opposite side of the same street, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair making, and turning business. He likewise makes sword scabbards, sifes, and bisliard tacks, in the neatest manner.

TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the last of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, stanks, nose, and round her eyes, meally, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of star; she trouand gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoseever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the suscriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at Newport, shall receive three dollars roward.

WALTER COMPTON.

December 15, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of Journal Ray, sen. near Bladensburgh, in Prince-George's county, on the 25th day of November last, a bay MARE, about 25 hands high, branded on the near thigh with SR; she paces short, gallops, and tross little, part of one of her hind legs of a grey sh colour, about seven years of age, and is forward with foal—Whoever secures the said mare, so that she may be hid again, and thief, if stolen, shall receive sive peunds seward, and if strayed, they shall receive fifty shilling, by me,

WILLIAM RAY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lower district, Frederick county,

Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.

R AN away last night from the subscriber, sivings the fork of Hawling's river, near the chapel, at Irish ferwant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about at years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well id fellow, of a fair complexion, wears his own brown half, has very little if any heard; had on, when he went away, two country cloth jackers, both kerfey wove, and fulled, the upper one black and white, much wore, the under one white, breeches of the fame kind of cloth as the under jacket, much worn and patched, coarfe country linen thirt, thread flockings, new the double foaled, with iron plates on the foals, and mis in the heels, tied with flyings, a Dutch cap tarred on the crown of it; he has loft one of his upper fore teeth, and has a fear on his chin opposite the lost tooth, occa fioned by a kick of a horfe. Whoever takes up fail fervant, and fecures him in any gaol, and gives notice to his mafter, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by RICHARD GREEN

Annapolis, January 30, 1771THE subscriber being appointed commissioner by
the Convention to superintend the business of loan-office in the state of Maryland for the purpose of borrowing continental currency for the use of the united states, agreeable to resolves of the honourable Congress, gives notice, that an office for that business is opened in West street, Annapolis, in the house that the treasurer's office is now kept, where constant as

tendance is given by
tf. THOMAS HARWOOD, jus-

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

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XXXII Y

Of the CONVENTIC of NEW-YOR (Con

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conficated ? that the men be added to compelled t trymen, to spill t friends, nay, of t children; and all t of peace had arrive facred or profane, I horrible, more exect If there be one fing does he order your folated, your brethr prisons? If any thi devastation and blo Germany transporte der your houses, to trip your infant ch ked, miserable, and element fkies, and v totally reprobated b deluded, fervile wro eale, or impious b shildren, and their any mandates, how How is it, that thei low the knee to this hrine, should be c nifed them? Wh robbed, and plune neighbours ? But i right and just that t their feducers. In a word, if per

> as gaols, as stables, exhibitions. What ean you repose in t of humanity, dead void of all regard fo And why all thi rallelled cruelty? dience. Obedience and pleasure. And be pardoned, beca why should you be ever fince this cou the king and par miles off choose th drawers of water whose proud domin this the peace whi

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But you are to their fleet flrong, great, that you wil tends their standar your resistance true saves at last, if yo so base a tenure. But who is it the sion exalted? Since

For fhame! For th

ways to the fwift, be perfuaded that rendered his crow of Britain, and convert to his guideanned otherwife as that firength a seek then to be a and fear not the foes.

You may be to your country ray treated, and there

true that fome for hath been ravage hath been ravage with us. But it in not like the king ance be fincerely ance be fincerely and the will our ar Then will our ar Pride and power pride of Nebuch do our duty, and seaceful abodes, their diffress, and heir diffress and heir differencess and heir diffress and heir diffress and heir differencess and heir diffress and heir differencess and heir diffress and heir differencess and heir differenc

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MXX

MARTLAND GAZETTE.213

HU FEBRUARY 27, 1777.

AN A D D R E S S

of the CONVENTION of the representatives of the fate of NEW-YORK to their CONSTITUENTS.

(Continued from our laft.)

