

COMMON SENSE.

LONDON, October 21.

The public may be assured, that the French consider a war with England as inevitable, and that the same will take place immediately; these opinions are supported by the following facts:—On Thursday fortnight an officer of the marine arrived at Boulogne, with an order for the quota of seamen furnished by that town to repair immediately to Brest, to man the fleet fitting out there; accordingly 200 were draughted off, and are marched to the place of their destination. The same orders were forwarded to Calais and Dunkirk.

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

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

Oct. 23 Orders are sent to Scotland for raising immediately another regiment of highlanders, which, when complete, are to embark for America. A Scotch nobleman, it is said, has undertaken to raise the same.

Lord George Germaine has received positive intelligence, which he laid before the king, that the American congress, before they published their declaration of independence, received positive assurances of support from France and Spain, 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 issued from the privy council for Provincial prisoners (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 settlements in the East-Indies; for their passage to which, the outward bound East-Indiamen are to touch at Gibraltar. Those who refuse these conditions, will be brought to England, and tried as rebels.

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

Oct. 24 It is absolutely certain that ten fail of the line are immediately to be put into commission.

We are informed that a very great personage has written a complimentary letter, in his own hand, to the young earl of Warrington, who is a volunteer in America. The letter is intrusted to the care of major Cuyler, who has received a present from his majesty, and a promise of promotion.

The king has declared repeatedly, that he will persevere in the American war, were it to be at the hazard of his crown; and will next summer have a force there sufficient to finish the dispute in one campaign more.—His majesty is much encouraged by the *bisely junta*.

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 Calais, with exprests from our minister at Madrid to the secretary of state's office, the one in 8, the other in 10 days, 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 profound secret.

A congratulatory address from the mayor and commonality of the city of York, on the late slaughter of their city in an brethren, whom they call rebels, has been presented to his majesty, and most graciously received.

Liverpool, Oct. 18. The news of the defeat of the Americans on Long-island was received here with universal joy on Sunday last; the bells rang all day, and on Monday, at 12 o'clock, the company of invalids stationed here, fired a feu de joy.

PROVIDENCE, December 14.

Saturday morning last commodore Sir Peter Parker, with about 70 sail of men of war and transports, came into our bay from New-York, and anchored above the harbour of Newport. On Sunday 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 island 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 500 men; among whom are a number of Hessians, some horse, and many invalids. They are intrenching, it is said, at a place called Meeting-house hill, three miles distant 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 artillery, from the neighbouring states.

The readiness and zeal manifested on the occasion by the troops of this and our sister states, reflect on them the highest credit, and we hope will prove a happy prelude to 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 sent a number of women and children from Newport to Narragansett.

Capt. Dennis, 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 luckily escaped, and is since arrived at a safe port.

NORWICH (Connecticut) Dec. 2.

The general assembly of this state, 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 2s. per pound; flax 10d. pork from five to seven score 3d. 1q. from seven to ten 3d. 2q. from ten and upwards 3d. 3q. grain-fed beef not

to exceed 24s. per hundred, so in proportion according to its quality; raw hides 3d. per lb. salt 10s. per bushel; West-India rum 6s. per gallon, per hoghead; best muscovado sugar 60s. per hundred; New-England rum 3s. 6d. per gallon, per hoghead; molasses 3s. per gallon, per hoghead; tea 4s. 6d. per pound; butter 10d. cheese 6d.

BALTIMORE, February 4.

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

"My last was on the 20th instant; since that, I have the pleasure to inform you, that general Dickinson, with about four 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 draft breed, and a number of sheep and cattle which they had collected.

"The enemy retreated with so 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 Somerset court-house, on Millstone river. 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 to severe a charge, that, although supported by three field pieces, they gave way, and left their convoy.

"I have not heard from general Heath, since the firing near Kingsbridge last Saturday, which I cannot account for, unless 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 four 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.

Extract 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 ceased at 11 o'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."

His day capt. Henry Johnson, late of the Yankee privateer, who eloped 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 chaff 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-Hall, 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, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of all the forces of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS several persons, inhabitants of the United States of America, influenced by inimical motives, intimidated by the threats of the enemy, or deluded by a proclamation issued the 30th of November last, 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, sign a declaration of fidelity, and, in some instances, have been compelled to take the oaths of allegiance, and to engage not to take up arms, or encourage others so to do, against the king of Great-Britain. And whereas it 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 invasion, 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 further provision can be made by the civil authority) and there deliver up such protections, certificates, and passports, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. Nevertheless, hereby granting full liberty to all such as prefer the interest 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.

Given at Head-Quarters, Morris-town, Jan. 25, 1777.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,

ROBERT H. HARRISON, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, February 6.

The General Assembly of this state was to have met here on the 29th ult. but a sufficient number of members not attending, it was adjourned from day to day till Wednesday the 5th of this instant, when the same met; the hon. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; was chosen president of the senate, and the hon. Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Esq; speaker of the house of delegates.

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

My lords and gentlemen,

NOTHING could have afforded me so much satisfaction as to have been able to inform you, at the opening of this session, that the troubles which have so long distracted my colonies in North America were at an end, and that my unhappy people, recovered from their delusions, had delivered themselves from the oppressions of their leaders and returned to their duty; but so daring and desperate is the spirit of their leaders, 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 insult, the means of conciliation held out to them under the authority of our commission, and have presumed to set up their rebellious confederacies for independent states. If their treason be suffered to take root, much mischief must grow from it to the safety of my loyal colonies, to the commerce of my kingdoms, and indeed to the present system of all Europe. One great advantage, however, will be derived from the object of the rebels 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 blessings of divine providence on the good conduct and valour of my officers and forces by sea and land, and the zeal and bravery of the auxiliary troops in my service, Canada is recovered—and although from unavoidable delays the operations at New York could not begin before the month of August, the success in that province has been so important as to give the strongest hopes of the most decisive good consequences. But notwithstanding the fair prospect we must at all events prepare for another campaign. I continue to receive assurances of aid from the several courts of Europe, and am using my utmost 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 blessings of peace. I think, nevertheless, in the present situation of affairs, it is expedient we should be in a respectable state of defence at home.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

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 welfare, 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. No 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 declare it; their numbers, their wealth, their strength by sea and land, which they think sufficient to enable them to make head against the whole power of the mother country, are irrefragable proofs of it; my desire is to reflect 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 Gazette, Number 1639, completes the year with all subscribers to it; and the Printer hopes his customers will enable him to continue the publication thereof, by 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 READY MONEY.

