

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 217

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

NEWBURY-PORT, February 6.

By a vessel arrived in a safe port in forty days from Bourdeaux, we have the following intelligence, viz.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, Dec. 13.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN arrived at Nantz in France on the 7th inst. in a ship of 16 guns, and has gone to Paris; his business, which must certainly be very important, is matter of great speculation among the French. I am very glad he has got here safe, as his superior abilities and experience will probably, at this juncture, be of the greatest advantage to America. The ship brought in two prizes with her taken in the bay. The French are now, and have been for four months past, preparing both by sea and land: their marine force is at this day very formidable, and the Spaniards are not much behind them. A war with Spain and Portugal is thought unavoidable. Should that take place, France and England will necessarily be engaged in it; the arrival of Dr. Franklin will probably hasten it. It is very confidently reported, and said to come from good authority, that Russia has engaged to furnish England with 20,000 men for the American service, in the spring: France and Spain will not, I think, see this, and remain idle spectators: the Dutch were attached to their interest, seem very generally disposed to retard and clog the Americans, both in their public and private business, as much as they can. Lord Chatham is said to be very near his end. We have not yet heard of the fate of King'sbridge: the French and Spaniards will greatly rejoice to hear of a decisive action in favour of America, hope they will soon have that pleasure. Hearing that lead was much wanted in America, induced me to purchase so large a quantity; should there be occasion for it, I hope it will do good execution."

B O S T O N, February 14.

Capt. Dean, in a sloop from Salem, private property, has taken a Londoner, with English goods, which arrived in a safe port the latter end of last week.

They write from France, that the English have engaged 20,000 Russians to come to America, but that the French court are determined to prevent them.

Capt. William Brown, of the Boston privateer, has taken two Guineamen, with 140 slaves on board.

Friday last one of the enemy's tenders, a schooner, going round to Warwick-Point, ran aground; on discovery of which, admiral Hopkins sent down a vessel of force to take possession of her, and when she had got within about a mile of her, the enemy blew her up.

Extra of a letter from Peck's-Kill, dated Jan. 19.

"General Howe has discharged all the privates who were prisoner in New-York, one half he sent to the world of spirits for want of food—the other he hath sent to warn their country of the danger of falling into his hands, and to convince them, by ocular demonstration, that it is infinitely better to be slain in-battle than to be taken prisoners by British troops, whose tender mercies are cruelty. But it is not the prisoners alone, who have felt the effects of British humanity. Every part of the country, through which they have marched, has been plundered and ravaged. No discrimination hath been made with regard to whig or tory, but all alike have been involved in one common fate. Their march through New-Jersey hath been marked with the most savage barbarity. Westchester witnessed more terrible things. The repositories of the dead have ever been held sacred by the most barbarous and savage nations. But here, not being able to accomplish their accursed purposes upon the living, they wreaked their vengeance on the dead. In many places, the graves in the churchyards were opened, and the bodies of the dead exposed upon the ground for several days. At Morrisania, the family vault was opened, the coffins broken, and the bones scattered abroad. At De Lancey's farm, the body of a beautiful young lady, who had been buried for two years, was taken out of the ground, and exposed for five days in a most indecent manner. Many more instances could be mentioned, but my heart sickens at the recollection of such inhumanity. Some, perhaps, try to believe that it is only the Hessians who perpetrate these things, but I have good authority to say, that the British vie with, and even exceed the auxiliary troops in licentiousness. After such treatment, can it be possible for any person sincerely to wish for a reconciliation with Great-Britain?"

F I S H - K I L L, Feb. 27.

Extra of a letter from an officer at Morris-Town, to the printer of the New-York Packet, dated Feb. 21.

"I received your favour from Fish-Kill, and beg to return you my thanks for forwarding to me the letters, &c. from Boston. It would give me the greatest pleasure to furnish you with authentic intelligence, but the truth is, we are as much shut up from news as those in Simsbury mines.—Indeed it would be almost unnecessary to send news to you, who seem to have such an excellent faculty at making it. All that we have stirring here at present was brought out by the late Hessian officers who (your paper says) deserted some time ago from Brunswick. They say that the 300 British troops, killed by us in the Quibbleton affair, came to life shortly after; having only, in imitation of Shakespeare's fat knight, counterfeited death, in order to avoid the fury of our brave militia. They are however to be considered as prisoners, and to be exchanged for an equal number of our men killed by Hugh Gaine in the same action."