F the king of Britain really defired peace, why did he order all your veffers to be reized and conficated? Why did he most cruelly command that the men found on board fuch veffels should be added to the crews of his ships of war, and compelled to fight against their own countrymen, to spill the blood of their neighbours and friends, nay, of their fathers, their brothers, and children; and all this before his pretended embaffadors of peace had arrived on our fhores? Does any history, of peace and arrived on the pool any single facred or profane, record any thing more impious, more horrible, more execrably wicked, tyrannical, or devilish I f there be one single idea of peace in his mind, why does he order your cities to be burnt, your country defolated, your brethren to starve and languish, and die in prisons? If any thing was intended belides destruction, devastation and bloodshed, why are the merceparies of Germany transported near four thousand miles to plunder your houses, to ravish your wives and daughters, to your infant children, to expose whole familes, naked, miserable, and forlors, to want, to hunger, to in-clement skies, and wretched deaths? If peace were not totally reprobated by him, why are these pusillanimous, seluded, servile wretches among you, who, for present sale, or impious bribes, would sell their liberty, their shildren, and their foule; who, like favages, worship every devil who premises not to hurt them, or obey any mandates, however cruel, for which they are paid ? How is it, that these fordid degenerated creatures, who fow the knee to this king, and daily offer incense at his frine, should be denied the peace to repeatedly pronifed them? Why are they indifcriminately abused, robbed, and plundered, with their more deferving neighbours? But in this world, as in the other, it is ight and just that the wicked should be punished by their feducers. In a word, if peace was the defire of your enemies.

and humanity their object, why do they thus trample under foot every right, and every duty, human and divine? Why, like the domons of old, is their wrath to be expiated only by human facrifices? Why do they excite the favages of the wilderness to murder our inhabitants, and exercise cruelties unheard of among civilized nations? No regard for religion or virtue remains among them. Your very churches bear witness to their impiety. Your churches are abused, without hesitation, as gaols, as ftables, and as houses of sport and theatrical exhibitions. What faith, what truft, what confidence can you repose in those men, who are deat to the calls of humanity, dead to every sentiment of religion, and void of all regard for the temples of the Lord of Hofts?

And why all this defolation, bloodshed, and unparallelled cruelty? They tell you to reduce you to obelience. Obedience! to what? To their fovereign will and pleasure. And what then? Why then you shall be pardoned, because you consent to be flaves. And why faould you be flaves now, having been freemen ever fince this country was fettled ? Because, forfooth, the king and parliament of an island three thousand miles off choose that you should be hewers of wood and drawers of water for them. And is this the people whose proud domination you are taught to solicit? 'Is his the peace which fome of you to ardently defire? For fhame! For fhame!

But you are told that their armies are numerous, their fleet ftrong, their foldiers valiant, their refources great, that you will be conquered, that victory ever attends their standard, and that your opposition is vain, your resistance truitles. What then ? You can be but haves at last, if you should think life worth holding on to bafe a tenure.

But who is it that gives victory? By whom is a nation exalted? Since what period hath the race been always to the swift, and the battle to the strong? Can you be persuaded that the merciful King of Kings hath furrendered his crown and sceptre to the merciles tyrant of Britain, and committed the affairs of this lower world to his guidance, controul, and direction? We learned otherwife of our fathers, and Gop himfelf told us that strength and numbers avail not against him. seek then to be at peace with him, folicit his alliance, and fear not the beafted frength and power of your

You may be told that your forts have been taken, your country ravaged, and that your armies have retreated, and therefore that Gop is not with you. It is true that some forts have been taken, that our country hath been ravaged, and that our Maker is displeated with us. But it is also true that the King of Heaven is not like the king of Britain, implacable. If his affiftance be fincerely implored, it will furely be obtained. If we turn from our fins, he will turn from his anger. Then will our arms be crowned with fucces, and the pride and power of our enemies, like the arrogance and pride of Nebuchadnezzar, will vanish away. Let us so our duty, and victory will be our reward. Let a stuctal reformation of manners take place. Let no reneral reformation of manners take place. Let no more widows and orphans, compelled to fly from their seactful abodes, complain that you make a market of their diffrefs, and take cruel advantage of their necessis. When your country is invaded, and cries aloud or your aid, fly not to some secure corner of a neighbouring state, and remain idle spectators of her distressing state, and practiced. Unite is incultated, encouraged, and practiced. Unite is

all depended on your own exertions; and when you have done these things, then rely upon the good Providence of Almighty God for fuccels, in full confidence hat without his bleffing all our efforts will inevitably