Alexandria, Jan. 29, 1777.

To be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 13th day of February, at this place,

THE schooner ANNE MARIA, about 1800 hulls burthen, well found, and fitted with sails, rigging, and all other necessaries for such a vessel.—Her hull is found and good, and the vessel a fast sailer.—At the same time and place there will also be her cargo exposed to sale, consisting of salt, chequered and white linens, of nabrigs, sai-cloth, the tings, dowlas, holland, chintz and stamped cottons.—All for ready cash.

JENIFER and HOOF.

To be sold at public vendue, for ready money only, on Thursday the 27th of February, if fair, or the next fair day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the plantation of James Wallingsford, now deceased,

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

W. MACCUBBIN

JAMES WALLINGSFORD } Administrator.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Wallingsford, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all persons having any claim against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts regularly proved, and signed by the commissary, and they shall be discharged.

W. M.—J. W.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1777.

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WITH the utmost deference, I venture to address the public on this most important crisis.

To obtain peace and safety is the true object of war—America aims at no more—she seeks not conquest over other nations—but, with an eye, alternately 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 saying that all America is theirs, to do with as they list. Yet even in this honest endeavour, she has enemies in her bowels—men who look not to God, nor to their children, but who prefer present gratifications to both. With what unwearied zeal and art, these men thwart the measures necessary for the defence of America, is truly astonishing. They would raise a distinction between the poor and the rich in the present contest; yet nothing can be plainer than this, to wit, That civil liberty is almost the only thing on earth, in which every poor man is, to all intents and purposes, equally interested with every rich man; and neither more nor less. For where there is civil liberty, no hereditary distinctions of rank, nor any entails, every worldly comfort is attainable by industry, and may be lost by sloth; consequently industry is exalted, and sloth is punished in a free state—witness the fall of those families, who once were the highest; and the rise of other families. And in a state of political slavery, where one part have a right to command, and another part is bound to obey in all cases whatsoever; those who are bound to obey, whether they be rich or poor, are all in the same situation; because neither rich nor poor have any thing that they can call their own, but both must give what they have to the others, whenever they please to order it. I challenge all the advocates for foreign government in America to prove the contrary.

I am not so sure that another prevailing notion is owing to internal enemies, but it certainly answers their purposes—I mean the discontent that is infused into some of our officers, who bravely combated the fatigues and dangers of the last campaign, concerning the rank assigned to them in the new army. Good God! has it been a desire of rank and precedence that actuated those brave men who first advanced in defence of their injured country? The commander of our armies never fought rank—I saw him accept the command of an independent company in Virginia—I saw him attend to the appointment of a filer for that company—I saw his heart, full of the miseries that threatened this continent, swell with grief to that he could hardly say, *My life and fortune are at my country's service!* He laid his right hand on his heart, as it to prevent its bursting, and was relieved by the sudden exclamation of a brave youth, *Here's stand by you, Sir.* Stand by your country and your general then, you brave officers and men, who have been the severest campaign you will ever see—it is impossible for a country, hurried from the occupations of peace all at once into arms, to fix ranks to the entire satisfaction of every one.—Merit will fix your ranks, if you establish the freedom of your country.—If this be not done, we are all alike.—Hear how an old captain confessed his error, when the punctilio of rank first obstructed the levying an army, on a most urgent occasion at Rome. He had agreed with other captains not to serve below their former rank, and had implored the aid of popular magistrates to carry that point. But when he saw the ruin of his country to be the consequence—near what he said—

"Romans, I am called *Spurius Ligustinus*. I am of the tribe *Orullumina*, of the country of the *Sabines*. My father left me an acre of land, and a small cottage, where I was born, and brought up; and where I now live. As soon as I was of age to marry, he gave me his brother's daughter for my wife. She brought me no portion but liberty, chastity, and a secondry that would suit the greatest houses. We have six sons, and two daughters both married. Of my six sons, four have taken the robe of manhood, and the two others still wear the *piacta* (the dress for youths). I began to bear arms in the consulship of P. *Scipio* and C. *Aurelius*. I served two years, as a private soldier, in the army sent into Macedonia, against king Philip. The third year, I. *Quintus Flaminius*, to reward me for my courage, made me captain of the century in the last manipule of the *Hastati*. I afterwards served as a volunteer in Spain, under the consul M. *Porcius Cato*; and that general who is so good a judge of merit, deemed me worthy of being placed at the head of the first manipule of the *Hastati*. I again became a private volunteer in the army sent against Antiochus and the *Ætolians*; and it was in this war, that *Manius Acilius* made me first centurion of the first manipule of the *Principes*. I have since made several 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 six civic crowns. I have served two and twenty campaigns, and am above fifty years old. Though I had not served out my term of years in the field, though my age did not give me my discharge, being capable of substituting four of my sons in my stead, I should well deserve to be exempted from the necessity of serving. But in all that I have said, I have no view but to show the justice of my cause—for the rest, as long as those who make the laws shall judge me in a condition to bear arms, I shall not refuse the service. The legionary tribunes shall place me in what rank they think fit; that is their part. Mine is to act that no one may be ranked above me for courage, as I still retain that, and do not fear to call for witnesses 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 same cause with myself, 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 authority of the magistrates and senate, I should think that it were consistent, at your years, to show yourselves obedient to the senate and consuls, and to think any post honourable that will enable you to render the commonwealth service.

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 striking a blow.

SOLOMON.

BOSTON, January 1.

The beginning of this week the privateer sloop, commanded by William Dennis, sent into a safe port at the southward, the Countess of Eglington, a brigantine from Grenock in Scotland, bound to Antigua; the following is a schedule of her cargo, viz. fifty-seven bales, one hundred and ten boxes, thirty-four casks, two chests, and five trunks of haberdashery; three hundred and sixty-eight yards of printed linen, 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; six thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven pounds of tallow candles; two thousand four hundred and twenty pounds of refined sugar; sixty-seven thousand and twenty-eight yards of British bounty linen; seven thousand four hundred and ten yards Irish 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 Portugal wine, and two hundred and ten bundles of iron hoops.