"Jesting apart—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that a few days ago a party of gen. Putnam's division attacked and defeated a party of tory soldiers in Monmouth, killed a number and took about forty with their arms, and one major Stockton, an infamous tory, who commanded them."

Extra of a letter from Morris-Town, Feb. 23.

"The 20th inst. four Hessian and two British soldiers came over to us. Yesterday 12 Tories and one English captain were brought to head quarters. This morning we have received an account of 12 light horse being taken by our brave and vigilant scouts: a French vessel is just arrived in Philadelphia, but no news has as yet transpired."

By a gentleman from Newark we are informed, that a certain James NUTMAN, who had been captain of the militia in that town, when the British troops landed on the Jersey shore, was so exceedingly pleased, that he invited his friends and neighbours to keep Thanksgiving, as he termed it, by spending the day and taking dinner with him, on the happy occasion, often saying, with much seeming satisfaction, his dear brethren and protectors were come; frequently repeating the question to his guests, an't-you glad that they are come? The next day they arrived in Newark, and his dear friends and protectors stripped him of all his movable property, even to his shoes and stockings; the poor wretch of a tory was under the necessity of begging from his neighbours something to cover his nakedness.

One day last week, some thieves emerged from one of the British pirate ships at Dobbs's Ferry, who stole and feloniously carried off from a farmer there five head of cattle.

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

A copy of a letter sent to Sir WILLIAM ERSKINE, complaining of the savage cruelty of the British troops.

SIR,

IT is told us that Sir William Erskine commanded the British troops covering the foraging party at Drake's farm, on Saturday the first instant. Is it possible that a gentleman, an officer so eminently distinguished for his bravery and experience, should allow the troops under his command to murder the wounded after the manner of savages! Until this time it was universally allowed that humanity was a certain concomitant of valour. It now appears that Britons, unhappily divested of many excellent qualities peculiar to their ancestors, are become strangers to humanity, and deaf to the intreaties of the brave, after the misfortune of having fallen wounded into their power. Mr. Kelly, a brave officer in my brigade, and five other Virginians slightly wounded in the muscular parts, were murdered, had their bodies mangled, and their brains beat out, by the troops of his Britannic majesty, on Saturday the first instant.

The cruelties exercised on the worthy general Mercer, near to Princeton, on the third of January, were equally barbarous. It gives pain to a generous mind, Sir William, to see you tarnish the laurels to honourably obtained last war, by permitting such savage barbarity in the troops under your command.

Such conduct, Sir William, inspires the Americans with a hatred to Britons so inveterate and insurmountable, that they never will form an alliance or the least connection with them.

I can assure you, Sir, that the savages, after general Braddock's defeat, notwithstanding the great influence of the French over them, could not be prevailed on to butcher the wounded, in the manner your troops have done, until they were made drunk. I do not know, Sir William, that your troops gave you that trouble. So far does British cruelty, now-a-days, surpass that of savages! In spite of all the British agents sent among the different nations, we have beat the Indians into good humour, and they offer their service.

It is their custom in war to scalp, take out the hearts, and mangle the bodies of their enemies. This is shocking to the humanity natural to the white inhabitants of America. However, if the British officers do not restrain their soldiers from glutting their cruelties with the wanton destruction of the wounded, the United States, contrary to their natural disposition, will be compelled to employ a body of furious savages, who can, with an unrelenting heart, eat the flesh, and drink the blood, of their enemies.

I well remember that, in the year 1763, lieutenant Gordon of the Royal Americans, and eight more of the British soldiers, were roasted alive, and eat up, by the fierce savages that now offer their services.

The Americans have hitherto treated the wounded, and prisoners of the British troops, with that civility and tenderness natural to a brave and generous people, but should the inhuman cruelty of your men compel the American army to retaliate, let it be remembered that the British officers stand answerable to the world, and to posterity, for the many dreadful consequences.