A people moving on these solid principles never have been, and never will be subjugated by any tyrant what-ever. Ce se then to desire the flesh-pots of Egypt, and remember their task-masters and oppression. No longer hesitate about rejecting all dependence on a king who will rule only with a rod of iron. Tell those who blame you for declaring yourfelves independent, that you had done no more than what your late king had done for you; that he declared you to be out of his protection; that he absolved you from all allegiance; that he made war upon you, and instead of your king became your enemy and defroyer. By his confent, by his own act, you became independent of his crown . It you are wife you will always continue fo. Freedom is now in your power. Value the heaven y gift. Remember, that if you dare to neglect or despise it, you offer an insult to the Divine Bestower. Nor despair of keeping it. Defpair and despondency mark a little mind, and indicate a groveling fpirit.

After the armies of Rome had been repeatedly defeated by Hannibal, that imperial city was belieged by this brave and experienced general, at the head of a numerous and victorious army. But, fo far were her glorious citizens from being dilmayed by the loss of to many battles, and of all their country. fo confident in their own virtue, and the protection of Heaven, that the very land on which the Carthaginians were encamped was fold at public auction for more than the usual price. Those heroic citizens disdained to receive his protections, or to regard his proclamations, They remembered that their ancestors had left them free; ancestors who had bled in rescuing their country from the tyranny of kings. They invoked the protec-tion of the Supreme Being; they bravely defended their city with undaunted resolution; they repelled theenemy, and recovered their country. Blush then, ye degene-rate spirits I who give all over for lost, because your enemies have marched through three or four counties in this and a neighbouring state; ye who basely sly to have the yoke of flavery fixed upon your necks, and to fwear that you and your children after you shall be flaves for ever. Such men deferve to be flaves, and are fit only for beats of burthen to the rest of mankind. Happy would it be for America if they were removed away, instead of continuing in this country to people it with a race of animals, who, from their form, must be classed with the human species, but possess none of those qualities which render them more respectable than the brutes.

There never yet was a war in which victory and fuccels did not fometimes change fides. In the prefent nothing hath happened either fingular or decifive. Enquire dispassionately, and be not deceived by those artful tales which emillaries from the enemy fo industrious-

A powerful and well desciplined army, supported by a respectable fleet, invade this country : they are opposed by an army, which, though numerous and brave, is quite undisciplined. Notwithstanding this manifest disparity, they have never thought it prudent to give us battle, though they have often had the fairest opportunities. True it is, that taking advantage of that critical moment, when our forces were almost disbanded, they have penetrated into Jersey, and marched a considerable distance without being attacked. If any are alarmed at this circumstance, let them consider that we do not fight for a few agres of land, but for freedom; for the freedom and happiness of millions yet unborn. Would it not be highly imprudent to rifque fuch important events upon the iffue of a general battle, when it is certain Great Britain cannot long continue the war, and by protracting it we cannot fail of fuccets? The British ministry, sensible of this truth, and convinced that the people of England are aware of it, have promised that the present campaign shall be the last. They are greatly and juftly alarmed at their fituation. A country drained of men and money; the difficulty of supplying fleets and armies at so great a distance; the danger of domestic insurrections; the probability that France will take advantage of their defencelels condition; the ruin of their commerce by our privateers; thele are circumftances at which the boldest are difmayed. They are convinced that the people will not remain long content in fuch a dangerous fituation. Hence it is, that they prefs to hard to make this campaign decifive, and hence it is, that we should endeavour to avoid it. Even suppose that Philadelphia, which many believe to be of fuch great importance, suppose it was taken or abandoned, the conquest of America will still be at a great distance. Millions, determined to be free, still remain to be subdued. Millions, who dudain to part with their liberties, th'ir confciences, and the haypinels of their posterity in future ages, for intamous protections and dithonourable partiens. [To be concluded in our next.]

LONDON, N.vinder 1.