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

PROVIDENCE, December 21.

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

The troops from the neighbouring states 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 troops in this department.

Dec. 28. Tuesday last eleven transports, with a tender, sailed up the Western Sound from Newport.

Jan. 11. Undoubted intelligence is received from Newport, that the enemy consider 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 follow, with gen. Clinton on board, his baggage being already embarked.

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

IN COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1777.

Resolved, That col. Melcher, barrack-master general, be directed to quarter the militia upon the non-associators in this city and liberties, and on all associators who have not served in this winter's campaign. The council particularly recommend to him in quartering them, to proportion the numbers to the size of the houses and convenience of the families.

N. B. The commanding officers of the several battalions of associators 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 fixed 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 most inclement season 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 future occasion, when the security and happiness of America, and their 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 thinks absolutely necessary to the security of their country, and will discharge them as soon as he finds his army in a condition to admit of it.

January 24, 1777.

Whereas several of the militia, after receiving advance pay, and drawing rations, have barely deserted their officers and returned home, without rendering their country the least service, but on the contrary their ill example will probably produce the most fatal consequences in the army, unless such delinquents are speedily punished, therefore

Resolved, That the six weeks for which the militia of the state are now called forth to serve 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 deserters and be carried back to the army, there to remain until properly discharged by the commanding officer, and this board will defray all reasonable expenses that may attend securing such deserters.

Extract from the minutes.

JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

By accounts from Rhode Island we learn, that soon after the arrival of six ships of the line, four frigates, and seventy transports, with twelve British and six Hessian regiments, amounting to between six and seven thousand men, they took possession of the defenseless 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 Percy.—That major Prescott (late a prisoner in this state) is appointed governor of that small island, and one Camble lieutenant-governor: That they look on the few Tories, who remained in the town, not as friends, but as prisoners of war; that they rule them with a rod of iron; that they have seized all the sugar, &c. which they deem goods taken at sea by our privateers, and if a man says a wry word he is hove into gaol; (a blessed specimen of English government!) that they were in great distress for want of fuel, and had sent a number of transports to the east end of Long-Island for wood.—That in the night of the 7th inst. the enemy embarked two regiments on board the transports, and it was said more were to follow, supposed for 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 2d ult. the brave col. John Hafelet 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 Presbyterian church.—Since his arrival in this country he maintained a fair and unblemished character, and fulfilled the duties of private and domestic life to the approbation of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Having merited the confidence of the Delaware state, in which he resided, by the integrity and uprightness of his general deportment, and by his martial spirit 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 so high a trust, for which he was eminently qualified by a clear understanding, a liberal education, and an undeviating attachment to the interests of the public: and still animated with the same inextinguishable love of his country and unconquerable zeal for the invaded rights of America, he early distinguished himself in her virtuous opposition to British tyranny, and undismayed at the danger of war, he nobly sacrificed his invaluable life at the shrine of American liberty.

On Friday se'nnight was interred the body of Anthony Morris, j. n. 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 fell 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.

Extract of a letter from Sir John Peyton, of Gloucester county, to the hon. John Page, Esq; president of the council, dated Jan. 28, 1777.

"I have seen Mr. Edward Hughes, who was taken 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 family, &c. gave him his boat, with almost every thing in her, detaining a negro which 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 families.—Hughes understood they were to cruise here, and expect seven or eight sail more every day."

To Sir John Peyton, North-River.

On board the ship Preston, Jan. 22, 1777.

SIR, This will inform you that I had the misfortune to be taken by the above-mentioned ship on Monday the 20th instant; and as I understand there are a great many prisoners in Baltimore, beg your interest for an exchange, which I believe the commodore will agree to.

There are several other prisoners on board who join in this request.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM SEON.

To the above letter the commodore subjoined 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 authorized to treat with me for such exchange.

W. HOTHAM.
By command of the commodore, TITUS LIVER, sec.
PRESTON, in Chesapeake Bay, Jan. 25, 1777.

BALTIMORE.

In CONGRESS, January 16, 1777.

RESOLVED, That a committee of seven be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the British and Hessian general officers, towards the officers, soldiers and mariners in the service 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 said generals and officers, and the troops under their command, towards the subjects of these states and their property, more especially of the states of New-York and New-Jersey.

The members chosen, Mr. Chase, Mr. Witherpoon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Kols, Mr. Heyward, and Mr. Smith.

Extra from the minutes,

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

Every printer is desired to publish the above, and continue the same in their newspapers 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 volunteers, viz. Majors Meigs, Bigelow; captains Lamb, Topham, Thayer, Morgan, Ward, Goodrich, Hanchutt; lieutenants McDougal, Compton, Clarke, Webb, Christopher, Febiger, Heth, Savage, Brown, Nichols, Bruin, Steel; ensign Tisdal; volunteers Osborn, Duncan, Lockwood, McGuire, Forterfield, and Henry, who were sent from Canada by general Carleton, are released from their paroles, others of the same rank, belonging to the British army, having been exchanged for them.

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

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder,
A Valuable LOT of land, lying in Port-Tobacco town, with valuable improvements, consisting of a dwelling-house about forty feet by twenty, five rooms on the lower floor, and six rooms on the upper floor; two fire places below, and two above; a good cellar twenty feet by sixteen, and a kitchen twenty feet by sixteen, with a brick chimney, and meat-house twelve feet square, and a very valuable stable; two other houses on the said lot, very suitable for a tailor or other tradesman, and a good garden well paved in; a well accustomed public house, a very convenient and suitable place for a store, the said lot being convenient to trade, wood and water, and lies fronting the court-house; 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 sold for ready cash. Any person inclinable to purchase the said lot and improvements may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who will attend, on the first day of March next, at the house of Rachel Furry, in the said town of Port-Tobacco, for that purpose.

JOSEPH SIMMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the subscriber, on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth of August, in the year 1775, passed a bond to a certain Josiah Bailey for the payment of the sum of sixty-five pounds, as the balance of the consideration or purchase money of two tracts of land, the one called White-Chapel, the other Glassfield; 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 tracts, or one of them, to a third person: The subscriber therefore requests no person may purchase or take an assignment on said bond, as he is determined not to pay said bond or any part thereof.