I am, &c.

B. G. U. S.

The A N S W E R.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter of the fourth instant. I am extremely obliged to you for the good opinion you seem to have of my past character, but as much hurt at the unmerited charge you lay against me at present. It is unnecessary for me to answer minutely every paragraph of your letter, which is wrote in a stile and language I have not been accustomed to. I only beg leave to inform you, that I never countenanced an act of barbarity in my life time, nor can I think any gentle-

man in the British army equal to it. We, on the contrary, wish to treat prisoners with lenity, and to take all possible care of the wounded, who fall into our hands, as humanity will always meet with the approbation of every officer in an army. However, I will mention that it is not to be wondered at if our soldiers are a little exasperated, considering the many cruelties that have been of late committed on them, and their officers, even unarmed, passing singly from quarter to quarter.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM ERSKINE, B. & Q. M. G.

[There were no dates to the above letters in the copy handed the printer, but from their contents it is supposed they were wrote the beginning of this month.]

Extra of a letter from Morris-Town, Feb. 21, 1777.

"A gentleman who left New-York on Monday last, of the name of Crane, assures, he saw 72 of the Jersey militia, who by stratagem were surrounded and taken prisoners at the light-house, and carried to New-York."

"Yesterday a party of our men, near Quibble-Town, took twenty of the enemy's waggons loaded with forage, drove in their picket-guard, and sustained no loss. A soldier killed two light horse men of the enemy, and narrowly escaped being taken; the horses and accoutrements were brought in. The same day a lieutenant of the enemy's artillery was taken and brought to general Sullivan's quarters, with seven other prisoners, most of them Highlanders. This morning twelve hundred men were dispatched to bring off forage from the enemy's lines, I hope they may prosper. A brigade of New-England troops arrived this day from the White-Plains."

March 1. On the 23d ult. a body of two thousand five hundred of the British troops, with six pieces of cannon, were attacked and repelled near Woodbridge, by a party of seven hundred Americans under the command of gen. Maxwell. The enemy had forty killed, and eighty wounded; our people had one killed, and eight wounded. It is supposed the enemy were those that lately left Rhode-Island, and were going to reinforce the army at Brunswick.

We hear from Ticonderoga, that on the 13th ult. a number of Indians and Canadians, advancing within about thirty miles of the fort, were attacked by our advanced guard, who drove them off, and took two Canadian prisoners. It is supposed their design was to surprise the guard. By the prisoners it does not appear that any of the British troops were with them.

We hear that a justice of the name of Kemble, in the East Jerseys, was lately inhumanly murdered by a party of the British troops, notwithstanding he told them that he was a friend to government, and had general Howe's protection. He was first shot through the body and afterwards thrust through with a bayonet, but lived long enough to tell his melancholy tale to a party of continental forces, that came by his house soon after the murderers were gone off.

Extra of a letter dated Raritan River, Feb. 26, 1777.

"I was at gen. Dickenon's last evening, when he received the following intelligence—I had on Sunday last about 1000 of our army, under command of gen. Maxwell, were attacked near Spank-town by near four times their number of the enemy from Perth Amboy, and after an obstinate engagement the enemy were obliged to retreat, with the loss of fifty killed, one hundred wounded, and nine taken prisoners: our loss is but five killed and nine wounded."

March 4. We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the ship Reprital, capt. Weeks, in which Dr. Franklin went passenger, is late arrived in France. She took two prizes, which she also carried into a French port.

March 5. By capt. Ames, from South-Carolina, we learn, that the Comets and Defence, two armed vessels belonging to that state, had returned from a cruise, and brought in two prizes, which they had cut out of a port on the north side of Jamaica.

Extra of a letter from Morris-Town, Feb. 26.