As foon as the speech was read yesterday in the House of commons, Mr. Naville rose and moved " for an humble address to be presented to his majesty," as usual, the address was read, and the motion for presenting it seconded by Mr. Hutton. Both these gentlemen spoke for some time on the occasion.

Lord John Cavendith then role and opposed the motion, recapitulating the old grounds of opposition on the American subjects, centuring the wardtelf as un-just, and the conduct of it as ineffectual, barbarous, and

inhuman. After dwelling for some time on the ditagreeable fide of the picture, his lordship produced an aniendment to the address, which the speaker read to the house. It chiefly turned upon a censure of the miniftry, a defire that his majefty would order an enquiry into their conduct, and after very circumst artially arguing upon the evil advice which had been given his majefty, negged that the fuccess of the war might be used moderately and prudently.

Governor Johnston followed lord John, and in very fevere terms arraigned the conduct of a ministration, not only blaming them for commen ing the present war, but endeavouring to prove that they had as yet had no fucceis, and that even the affair of Long-Island was by no means a matter worthy of triumph, as that island was a mere out post to New-York, as New-York was an out-post to America, and that it would have been wrong for the provincials to have attempted to maintain it. The governor paid general Howe and his brother very great compliments on their manœuvres in the capture of the island, and inferred that, from the whole of gen. Howe's conduct in taking it, his caution in not forcing any of the Provincials strong holds, his opening trenches at fix hundred yards distance from their redoubts, with his general orders to his officers to act with all possible circumspection, it was evident the general thought most highly of the Provincials, and that he therefore treated them with as much respect as any enemy ever were treated with.

The governor complained of the defenceless state of the kingdom, and urged the danger of an immediate war with France and Spain. The minister's speech, which they had just heard from the king's mouth, he declared to be an entire compound of-hypocrify. It made his majesty talk of peace at the very moment when not only all Europe, but this kingdom, gave the most evident appearances of preparation for war. In thort, it was like a deceptious mirror, reflecting a faife image of truth. That part of it which talked of giving the Americans law and liberty, he conceived to be a mere turn of wit and humour, which would not bear a

ferious interpretation.

The governor spoke loudly of the faishood of France, and the little reliance that was to be put on her profelfions, instancing a circumstance which happened while cardinal Mazarine was minister, when the Portuguese and Spaniards were at war together, and the latter had received repeated affurances of the pacific intentions of France, although that kingdom had actually fent Portugal troops, cl athed them, paid them, and officered

The governor faid he was far from being pleafed with the Americans for their declarations in favour of independency, but he faw clearly that they were driven to the measure by our vigorous persecution of them. We had hired foreign troops to fight against them, and they had no other way of putting themselves on a footing with us, than by throwing off the yoke, declaring themfelves independent, and inviting foreign aid to detend them. They had, lie faid, taken every possible means to avoid fuch a measure; they had fent a most humble petition to government, praying relief, and couched their prayer in the strongest terms of duty and allegiance; government had, with the most provoking harshnels, rejected their petition, refuling to give any answer to it, or offering in any other manner to hear them. The mode of their declaring for independency was to be ture in some measure indefensible. The declaration of the Nex-England government was exceedingly rude and ill written; the language was more unproperly and abusive than even worse treatment than what they had received would have justified; but then it must be confidered as written merely to captivate the common people, and therefore a polified thie, and very forupulous decency, were probably but triffing objects with the writer. He, however, as much condemned it, as he applauded that of the Penniylvanians.

I he governor took occasion to centure the late iffuing of prefs warrants, and declared that he was not only convinced a better mode of manning the navy might be found out, but that he was well informed the late prefs was carried on with a degree of irregularity and craelty altogether unprecedented. He stated the list of killed and wounded to the house, declared that one of a preis-gang was killed on board a merchantman, through the temerity of the officer of the gang; that many, both feamen and men attempted to be preffed, were desperately wounded, and that tourteen persons were drowned.

A tter having, with his usual warmth, condemned the ministry, and painted the speech as ill rimed and fallacious, the governor gave his hearty affent to the umendment.