ANDREW ADAMS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

February 12, 1777.
STOLEN, on Friday the 7th inst. from off a nail, from the house of Mr. JAMES COOPER, in the town of Baltimore, about three miles from Annapolis, a plain SILVER WATCH, enameled dial plate, maker's name Jo. Herring, London, No. 740; had to it a large steel chain, a yellow metal seal with a red puff, and impression, and two brass keys, one link of the seal part of the chain broke. The above watch was stolen by a young man that said he belonged to a vessel at Baltimore, and was recruiting for sailors (though it seems for watches) the horse he rode on was borrowed from capt. James Tootell, tavern-keeper, on the Baltimore road, whose man followed him to South river ferry, where he had left the horse. He was genteelly dressed in a short brown coat with yellow metal buttons, dark waistcoat, blue plush or velvet breeches, white stockings, and new shoes with yellow buckles. Whoever secures the thief, and gives information so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or forty shillings on recovery of the watch, paid by me,

JAMES COOPER.

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

ISAAC PERKINS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Second Regiment of foot (Maryland State) commanded by colonel Thomas Price, the following men:

MICHAEL MARTIN, an Irishman, about 22 or 23 years of age, five feet six 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 enlisted by the name of John Tutlow, though it has since been proved his name is Martin; he went out last summer in captain M'Quibbin's company of flying camp.

RICHARD THOMPSON, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, pitted with the small-pox, sometimes wears a wig, sometimes his own hair; had on a whitish coloured short coat, an old hat, a snabrig shirt, a new striped cotton handkerchief, has received a wound in his left leg; he went out in captain Young's company of flying camp.

Whoever takes up said deserters, and brings them to the rendezvous at Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

EDWARD EDGERLY.

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

To be sold at public vendue, for ready money only, on Thursday the 17th of February, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the plantation of James Wallingsford, now deceased,

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

W. MACCUBBIN } Administrators.
JAMES WALLINGSFORD }

All persons indebted to the estate of James Wallingsford, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all persons having any claim against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts regularly proved, and signed by the commissary, and they shall be discharged.

W2

W. M.---J. W.

Annapolis, January 30, 1777.

THE subscriber being appointed commissioner by the Convention to superintend the business 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 business 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,
A Valuable tract of LAND, lying in Frederick county, on the mouth of Lingapore, 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, 20 of which are well laid down in wheat; about 9 acres of meadow cleared, 5 of which is in Timothy, the other fit for sowing, and much more may be made. On the said land is a convenient seat for a saw-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 stream running through the middle, and is remarkably well timbered. The sale to begin on the first Monday in April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.—Any person inclinable to purchase the said plantation may know the title and terms, by applying to Mr. William Duvall, near the premises, or the subscriber, on Western branch, near Upper Marlborough.

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 fellow, named JACOB, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five 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 old ragged shirt, 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 clothing; 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 five pounds, current money, and if brought home, the above reward.

W4

THOMAS WELSH.

A SCHOOL-MASTER, who can teach the English language, Writing, and Arithmetic well, and can be well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to J. Nicholson, jun. or Turbutt Wright, near Chester-Mill, in Queen-Anne's county.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lower district, Frederick county, Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, residing in the fork of Hawling's river, near the chapel, an Irish servant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well-set fellow, of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, has very little if any beard; had on, when he went away, two country cloth jackets, both kersey worn, and full, the upper one black and white, mouswore, the under one white, breeches of the same kind of cloth as the under jacket, much worn and patched, coarse country linen shirt, thread stocking, new shoes double-soled, with iron plates on the soles, and nails in the heels, tied with strings, a Dutch cap tarred on the crown of it; he has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and has a scar on his chin opposite the lost tooth, occasioned by a kick of a horse. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any jail, and gives notice to his master, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

W6

RICHARD GREEN.

November 23, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who 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 carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

Head of Severn, Dec. 20, 1776.
ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Mr. John Stevens, sen. of the north side of Severn, late deceased, are desired 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 way to said estate, are requested to come without delay, and discharge, or otherwise settle, the same with their humble servant,

W4

VACHEL STEVENS.

Queen-Anne, December 15, 1776.
I HAVE found it extremely difficult, and much to the prejudice of myself and family, by continuing so long to carry on the business of my shop on credit; and I feel infinite regret, that I am now under the disagreeable necessity of informing the public, that I can no longer work (without respect to persons) but for the ready money. Those who will please to favour me with employ, must deposit the cash when the work is delivered.

W6

SOLOMON SPARROW

THOSE who are desirous of sending their children to the Latin school on South river, and want a place to board them, may hear of several 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.

W4

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, living near the Governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 12 hands high, has 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 charges.

W3

Plumb-Point, Calvert county, Jan. 21, 1777.
STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, a SCHOONER BOAT, quite new, twenty-two feet straight rabbit, about eight feet four inches beam; her pump is split and tarred, and has two iron rings on it below the deck; her hatches are made so as to receive horses, by opening quite to the larboard side; all her sails are standing.—Whoever secures the said boat, and gives notice to the subscriber, shall receive five pounds reward; if brought home, ten pounds; and for the thief, on conviction, fifteen pounds currency.

W3

HILARY WILLSON,

Port-Tobacco, January 22, 1777.

RAN away, the evening of the 3d instant, from Mr. Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjemoy, a young NEGRO man, named Bob, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, and has thick lips; had on a dappled short coat of mixed cloth or frize, with a jacket of the same, and a pair of green breeches, all good; his other clothing not remembered. He formerly lived with Mr. Ferguson, in George-town, on Patowmack, 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 above-mentioned plantation, or to me at this place, shall receive four dollars reward, if taken in Charles county, seven dollars, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars if taken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to the distance, if taken any where else.

W4

ROB. MUNDELL.

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

ALL my possessions, of every kind, in Harford-town, formerly called Bush-town. Any person, inclinable to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, on the premises, who will shew a list of the same, proposed to be sold by

W4

ABRAHAM ANDREW.

January 27, 1777.
THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Harrison's chapel, taken up as a stray, a small roan mare colt; her face and legs partly white; she is neither docked nor branded; paces naturally. The owner is desired to fetch her away, on proving property and paying charges.