"Gen. Howe still continues to threaten your city— a reinforcement is arrived at Amboy, consisting of the 10th, 37th, 38th, and 52d regiments, one battalion of grenadiers, and one of light infantry, the whole amounting to about 2000 men; they were out on Sunday last upon a foraging party with three field pieces, when they were attacked by about 600 of our people at eleven in the morning near Spank-town. The firing continued from that time with some short intermission until night; by the best accounts we can get the enemy's loss amounted to upwards of an hundred men killed and wounded; we took ten prisoners; our loss was eight killed and wounded. They came with about fifteen or twenty waggons, a considerable part of which were employed in carrying off their dead and wounded; some of the waggons were so piled, that the dead fell off, and were left in the road. A few such affairs will make them sick of foraging so expensive a rate. The enemy killed two of the inhabitants; one with his protection in his hand, had his brains blown out while he was offering it to an officer; the other was run through the body with a bayonet; both were killed for not getting their waggons ready as speedily as they were wanted to remove the dead out of the way."

Extra of a letter from Morris-Town, March 1.

"Last week I informed you of an action which happened the 2d, since which several defectors are come here, who say, and one of them asserts that he heard maj. French tell gen. Vaughan, that their loss in killed

and wounded amounted to 509; that it was impossible for them with 1900 or 2000 men and six field pieces to do any thing against an innumerable number of rebels, who attacked them in front, rear, and flank, at the same time; it is true they were attacked in that manner, but not by more than 600. The enemy were extremely cruel in their retreat; they seeing a poor countryman standing at his door, laid hold of him; he showed a protection signed by gen. Howe's secretary; they damned him and his protection, and said those who had taken protections were as damned rebels as those who had not, and immediately sent a ball through his body, which not proving instant death, they stabbed him with bayonets. After such an instance, it is not to be wondered at their beating the brains out of our wounded, one of whom they served in that manner last Sunday.

Gen. Howe arrived at Brunswick on Friday night, the 21st ult. being sent for to settle a dispute between the British and Hessian troops, which had nearly terminated in blows.

Yesterday was brought to town twenty prisoners, which, with forty brought a few days before, makes the number of sixty prisoners since our last.

The public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the Bills of credit emitted by the congress of the State of New-Jersey, dated March, 1776, unless signed by three of the persons appointed to that service; the British troops having lately got possession of a considerable sum of said emission, signed by two signers only, viz. Samuel How and John Hart, makes this caution necessary.

N. B. The bills are not current without being signed by three.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 23.

Extract of a letter from a firm friend to America, dated London, Oct. 9, 1776.

The war is likely to go on another year, in which case Chesapeake bay will be the seat. A plan for that purpose has been laid before lord George Germain, and it is said is approved of. The Eastern Shore is the first object, or place of landing.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

A gentleman from Philadelphia informs us, that it was reported there that general Arnold was preparing to make a descent on Rhode-Island, with about 4000 volunteers, in consequence of a considerable part of the British and Hessian troops having left it, to join Howe's army in Jersey. The same gentleman adds, that gen. Maxwell has lately had a skirmish with the enemy in Jersey, in which, with little loss on his side, he killed 50, and took 9 prisoners.

SIGNERS of the Continental BILLS of CREDIT, appointed by CONGRESS, at Baltimore, between the 26th December, 1776, and 17th February, 1777.

William Aquith, John Griffith, Hercules Courtenay, John Cockey, James Kelfo, Richard Cromwell, James Calhoun, George Welch, Theodore Barrell, Thomas Donellan, John Boyd, Benjamin Levy, Samuel Hillegas, William Govett, Benjamin Brannon, William Gibson, John Philpot, Richard Johns, Robert Dorsey, Mark Alexander, John Dorsey, Edward Gaither, William Young, George Patterfon, Richard Stringer, Samuel Stringer Coale, Rinaldo Johnson, St. George Peale, Joseph Gaither, Zachariah Maccubbin, Dennis Griffith, James Franklin, John Barney, Hans Creevy, Clement Brook, William Hammond, James Walker, Horatio Johnson, John Taylor, Aquila Norris, Darby Lux, Daniel Carrol.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

To the PUBLIC.

IN CONGRESS, January 15, 1777.

RESOLVED, That the Continental Treasurer be empowered and directed to borrow money on loan-office certificates; that the same be countersigned by the auditor-general for the time being.