Nir. Wombwell rose to contradict the governors asfer ions relative to the conduct of the prefs, and the death of the failor unfortunately that; he deplared that he was well instructed to declare, that the mercantile part of the city in general condemned the perion who that him, and were unanimously or opinion, that there never was a prefs better conducted than the present, nor more men obtained with lefs blood and fumure.

Mr. Wombwell tpoke much in favour of government, and described the Americans as a cowardly banditti, who talked loudly, and ran lutily, when faced by men of courage. He diffented from the proposed amend-

Mr. Wilkes, in a speech of half an hour, condemned the prefent war a one of the most unnatural and unjust that time had ever produced. He said the minithere boated of their torefight in having prophetic in the speech of last year, what and this year been verified, as the speech of the day from the throne and affected. This triumph, he faid, was exceedingly ill tounded, the

had interpoled as a mediator, and endeavoured to commodate the dispute between the two powers; that his mediation promised a happy accommodation, and, in all probability, the dispute would terminate amicably. It was also true that France had some time been bufy in warlike preparations, and that the was now fitting out a finall armament; he called it a small one, as he was well informed it confifted only of fix thips of the line, and four frigates. From the prefent affurances of the court of France, and those affurances were as firong as words could make them, that kingdom had no ochgn to molest England. To prepare for the worft, however, his majefly had thought it right to be able to cope with any enemy. It has been faid that our frigates were all abroad; the affercion went too far; many were with lord flowe, but feveral were at home, and feveral were now building; and it was well known frigates were sooner built than larger shipping. We had twentythree guard-fhips, which were partly manned, and twelve mere thips of the line ready for fea, all but manning, and that would, his lordfhip doubted not, he foon effreted. In fact, all our large ships were at home but two or three.

His lordfeip declared he verily believed France had not any intention of disturbing us; but he begged it to be understood that he spoke only as to the present time. He was no prophet, and therefore he made no preten-

from to a knowledge of futurity.

His lordfnip observed that an honourable geneleman had declared one part of his majety's speech was certainly defigned as a fircke of hunour, as the jentence could not carry a ferious meaning. he negges to read the fentence. The words of it were, " My defire is to reflore to them the blefings of law and liberty." This his lordship humbly conceived was pertectly intell gible, and as found logic as the English tanguage could convey. Law and liberty were undon stilly fied from America; this was the land of law and liberty. He thanked God the present debate proved it, proved that liberty of speech, that freedom of thou, he, that freedom of action existed here; and he begged to tell the gentiemen, who had in the course or the debate thrown out fo many fevere reflections on administration, that it was well for them they were not in America, and had not used the same expressions against the Congress. They would then have found the difference of the two coun . tries; they would have found that both law and liberty were tanished from America. His birdfhip declared he applauded the fpirit of enquiry which actuated the gen. tlemen who thought differently from admiristration : and although he was in confequence the trequent object of their attack, he wished it might continue.

his lordfhip den'ed that our troops, or those employed by us, had maffacred any or the rebels in cold blood, and particularly cleared the Heffans from the atperhon, proving that four hundred of the protoners were taken by the lieffians. His lordship uid, that in the nea of battle some of the rebels might first fire, then run and cry out quarter; that fome of fliefe inight potholy have been put to the bayonet, but, he conceived, no mon would throw out a general confure on account of a par-

ticular accident.

After having spoke with great fervour and plainness to every part of the debatedn which he recollected that the minister had been called upon, his lorother begged pardon of the house for having taken up so much of their time about himelf; he laid, he rejecten the amendment, as it tended to defire his maje ty to fet on foot an endie's and ill-timed enquiry to procrattinate events which, in all probability, would toon be produced, and to render fruitlets every operation which had taken place; he concluded with declaring, that it had ever been his wish, and of every other servant of the king, to bring matters to as early a conclusion, and with as little bloodfied as pefficle; to use the present successes, and the victor; if it was gained with prudence and moderation and rather as a means or cementing a lafting union and amity, then as objects of triumph or inftruments for forging the chairs of Lavery, and excuses for tyranny and oppression.