W3

BENJ. DUVALL, the thief.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 211

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1777.

AN ADDRESS

Of the CONVENTION of the representatives of the State of NEW-YORK to their CONSTITUENTS.

FISH-KILL, December 23, 1776.

AT this important period, when the freedom and happiness, or the slavery 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 seduce them, by false suggestions, 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 rapacious hand of tyranny and lawless power. It is therefore not only necessary to the well-being of society, but the duty of every man, to oppose and repel all those, by whatever name or title distinguished, who prostitute the powers of government to destroy the happiness and freedom of the people over whom they may be appointed to rule.

Under the auspices and direction of Divine Providence, your forefathers removed to the wilds and wildernesses of America; by their industry they made it a fruitful, and by their virtue a happy country; and we should still have enjoyed the blessings of peace and plenty, if we had not forgotten the source from which those blessings flowed, and permitted our country to be 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 those tyrants themselves, when they had executed the vengeance of Almighty God, their own crimes bursting on their own heads, received the rewards justly due to their violation of the sacred 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 invasions of Egypt, Babylon, Syria, or Rome. But they, for their wickedness, were permitted to be scourged by the latter; and we, for our wickedness, are scourged by tyrants as cruel and implacable as those.

Our case, however, is peculiarly distinguished from theirs: their enemies were strangers, unenlightened, and bound to them by no ties of gratitude or sympathy. Our enemies, on the contrary, call themselves Christians; they are of a nation and people bound to us by the strongest ties; a people by whose side we have fought and bled, who owe much of their wealth to our industry, and whose grandeur has been augmented by our exertions.

It is unnecessary to remind you that, during the space of between one and two hundred years, every man sat 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 pleasure, until the reign of the present king of that island; and that, to enforce this abominable claim, they have invaded our country by sea and by land. From this extravagant and iniquitous claim, and from the unreasonable, as well as cruel manner, in which they would gain our submission, it seems as tho' Providence were determined to use them as instruments to punish the guilt of this country, and bring us back to a sense of duty to our Creator.

You may remember that, to obtain redress of the many grievances to which the king and parliament of Great-Britain had subjected you, the most dutiful petitions were presented, not only by the several assemblies, but by the representatives of all America in general congress; and you cannot have forgotten with what contempt they were rejected. Nay, the humblest of all petitions, praying only to be heard, was answered by the sound of the trumpet, and clashing of arms. This, however, is not the only occasion on which the hearts of kings have been hardened; and in all probability it will add to the number of those instances in which their oppression, injustice, and hardness of heart, have worked their destruction.

Being bound by the strongest obligations to defend the inheritance which God hath given us, to him we referred our cause, and opposed the assaults of our task-masters, being determined rather to die free than live slaves and entail bondage on our children.

By our vigorous efforts, and by the goodness of Divine Providence, those cruel invaders were driven from our country in the last campaign. We then flattered ourselves that the signal success of our arms, and the unanimity and spirit of our people, would have induced our foes to desist from the prosecution of their wicked designs, and disposed their hearts to peace. But peace we had not yet deserved. Exultation took place of thanksgiving, and we ascribed that to our own prowess which was only to be attributed to the Great Guardian of the innocent.

The enemy, with greater strength, again invaded us; and we are 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 promised peace? Have you heard of any, except absolute unconditional obedience and servile submission? If his propositions are honest, if he means not to cajole and deceive you, why are you not explicitly 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 prince have thought proper to give them. And yet they speak of peace, but hold daggers in their hands. They invite you to accept of blessings, and stain your habitations with blood. Their voice resembles the voice of Jacob, but their hands are like the hands of Esau.

If their sovereign intends to repeal any of the acts we complain of, why are they not specially named? If he designs you shall be free, why does he not promise that the claim of his parliament to bind you in all cases whatsoever shall be given up and relinquished? If a reasonable peace was intended, why did he not empower his commissioners to treat with the congress, or with deputies from all the assemblies? 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 such an instance 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 disunite and deceive.

[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 by, heard it, and could speak English, told Phips, that the contents were to recal the Hessian troops, for the dominions of the prince of Hesse were invaded by the French king.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Within these few days a considerable number of prisoners, 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, Esquires, and general Roberdeau, delegates in the continental congress.

On Thursday last col. Parker, with 300 men, attacked a large foraging party near Quibble Town, who had six pieces of cannon. He was obliged, by superiority of numbers, to retire with the loss of seven men; by a deserter and a prisoner we learn, that the enemy lost 15 men, and had a number wounded.

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

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Morris-Town, Jan. 22, 1777.

The general is sorry 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 mistaken by some, and abused by others.—The indulgence was granted to the scouting 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 scouting parties should be appropriated to their use, unless they found the enemy in the actual possession, and dispossessed them. Plunder taken under such circumstances, either by the militia or continental troops, to be reported by the commanding officer of the party to some of the continental or provincial generals, who are directed to have all the provisions and military stores so taken appraised by the commissary and quartermaster general, or their deputies, and the party paid the value thereof. Such articles as are taken, not necessary for the use of the army, to be sold at public vendue, under the direction of the quartermaster general, or some 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 persons of such as are known to be enemies to their country be seized and confined, and their property disposed of as the law of the State directs.—It is our business to give protection and support to the poor distressed 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 stores, plundering the inhabitants under the pretence of their being Tories, or selling at vendue plunder taken from the enemy, in any other manner than these orders direct, may expect to be punished in the severest manner, and be obliged to account for every thing so taken or sold. The adjutant-general to furnish 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 said, was found in a prize lately taken, and carried into a port in the Massachusetts State, wherein was inserted an account, that an English cutter had taken and carried to England a vessel from France bound to America, with dispatches, by which they learnt, that the court of France was determined to assist 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 seamen were pressed in one night to man them.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 1.

“Recruiting parties are sent into different parts of Germany, on the part of Great-Britain; recruits are also daily raising in the different parts of this kingdom; add to this, that all Scotland is ransacked for men. One thousand Roman Catholics are already raised in Ireland, to whom the oath of supremacy is not administered; and the different ships of war now building, not only in the public but private yards, shew 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 ships 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 seamen, influence every person to think that a European war is inevitable.”