RESOLVED, February 22, 1777.

That all certificates issuing after the first emission, be signed by Michael Hillegas, Esq; treasurer, or Samuel Hillegas, and countersigned agreeable to the resolutions of congress, of the 3d of October, 1776, and 15th of January, 1777.

RESOLVED, February 26, 1777.

That an interest of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per centum, per annum.

Extract from the minutes,

(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Baltimore, March 3, 1777.

The Continental Treasurer, in obedience to the above resolutions, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he is ready to receive on loan, in behalf of the United States, any sums of money, not less than two hundred dollars, that may be brought him, at his office, in Market-street.

All Printers of news-papers in the United States, are requested to insert the above resolutions and advertisement in their papers for one month.

M. HILLEGAS, Con. Treasurer.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 13.

Extract of a letter from Albany, Feb. 25, 1777.

All our apprehensions are dissipated, by a Canadian from the Quebec suburbs at Montreal, and a Low-Dutch man, a lieutenant in col. Livingston's regiment, who went into Canada with gen. Montgomery in the first battalion of Yorkers, who left Canada since Christmas; the latter was left behind by our army sick at Chambly, and after his recovery was a prisoner, and on his parole, both at Montreal and Quebec, and is a very intelligent young fellow; during his indisposition at Chambly, his quarters being on the high road, he had an opportunity of seeing the enemy pass his window with a very fine train of artillery, all brass; he corroborates many pieces of news we heard during the summer, which we did not credit, such as the foreigners mutinying on account of their pay, their sudden retreat from St. John's down

the Sorrel with their cannon, on news of a French fleet in the river, and being ordered back by general Carleton before they reached Quebec; gen. M'Lean's going home, with a number of transports that brought the troops out, and was to return in October with provisions, but was not returned before the navigation ended; gen. Burgoyne's leaving Quebec with four regiments of foreigners; several other general officers going home; the Canadians ill treated by the soldiery, but not from authority, but rather as with us by busy Tories; provisions very scarce and dear; they take all their cattle from them, nay even their milch cows, and give them certificates; no intention of a winter expedition; gen. Carleton at Quebec, a gen. Frazer commands at Montreal, the garrison consists of 150 provincials who enlisted in M'Lean's regiment to obtain their liberty; about 300 at Chambly, which is rebuilt as a barrack and stores, and one Paoli commands; there are about 250 soldiers and 300 sailors at St. John's, which is the only place they have re-established and made strong, with a strong redoubt opposite, at Hazen's, with a lookout 16 feet high; about 300 at the Ile aux Noix, and a party of 60 at Point aux Fer; there are parties in some of the parishes, which they most suspect, and others cantoned, two, three, and four in a house; the people of Point Levy rose, and gen. Carleton could not quiet them, until they had full assurance the Bostonians were retreated out of Canada, and gen. Carleton would grant them a general pardon, which he assured them of. They are building four more vessels at St. John's, and as it is reported preparing timber for building 1500 batteaux for the spring; the regiment that was above is come down, suppose relieved, and they have sent up to those posts a quantity of provisions and ammunition. This person relates that Gleany was taken prisoner, and put in irons; but set at liberty by application made by his wife to gen. M'Lean, on his entering into the ministerial service; he was with gen. Carleton as a pilot on the lake. Their expectations were so great in Canada, and from a report spread that gen. Howe was at Albany, it was certain nothing could prevent a junction; but on their return, it was some time before they could credit the destruction of our fleet, having no prisoners, and changed much the face of politics. We must not give up the dominion of that lake, unless we mean to go on in the most expensive and destructive way. Our situation for building by far exceeds theirs; 500 good ship-carpenters, with axe men and sawyers in proportion, to set to it with spirit, in six weeks time would exceed them in a navy, the whole expence of which would not pass 200,000 dollars, whereas, while they command the lake, we must keep an army of at least 16 regiments solely to watch their motions, the annual expences of which, supposing them 11,648, on a moderate computation, is 3,200,000 dollars, the greatest part of which, was our fleet superior, might be employed where perhaps very much wanted, and be a very great saving to the State's, as well as the lives of hundreds, that will die by sickness, owing to the unhealthy situation. I believe Sir Guy Carleton has been much disappointed in clothing and provision by our privateers; a number of bales are come in to-day from the eastward, directed to him. M'Kay, who broke out of gaol at Wexford, has reached Canada, and attempted to raise a regiment of Canadians; he got twelve to follow him one day only; there was a report that the bishop had ordered Pere Floquet to Quebec; whether they have shut him up, sent him home, or whether he has taken himself away, is not known, but he has not been seen since. If offensive measures from Canada are intended, Carleton will be early, his people fresh, although perhaps hungry; if we beat them off, what a mortification not to be able to follow them; we have now time enough before us to build, and September and October would be the season for us to penetrate a second time, too late for them to be reinforced, and the Canadians would receive us with open arms, and act a different part, as they have now experienced the difference.