Col. Farre, aum. Kepper, and Mr. Fox. spoke after his herofhip. In the speech of the first we were given to understand, from an extract of a news-paper, a roduced by the colone, and stated by him as a well authenticated account of what paffed between col. l'atterion and gen. Washington, when the former was dispatched to the latter to treat with him from gen. Howe, that his majefty's commissioners had broken through a positive act of parliament, but without producing the defired effect.

The colonel, after fully giving the text and context of the above circumftance, threatened the minister with the lofs of his head, and held up a picture of great horror, thewing that we were on the eve of a most ferious war with France, who would begin her attack within the hearing of the members who fat in parliamentary debate.

Adm. Keppel merely shewed the defenceless state of

the kingdom, from her unprepared navy.

Mr. Fox was ardent against administration, but endeavoured to refeue gen. Clinton from the centure which had been thrown out on him.

At half after eleven the house divided on the previous queftion, moved on the amendment motion; when the numbers were, 241 for the question, 82 against it.

They then divided again on the motion for the addrefs, when the numbers were, sas for the question,

BOSTON, February 13.

It is faid, that a French frigate from Martinico has mken an English frigate and carried her to that island.

Last week arrived at Ipiwich, from Ilalifax, a schooner, laden chiefly with English goods, who left it the and of January; the captain of which informs, that there have been four American privateers carried into that port lately, taken by the Milford and Liverpool pirate frigates -- that the noted capt. Burr, of the Milford, died at Halifax lately, and the command of his thip was given to the well known brutal Henry Mawatt, who cruelly plundered and burnt Caico Bay .- . That lieut. Knight, a prisoner of the British navy, who was taken some time since, in the Diligence schooner, by capt. Jeremiah Obrien. had, with his officers, together with a number of English captains, who lately went in a cartel from Marbichead, fitted out a privateer brig at

that place, mounting 14 guns, and carrying \$5 men; the is now cruising on this cooft and commanded by faid Knight.—That Dawlon has his brig cleaned and aftered every cruife; the is now painted black, with an intention of deceiving our cruiters; he carries 70 men, and is cruiting in the bay of Fundy, together with the Albany Philadelphia built faip, of 18 guns, commanded by a lieutenant ... that the Milford and Liverpool frigates are careening in dock there, as are several other frigates and tenders, susposed to get in readiness to watch the motions of our navy--- that our countrymen, to the number of about soc, are confised on board the Bellona guard-faip of 50 guns, where they are treated in the ulual barbarous manner by the inhuman commodore Arbuthnot ... that col. Dan . s, whom Gorham fent pri oner in irons, died very tuddenly at Wind or .-- that they are daily apprehending and committing to gaol, perfons in that place, for entertaining lentiments favourabie to the American fintes -- that the few refug -- , who fied from this city, and All continue at that place, are treated with the createst contempt by the inhabitants in general there it provisions in the province are very dear and fearce, and a number of families in a very wretches consistion for want of necessaries or life. -trat Dawton h. d a confiderable number of his men killed in the engagement with capt. Sampion, and greatly fasttered ... that two frigates lay near Fort Cumber and ... that they expect an attack that way very fhortly--- hat a carter, with a number of priloners, was preparing to come to this post no doubt, with an intention to jain what intelly not they can, in regard to the fituation of our force in this date-that capt. Samplon and his inc. are treated severely, and were, when first taken, put in irons; they are now in lose confinement on board the guar .- th'ps to Ha, tax barbour.

One of capt, bampion's heutenants, and a number of his men, made their ei ape in the above vefiel.

A gentleman from tranfax informs, " I hat when the HOW at programation was profered to the American prilon re there, to fign (netwithdancing they we confined on coard a guard saip, and to d that gen. Howe was in possession of Philade and they, like true Americans, to a man, now a men to accept it; they declared, they is a red as for on or perions purhad existence." -- A mole example! wor. ... ibs immanes e every American. Of forith B't deriand.