A large transport with Hessian recruits and part of the Scotch fusiliers, driven off the coast of America and disabled, is arrived at Montserrat.

On Friday last was brought to town, a number of Hessian and British prisoners, which, together with those mentioned in our last, 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 Brantwick, after killing about three hundred of them, and taking a considerable number of cattle. And that scarce a day passes but some of the enemy are brought in prisoners by our scouting parties.

BALTIMORE, February 11.

By the last accounts from New-Jersey we learn, that general Lee was still at Brantwick, 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 several indignities—that he had, notwithstanding, a high sense of the general's military abilities, and witheld 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 important services this illustrious general has rendered to the United States, by rousing and directing their military spirit in the beginning of the controversy—by forming their armies—by exciting a spirit of emulation and laudable ambition among their officers—by his attention to the health, clothing, &c. of their soldiers—and, lastly, by his zeal in inculcating the principles of liberty and good government upon all orders and classes of men—without resolving to redeem him, or to retaliate, with tenfold vengeance, the least indignity or injury that is offered to his person or character.

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

“A letter of marque brig, belonging to this port, is just arrived here with a valuable prize. She is a brig, laden with a large quantity of excellent rum, consigned to general Howe.”

Though our military affairs in the state 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 seems not to be well founded.

Feb. 18. Capt. Fisk, of the Tyrannicide armed vessel, in the service of the Massachusetts State, has taken and sent into an eastern port a ship of 16 guns, bound from London to Antigua, loaded with English goods, valued at 40,000 l. sterling.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 20.

The General Assembly of this State have elected his excellency Thomas Johnston, jun. Esq; governor—Charles Carroll, sen. Josiah Folk, John Rogers, Edward Lloyd, and John Contee, Esquires, are chosen members of the council—Samuel Chale, Benjamin Kuntley, William Smith, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, and William Paca, Esquires, are appointed delegates to represent this State in the honourable Congress.

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS sundry inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, through the sinister arts of wicked and designing men, have been betrayed into dangerous and highly criminal offences against the government of this State, justly founded on the authority of the people, in opposing the power and measures of Congress, in supporting by word and deed the dominion of the British crown, and authority of parliament, obstructing the

recruiting service, and holding a traitorous correspondence with the open enemies of this, and other the United States, and forgetful of the duties, which they owe to themselves as freemen, to the State as citizens, have even threatened with impious and unnatural war their countrymen, and brethren, and for this purpose have actually collected an armed force, and by erecting the standard of the king of Great-Britain have invited the common enemy into their country; in compassion therefore to those unhappy and deluded people, and to prevent the effusion of kindred blood, the General Assembly have issued this proclamation, exhorting them to return to due obedience to the laws of their country, and requiring them to disperse immediately, and within forty days from the date hereof, to repair to the commanding officer at such times, and places in the counties of Somerset and Worcester, as he shall direct, and then and there deliver up to the persons appointed to receive them, all their fire and side arms, and take the oath of allegiance and fidelity 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 aforesaid shall not only be pardoned for all the above offences, and for all others of the like nature heretofore committed against this state, but be protected by the laws, authority, and power thereof, and secured in as full and ample enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, as any of its other inhabitants, and moreover that their grievances (if any) shall be heard, and speedily redressed; but as an example to others, and to prevent such dangerous and unwarrantable combinations in future, the persons, whose names are hereunto annexed, are excepted from every benefit or advantage, which they might otherwise have claimed by virtue of this proclamation.

Andrew Francis Cheney, Hamilton Calhoun, Whittington Turpin, Thomas Moore, Stoughton Maddox, Thomas Malcolm, Levy Langford, Josephus Beall, Thomas Fennell, junior, Angelo Skinton, Jesse Gray, William Fennell, John Oden Hart, and the rev. Mr. Bowie.

Read and assented to by the House of Delegates this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1777.

T. SPRIGG WOOLTON, Sp. Ho. Del.

By the Senate. Read and assented to.

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

Calvert county, February 1777.

THE advantages of a good education are too universally acknowledged, that it is not necessary to enumerate them, and the want of proper seminaries of learning has been long felt and much lamented. The trustees of the school near Lower Marlborough have been enabled by the contributions of many well disposed gentlemen to complete the school house, and now see their laudable endeavours to far more effect, that there are upwards of fifty boys already under the tuition of three masters; but finding inconveniences arise to the pupils from the necessity of proper accommodation with board, and enable of the considerable benefits they would receive from having contiguous to the school, they have been encouraged to expect and have been accordingly favoured with subscriptions towards defraying the expense of building a house for boarding and lodging the students, and an hall for the annual exhibitions. These subscriptions coming short of the sums necessary, they are invited to offer to the public the following scheme of a lottery for raising four hundred and fifty pounds for effecting the said purpose, and hope by its success to be enabled to render this infant seminary more extensively useful.

SCHEME of the LOWER MARLBOROUGH ACADEMY LOTTERY.

1 prize of £. 150	is	150
2	100	200
3	50	150
4	25	100
5	20	100
6	15	90
7	10	70
8	5	40
9	4	36
10	3	30
12	2	24
1300	1 : 10	1950
1 first drawn blank		20
1 last drawn blank		40
		£. 3000
1369 prizes		
2631 blanks		
4000 tickets at 2 dollars each		£. 3000

In this scheme there are not two blanks to a prize, and 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 holidays, 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 accordingly.

The following gentlemen are appointed managers, viz. George Plater, Esq; 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 trustees of the school.

February 16, 1777.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 6th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day following.

A PLANTATION, lying on Rock-creek, Montgomery county, about sixteen miles from Georgetown and Bladenburg, 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 lease for ninety-nine years, twenty-six years of the time to come, subject to a rent of six hundred pounds of tobacco per year. It is needless to mention the buildings, as there is almost every convenience a person could ask for, with a good dwelling-house well finished off, three rooms on the lower floor, and four above. At the same time will be sold the stock on the said plantation, with many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known by

DAVID CARLILE.

Prince George's county, Feb. 15, 1777.

To be sold, leased, or rented.

A LOT of land in Bladenburg, containing a large stone dwelling house, with four 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 purpose 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

W. DIGGES.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1777.

DESERTED, the beginning of November last, from capt. William Brown's company of mattoles, the following soldiers, viz.