Annapolis, 11th March 1777.

THE captains of companies, belonging to colonel THOMAS PRICE's battalion, are hereby ordered to march all their recruits to the city of Annapolis immediately, leaving two officers of their respective companies to go on with the recruiting service.

All the old soldiers late belonging to the seven independent companies, are ordered to repair to Annapolis immediately, and join their regiment; any that shall neglect to appear there by the 15th inst. will be deemed deserters, advertised and treated as such.

March 8, 1777.

THE officers of the 3d regiment of Maryland Continental troops are requested to rendezvous at Baltimore-Town immediately, with all the recruits they may have raised, that, in obedience to an order of the honourable the Board of War, communicated to me by the colonel, we may march to Philadelphia, where the soldiers are to be equipped for camp. Proper officers will be left from each company to complete the recruiting service. A strict compliance with this requisition is expected by,

Your humble servant, NAT. RAMSEY, lieut. col.

Annapolis, head quarters, 12th March, 1777.

THE subscriber wants to purchase the following articles (for the use of the military) viz. Seneca Snake-root, Back Snake-root, Pekune-root, and Mistletoe of the oak, Honey and Bees-wax; old linen, particularly dowlas, for making lint, and 30 or 40 weight of clean long tow.

RICHARD TOOTELL, Director of the military hospital.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Thursday the third of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

Tract of LAND, lying on the head of South-river, near Mr. Worthington's tan-yard, containing one hundred and twenty-six acres of very kind land; the same to go to the highest bidder, for cash only, by

SAMUEL WHITE.

ANNAPOLIS, March 5, 1777. A NEAT and well assorted quantity of super broad-clothes, with trimmings, to be sold by the subscriber, for ready money only.

N. B. I want to buy or hire immediately a negro man.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1777. A QUANTITY OF INDIAN CORN, on application to Mary Dorsey, widow of Caleb, within three miles of Annapolis.

To be rented yearly, or for a term of years, not exceeding ten, and to be entered on immediately, THAT noted and well frequented public house, formerly kept by Mrs. Sarah Ramfay, on the Head of Severn, about mid-way between Baltimore-Town and Annapolis; and it is the only convenient stage on the roads leading from Baltimore to Lower and Upper Marlborough, and from thence to Virginia. The house will not be let to any person but one of a good character, therefore it is hoped none else will apply. The rent to be agreed on by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

N. B. I intend to continue keeping the public house myself until some person takes it off my hands, and will be my constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who think proper to call on me. I will dispose of a small quantity of good spirits, Madeira wine, whiskey, and lundry household goods, to the person who rents the afore said house.

THE high bred horse CARELESS will cover this season at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five shillings the groom, if the mare is paid six dollars and five shillings the groom, if not paid or twenty shillings the single leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Bay-lor's Fearnaught, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Mille, and col. Hopper's Paiolet.

N. B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williams, who will take proper care of them, but will be answerable for any that may get away.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, March 8, 1777. I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever passing and repassing through my plantation Beard's Creek, as I find it extremely difficult to keep up my fences. Those who should hereafter be known to pass that way may depend on being dealt with according to the rigour of the law.