A letter from an ofa er at -li p's-Mitter, dated February 1, 1777. laye, . Suce our arrival line, bave been in night of the enemy every der, at King were, and at Fort indspendence. At die first comme . wt we encomped about half a mile from the for , ... open field, for five days, but were then oblige . t back, on amount of a heavy incw ftorm and me, I me our first coming here, has several at all axis million which the enemy, but we have not loft a fing a mer cut of our regi sent. Om regiment are new out it bile bort in de; endence, and two regiments on the other fide. It is fort is about half a mile from Kingibri 'ge, and on the York file. We have latery men de an within haif a mile of the fort, with two heid- ie as &c. the could not persuade the enemy to come out and haut ut. The bave got almost all their troops out of York, on the lines and in the three torts, to revent our going into the city; for the morning me got win here we that v them into gir " confusion, and we rok a confidera e quantity of the : angage, and we now possess their advance guard-hours.

The following MONUMENT was ereded over the grants of the following be at the were inhumanly me deres by a bidy of jurvages, a ... Ite ... horx, in the man) by order of general Su to the then ammanter there.

BELLEAT II tim handle SOD Lie

Captain A.DALIS. . Lieutenant CULSER ISON. And a privates of the 6th Pennsylvania pattalion. Not hirelings-Pur-Pariott.

They fell not in battle ; bur unarmed, Were baiely murdered, and inhumanly featped, by the barbarous emissaries of the once just, But now abandon'd kingdom of Britain.

Sons of America! rest in quiet here! Britannia blush! Burgoyne let fall a tear! But tremble Europe's fons with favage race, Death and revenge await you with difgrace. Ifle aux Noix, June 21, 1776.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 21.

Extrall of a letter from Winchefter, Feb. 14.

"We have certain accounts from the Ohio, that Mr. George Rogers Clark, and Mr. John Gabriel Jones, the two gentlemen delegated by the inhabitants of Kentucky to represent them in affembly, were killed, and three others in company with them, by the Indians, below the mouth of Sciote, on their return; and a quantity of ammunition, which was fent by them for the defence of that fettlement, fell into the hands of the fa-

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 6.

Ca Saturday last the lady of his excellency general Washington arrived in town, and on Monday morning fet out for Baltimore on her way to the Northward.

And on Tuesday evening his excellency Thomas Johnson, jun. Elq; governor of this flate, arrived here. Extrad of a letter frem bead-quarters, Merris-Town,

February 13, 1777, Sunday night.

we have had a small alarm here this afterneon; general Sullivan wrote from Chatham, that general Maxwell, by express from Westfield, informed him, that a large body of the enemy were within three miles of that place, and advised the removal of the stores from Chatham. The enemy were advancing between three and four this afternoon, but their number is unknown, Proper measures are taking to secure the stores at Chatham and this place. We have been for some time threatened with a visit.

" The enemy must, nay they intend to open the campaign with their present force; no reinforcement can arrive from Europe before the middle of the fummer. They are well acquainted with our present situs.

tion, and are now making every preparation for a vigorous and sudden blow; they will be ready in a days to take the field. Pray exert yourselves, and p forward the new sevies; not an hour, not a moment to be lost. In consequence of the request of our braining of the consequence of the request of our braining of the consequence of the request of the and worthy general, congress girecred all officer march the new army by companies, or parts of comnies, leaving proper oncers to recruit: I rear tig not been fully attended to as it ought. Be affored States have it now in their power not only to cub; keep the enemies of their peace and supporters in their man fent confined limits, but utterly to rout and destroy to if they would but exert themselves. Call on al!) ourse cers, conjure them, by the love they bear their cong infantly to march, to fly to the flandard of the with Washington; shew them the danger of delay, the glory, the honour, which may aftend t

THE feveral DEPUTY COMMISSARIES TO hereby requested to make immediate rein nath office, of a land every official paper in Ler plicha office, of a land every omera, page.

for the purpose of closing the buffiness of that office.

ELIE VALLETTE, rolle-

The pare more, die the office and crew or the on Howery the roth inftant, by

WALLACE and DAVIDSON

T be fe d at pull'e vendue, fer ready money, on Fr de the 14th mit. if fair, etherwife the next fai day or the 14th criber's pla station on the North file of Senein rive.