JOHN HAMILTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair, well set, and a likely face. He formerly kept a school on Mr. Carroll's manor, on Monocacy.

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

WILLIAM EVANS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches 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 RUBSHAW, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county.

MOSES LITTLE, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; lives on the sugar lands in Montgomery county.

DAVID HANNIS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair; lives near the Great Falls of Patowmack.

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

WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, Feb. 19, 1777.

WHEREAS some 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 it, I suspect him to be a sharper, and has disposed 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.

C. JACOB.

December 22, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Her-ring-bay, a young negro man, named Dick. I understand he has changed his cloaths with one of Mr. Mackall'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 reasonable charges paid by

LEWIS JONES.

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

Feb. 5, 1777.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living on the lower part of Elk Ridge, a sorrel mare, with a blaze face and some saddle spots, about twelve hands and an half high, thirteen years old, well made, paces, trots, and gallops; likewise a sorrel 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 five 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 dissolved, those persons who 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 carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, Valuable LOT of land, lying in Port-Tobacco town, with valuable improvements, consisting of a dwelling-house about forty feet by twenty, five rooms on the lower floor, and six rooms on the upper floor; two fire places below, and two above; a good cellar twenty feet by sixteen, and a kitchen twenty feet by sixteen, with a brick chimney, and meat-house twelve feet square, and a very valuable stable; two other houses on the said lot, very suitable for a tailor or other tradesman, and a good garden well planted in a well accustomed public house, a very convenient and suitable place for a store, the said lot being convenient to trade, wood and water, and lies fronting the court-house; 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 sold for ready cash. Any person inclinable to purchase the said lot and improvements may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who will attend, on the 1st day of March next, at the house of Rachel Furry, in the said town of Port-Tobacco, for that purpose.

JOSEPH SIMMS.

Jan. 25, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the subscriber, on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth of August, in the year 1775, passed a bill to a certain Josiah Bailey for the payment of the sum of sixty-five pounds, as the balance of the consideration or purchase money of two tracts of land, the one called White-Chapel, the other Glasfetter; 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 tracts, or one of them, to a third person: The subscriber therefore requests no person may purchase or take an assignment on said bond, as he is determined not to pay said bond, or any part thereof.

ANDREW ADAMS.

February 12, 1777.

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

ISAAC PERKINS.

THERE is at the plantation of John Watkinson in St. Mary's county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare about 13 hands high, with a bright bay calf 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 dissolved, 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, fives, and billiard racks, in the neatest manner.

STRAYED 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, flanks, nose, and round her eyes, mealy, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of star; she trots and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at Newport, shall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

December 15, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of John Ray, sen. near Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county, on the 25th day of November last, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near thigh with S R; she paces short, gallops, and trots a little, part of one of her hind legs of a greyish colour, about seven years of age, and is forward with foal. Whoever secures the said mare, so that she may be had again, and thief, if stolen, shall receive five pounds reward, and if strayed, they shall receive fifty shillings, by me,

WILLIAM RAY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lower district, Frederick county,

Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in the fork of Hawling's river, near the chapel, an Irish servant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set fellow, of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, has very little if any beard; had on, when he went away, two country cloth jackets, both kersey wove, and lined, the upper one black and white, much worn, the under one white, breeches of the same kind of cloth as the under jacket, much worn and patched, coarse country linen shirt, thread stockings, new shoes double soled, with iron plates on the soles, and nails in the heels, tied with strings, a Dutch cap tarred on the crown of it; he has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and has a scar on his chin opposite the lost tooth, occasioned by a kick of a horse. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, and gives notice to his master, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

RICHARD GREEN.

Annapolis, January 10, 1777.

THE subscriber being appointed commissioner by the Convention to superintend the business 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 business 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 213

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 27, 1777.

AN ADDRESS

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

(Continued from our last.)

IF the king of Britain really desired peace, why did he order all your vessels to be seized and confiscated? Why did he most cruelly command that the men found on board such vessels 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 ambassadors of peace had arrived on our shores? Does any history, sacred or profane, record any thing more impious, more horrible, more execrably wicked, tyrannical, or devilish? If there be one single idea of peace in his mind, why does he order your cities to be burnt, your country desolated, your brethren to starve and languish, and die in prisons? If any thing was intended besides destruction, devastation and bloodshed, why are the mercenaries of Germany transported near four thousand miles to plunder your houses, to ravish your wives and daughters, to strip your infant children, to expose whole families, naked, miserable, and forlorn, to want, to hunger, to inclement skies, and wretched deaths? If peace were not totally repudiated by him, why are these pusillanimous, deluded, servile wretches among you, who, for present ease, or impious bribes, would sell their liberty, their children, and their souls; who, like savages, worship every devil who promises not to hurt them, or obey any mandates, however cruel, for which they are paid? How is it, that these sordid degenerated creatures, who bow the knee to this king, and daily offer incense at his shrine, should be denied the peace so repeatedly promised them? Why are they indiscriminately abused, robbed, and plundered, with their more deserving neighbours? But in this world, as in the other, it is right and just that the wicked should be punished by their seducers.

In a word, if peace was the desire 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 demons of old, is their wrath to be expiated only by human sacrifices? Why do they excite the savages 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 stables, and as houses of sport and theatrical exhibitions. What faith, what trust, what confidence can you repose in those men, who are deaf to the calls of humanity, dead to every sentiment of religion, and void of all regard for the temples of the Lord of Hosts?

And why all this desolation, bloodshed, and unparalleled cruelty? They tell you to reduce you to obedience. Obedience! to what? To their sovereign will and pleasure. And what then? Why then you shall be pardoned, because you consent to be slaves. And why should you be slaves now, having been freemen ever since this country was settled? Because, forsooth, 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 this the peace which some of you so ardently desire? For shame! For shame!

But you are told that their armies are numerous, their fleet strong, their soldiers valiant, their resources great, that you will be conquered, that victory ever attends their standard, and that your opposition is vain, your resistance fruitless. What then? You can be but slaves at last, if you should think life worth holding on to base 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 surrendered his crown and sceptre to the mercilefs tyrant of Britain, and committed the affairs of this lower world to his guidance, controul, and direction? We learned otherwise of our fathers, and God himself told us that strength and numbers avail not against him. Seek then to be at peace with him, solicit his alliance, and fear not the boasted strength and power of your foes.