JAMES DISNEY.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county a well set squat mulatto fellow, named HARRY about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and 34 or 35 years of age, a very white mulatto, with a very remarkably broad flat nose, particularly betwixt the eyes, where his nose is raised but little above the level of his face, with a bushy head of hair. He has variety of cloaths which I am not acquainted with, as he does not keep them or often make his appearance in them at home. He is a tolerable good shoemaker, clapboard carpenter, cooper, and indeed handy at any thing he is about, particularly waiting in the house, gardening, mowing, driving a carriage, and the management of horses.

Whoever takes up and brings to me the said fellow, shall receive, if taken at my own dwelling or not more than ten miles from it, four dollars reward; if a greater distance, the addition of one dollar for every ten miles as far as eight dollars, including what the law allows; but if secured in jail only one dollar more than the law allows, paid by

RICHARD BROWN.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 11th inst. in the morning, an indented servant man, named THOMAS HARRISON, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, and about 26 years of age; by trade a barber and peruke-maker; had on a blue coat with a red cape, and red flannel jacket. He is fond of strong liquor, and when drunk extremely talkative. Whoever takes up said servant, and cures him so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, if taken ten miles from home, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

To be sold at public vendue, for ready money, on Friday the 14th inst. if fair, otherwise the next fair day at the subscriber's plantation on the North side of Severn river,

SUNDRY kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, among which are featherbeds, blankets, &c. To be sold to begin at ten o'clock. He has for sale, at his store on the Dock in Annapolis, a copper still that holds fifty gallons, smiths bellows, anvils, &c. painted colours of all kinds, window glais, cotton cards, looms, durants, callimancoes, tammies, &c. &c.

DAVID KERR.

WILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharp's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds current a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a complete horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standish Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grass for mares at 1/6 per week; money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

MARYLAND GAZETTE 219

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1777.

LONDON, November 5.

Extracts from the SPEECH of the duke of MANCHESTER, on the motion for an Address, in answer to his Majesty's speech from the throne.

THE duke of Manchester opened his speech with a comparison of the present state of the British empire with that of ancient Rome in its decline. He observed, in one, as the other, the mere forms of the constitution were preserved, while every effort of despotism and arbitrary power were in their fullest extent. Imperial Rome oppressed her provinces and dependencies, like Britain; her subjects bowed under the yoke of the most insupportable oppression, like that endeavoured to be inflicted on our colonists; and he did not hesitate to say, that as in one instance the distant subjects of that proud, overbearing mistress of the universe, by the injustice and severity of that government, forced her provinces to resist her lawless power; so, in the other, this country had alienated the obedience and affection of her American subjects, which would bring on a dismemberment of the empire, and would probably terminate in a total dissolution of this government.

His grace remarked on that passage in the speech (the whole of which he imported to the minister) relating to the assurances of amity to be received from the several courts of Europe, in a very pointed manner. He said it contained the most improbable information that could be well conceived; unless we supposed, that the terms of the speech, and those who advised the present naval armaments, thought differently on the same day; or were not the same persons; for if assurances were given that were to be depended on, why have recourse to that mode of manning our navy, a press; which was known to be fraught with so many hardships and inconveniences, and which should never be resorted to but in seasons of difficulty and danger? If, on the other hand, those assurances of amity were not to be relied on, why receive the public and parliament in so gross and flagrant a manner? Why do we urge them into a dangerous posture? Why tell them on the eve of a rupture, that we are in a state of perfect tranquillity? But his grace insisted, that we ought not, in the present situation of affairs, to trust to assurances however strong, or reasons however plausible, when facts were evidently against them. He had, he said, the most undoubted information, that whatever those assurances might be, they ought not to be relied on: matter having come to his own knowledge, or at least to come to well authenticated that he was fully satisfied of its being indisputably true, he should just mention it for the present, presuming if it were false it would be contradicted; in which case he should quote his authority; if it were not, then it would remain at least a strong circumstantial contradiction to that part of the address. The fact was, that a gentleman on whose veracity he could depend, assured him, that he had been at Havre de Grace, some short time since, where he saw a vessel publicly loading with fire arms and other military stores for the use of the provincials. It, in the language of the speech, the Americans were to be esteemed rebels, and if rebels in arms were to be looked upon as open enemies, the fact now alluded to was an irrefragable proof, that France, at least at present, was in the first stage of open enmity with Great-Britain.