Sentin ever,
SUNDRY stands of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, a
moning which are rearresteds, blankers, &c. Th
fale to begin at ten o'clock. He has for fale, at h
file con the Dock in Annaposit, a copper film that a how fift, gailins, infiths believe, anvils, &c. painter coloure of al 1.11 is, windo glate, cotton cards, ha loues, amante, callemancoes, tammes, &c. &c. S W E E P E R

Will cover MARES this tenfon at col. Shapes piantation on the North fide of Severa ist, (Irven miles frem Annapolis) at hree pounds enten a mere, and a doller to the groom. He is is hand ... les and a half right. He is allowed by good july e a compleat harie; he was get by Dr. Hamilton re, fun of Chi Figure, who was act by Srandard see, dam and or by Other o, fon of Old Cub. is fedien, y M. eron's Travener; is great grad

ad graf. for mares at of6 per werk; to note be paid for the unit of the pullent t be paid for the ufe of the norte at &

FUUR DULLARS ACWARD . napons, February 28, 1775 E. ERTED from caps. Acexander Murray's co. A o Pochert, in Lithman, ob ou fort, yerrall cans det. ier a blanket over-coat, round ha, if thoes ried with firir; s; his feet have been not tien. H. f . i c wa, sa old foldier in the Bitt guage. Win ever takes up the faid man, fo that the fur f. riber met ger nim again, thall bave the aboven

ALEXANDER MURRAT THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapol s, March 4, 1777. HERE'S a negro man named NED, the pro-Mr. Francis Karrings, to whom he was hired, is M. cutlying. . He sa it sut like y fellow, about as yent of age, about of the inches high, fmooth faced and thick lips; e nas a wife at Mr. James Warren'sit Prince-G orge's county, and it is likely he is in that neighbouchood, as he was fien lately going that wir. Any person who will take up fail negro, and seem him in any gool wi him this state, or deliver him b Mr. Francis Rawlings on Grenberry's-Point, shall be entitled to the above reward, belides what the lawal lows, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Calvert county, February 19, 1717.
OMMITTED to my cuffody as a runaway, a like ly negro fellow named MARRY, appears to besbout 25 years of age; he fays that he now belongs to col. Barnes, at Leonard-Town, St. Mary's count. His mafter is defired to take him away and pay charge to JAMES MORSELL, thenthe

THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will fit to do business in the committee-room, on Mondays and Tuesdays a every week, from the hours of nine in the morning the one in the afternoon, during the prefent fession of the general affembly.

Signed by order of the committee, JOHN JOHNSON, clerk.

February 23, 1777. HE subscriber intending to leave this State both defires all persons incepted to him to settle and pay their balances before the ageth of Much next, Any person having any just claim on him may recent it on demand.

WILLIAM DEARDS CTRAYED or tolen from the Subscriber's plants tion, near Newport, in Charles county, about the latt of October, a yellow hay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks nofe, and round her eyes, meally, a few white hairs her forehead, which makes a kind of flar; the trop, and gallons; her beared if Newport, thall receive three dollars roward.
WALTER COMPTON

vere attached to t lisposed to retard heir public and pri ord Chatham is fa ave not yet heard rench and Spaniare ecifive action in fa

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vanted in America,

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By a veffel arrived

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Capt. Dean, in a ! as taken a Londone ived in a fate port t They write from aged 20,000 Ruffian rench court are det Capt. William Bre ken two Guineame Friday lait one of oing round to War overy of which, ada orce to take pollsfli ithin about a mile Extract of a letter

" General Howe !

ere prisoner in h ferld of spirits tor ent to warn their co is hands, and to co on, that it is infini be taken pritone tercies are cruelty. ho have fest the eff the country, thio cen plundered and een made with re-ave been involved arough New-Jersey wage barbarity. hings. The reposited facred by the ut here, not bein urpoles upon the i ards were opened, pon the ground to mily vault was o ones fcattered at ody of a beautiful or two years, wa oled for five days tore instances co kens at the recolerhaps, try to bel expetrate these they, that the Britiss

ary troops in lic in it be possible f conciliation with FISF stratt of a letter printer of the . I received ye we to return you tters, &c. from ut the truth is, ere as those in most unnecessary we fuch an exce chave stirring h me time ago froutil troops, ki me to life thort with troops, ki me to life thort the to life thort woid the fury

an equal num he fame action