You may be told that your forts have been taken, your country ravaged, and that your armies have retreated, and therefore that God is not with you. It is true that some forts have been taken, that our country hath been ravaged, and that our Maker is displeased with us. But it is also true that the King of Heaven is not like the king of Britain, implacable. If his assistance be sincerely implored, it will surely be obtained. If we turn from our sins, he will turn from his anger. Then will our arms be crowned with success, and the pride and power of our enemies, like the arrogance and pride of Nebuchadnezzar, will vanish away. Let us do our duty, and victory will be our reward. Let a general reformation of manners take place. Let no more widows and orphans, compelled to fly from their peaceful abodes, complain that you make a market of their distress, and take cruel advantage of their necessities. When your country is invaded, and cries aloud for your aid, fly not to some secure corner of a neighbouring state, and remain idle spectators of her distress, but share in her fate, and manfully support her cause. Let universal charity, public spirit, and private virtue, be inculcated, encouraged, and practised. Unite in preparing for a vigorous defence of your country, as if

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

A people moving on these solid principles never have been, and never will be subjugated by any tyrant whatever. Cess then to desire the flesh-pots of Egypt, and remember their talk-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 yourselves 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 destroyer. By his consent, by his own act, you became independent of his crown. If you are wise you will always continue so. Freedom is now in your power. Value the heavenly gift. Remember, that if you dare to neglect or despise it, you offer an insult to the Divine Ruler. Nor despair of keeping it. Despair and despondency mark a little mind, and indicate a groveling spirit.

After the armies of Rome had been repeatedly defeated by Hannibal, that imperial city was besieged by this brave and experienced general, at the head of a numerous and victorious army. But, so far were her glorious citizens from being dismayed by the loss of so many battles, and of all their country, to confide in their own virtue, and the protection of Heaven, that the very land on which the Carthaginians were encamped was sold 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 protection of the Supreme Being; they bravely defended their city with undaunted resolution; they repelled the enemy, and recovered their country. Blush then, ye degenerate spirits! 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 fly to have the yoke of slavery fixed upon your necks, and to swear that you and your children after you shall be slaves for ever. Such men deserve to be slaves, and are fit only for beasts 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 success did not sometimes change sides. In the present nothing hath happened either singular or decisive. Enquire dispassionately, and be not deceived by those artful tales which emissaries from the enemy so industriously circulate.

A powerful and well disciplined 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 acres of land, but for freedom; for the freedom and happiness of millions yet unborn. Would it not be highly imprudent to risk such important events upon the issue of a general battle, when it is certain Great-Britain cannot long continue the war, and by protracting it we cannot fail of success? 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 justly alarmed at their situation. 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 defenceless condition; the ruin of their commerce by our privateers; these are circumstances at which the boldest are dismayed. They are convinced that the people will not remain long content in such a dangerous situation. Hence it is, that they press so hard to make this campaign decisive, and hence it is, that we should endeavour to avoid it. Even suppose that Philadelphia, which many believe to be of such 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 disdain to part with their liberties, their consciences, and the happiness of their posterity in future ages, for infamous protections and dishonourable pardons.

[To be concluded in our next.]

L O N D O N, N o v e m b e r 1.

As soon as the speech was read yesterday in the house of commons, Mr. Neville 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 Cavendish then rose and opposed the motion, recapitulating the old grounds of opposition on the American subjects, censuring the war itself as unjust, and the conduct of it as ineffectual, barbarous, and

inhuman. After dwelling for some time on the disagreeable side of the picture, his lordship produced an amendment to the address, which the speaker read to the house. It chiefly turned upon a censure of the ministry, a desire that his majesty would order an enquiry into their conduct, and after very circumstantially arguing upon the evil advice which had been given his majesty, begged that the success of the war might be used moderately and prudently.

Governor Johnston followed lord John, and in very severe terms arraigned the conduct of administration, not only blaming them for commencing the present war, but endeavouring to prove that they had as yet had no success, 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 manoeuvres 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 six 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—hypocrisy. 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 short, it was like a deceptive mirror, reflecting a false 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 serious interpretation.

The governor spoke loudly of the falsehood of France, and the little reliance that was to be put on her professions, 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 assurances of the pacific intentions of France, although that kingdom had actually sent Portuguese troops, clothed them, paid them, and officered them.

The governor said he was far from being pleased with the Americans for their declarations in favour of independency, but he saw 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 themselves independent, and inviting foreign aid to defend them. They had, he said, taken every possible means to avoid such a measure; they had sent 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 hardness, rejected their petition, refusing 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 sure in some measure indecent. The declaration of the New-England government was exceedingly rude and ill written; the language was more unparaphrased and abusive than even worse treatment than what they had received would have justified; but then it must be considered as written merely to captivate the common people, and therefore a polished stile, and very scrupulous decency, were probably but trifling objects with the writer. He, however, as much condemned it, as he applauded that of the Pennsylvanians.

The governor took occasion to censure the late issuing of press 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 press was carried on with a degree of irregularity and cruelty altogether unprecedented. He stated the list of killed and wounded to the house, declared that one of a press-gang was killed on board a merchantman, through the temerity of the officer of the gang; that many, both seamen and men attempted to be pressed, were desperately wounded, and that fourteen persons were drowned.

After having, with his usual warmth, condemned the ministry, and painted the speech as ill timed and fallacious, the governor gave his hearty assent to the amendment.

Mr. Wombwell rose to contradict the governor's assertions relative to the conduct of the press, and the death of the sailor unfortunately shot; he declared that he was well instructed to declare, that the mercantile part of the city in general condemned the person who shot him, and were unanimously of opinion, that there never was a press better conducted than the present, nor more men obtained with less blood and tumult.

Mr. Wombwell spoke much in favour of government, and described the Americans as a cowardly banditti, who talked loudly, and ran lustily, when faced by men of courage. He dissented from the proposed amendment.

Mr. Wilkes, in a speech of half an hour, condemned the present war as one of the most unnatural and unjust that time had ever produced. He said the ministers boasted of their success in having prophesied in the speech of last year, what had this year been verified, as the speech of the day from the throne had asserted. This triumph, he said, was exceedingly ill founded, the