His grace then contradicted the substantial information of the speech on another ground. He said that it was now no secret, that a fleet had lately sailed from Cadix, with a considerable body of land forces on board. This armament must be destined to carry on hostilities against us in some part of the Western world; or for South-America, to be employed against the Portuguese. Supposing the former to be the case, no doubt could be entertained of the latter, which came exactly to the same point; because if Portugal were attacked, Britain must consequently be involved in a war, unless we broke our engagements to Portugal, and sacrificed our dearest interests to the blind rage of making a conquest of our fellow subjects in America. We were bound by treaty, he insisted, to support and defend Portugal; our interests, as well as solemn engagements, compelled us to it. The difference was then very little, whether France or Spain broke with us openly, or in this round about indirect manner; the consequence would be the same; we would in the end find ourselves engaged in a war with the united force of the house of Bourbon. Portugal had already given us the highest instance in their power of their friendship; they had forbid the provincials from entering their ports. Has France or Spain done so? the contrary was notorious. If then, taking the question in either light, as an attack of Spain on our ally, or the open encouragement given to our subjects now in arms against us, he wished to know from administration what requisitions had been made on our part for bringing the courts of Versailles and Madrid to an explanation on those very important points; what was the effect of those requisitions; and what had we now finally, at so critical a period, to depend on? His grace concluded by observing, that no reliance was to be had at any time on the pacific assurances of those courts, much less when their conduct directly contradicted them; that therefore a tam acquiescence in whatever measures they may think proper to adopt, or an immediate war with those powers, was inevitable; which, considering the present distracted and almost exhausted state of this country, threatened no less than its total ruin. He had foreseen this from the beginning; he had often foretold it. He was in future determined to lament it in silence, as all future efforts, he perceived, would be in vain; however, as the last attempt, he very readily joined in the amendment moved by his noble friend [Lord Rockingham]. The speech was no more than a recommendation

of the same ruinous system of measures which had brought us into our present perilous and tremendous situation; if the amendment was agreed to, it would give the house time to consider and devise some means of averting the insupportable dangers with which we were now surrounded; the first salutary and effectual step to which would, in his opinion, be the appointing a committee to enquire into the state of the nation, in order to discover the source of our present calamities, and to devise remedies the best suited to their cure and removal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 4.

COLONEL BARRE rose, and said that he had a question to put of the first consequence, of the most serious importance, to which the minister (lord North) had wholly neglected to speak. In order to give him an opportunity of speaking to it, he would therefore put it, and sit down without proceeding farther, that the minister might give the house that satisfaction which he doubted not many of them wished to receive. The question was, "What powers were general and Lord Howe invested with, as his Majesty's commissioners to treat with America?"

Lord North immediately said, that their commissions had lately been published in the Gazette, and that nothing relative to the business had been concealed. His lordship read part of the commission, and said he knew of nothing more, unless indeed some directions relative to prisoners.

Col. Barre, pulling a paper out of his pocket, declared, he had in his hand an account of what passed at the conference between gen. Washington and licut. col. Patterson, when col. Patterson was dispatched with gen. and lord Howe's letter; that the account was printed in America, but that it bore evident marks of authenticity, although indeed it did not come directly to his hand; for he could positively say, that no letter directed to him, and sent from America, ever reached him. He then proceeded to comment on the account in his hand, declaring his high esteem for col. Patterson, with whom he had the happiness to be acquainted, and asserting, that he was a man of the first honour in the service. He said, the account he was going to read did col. Patterson infinite credit. The account was extracted from an American paper, printed at Pennsylvania on the 27th of July last, and stated, that col. Patterson was received by gen. Washington, on the 20th of the same month, with the greatest politeness. That the colonel addressed Mr. Washington with the title of excellency. That he expressed general and lord Howe's concern, that there should have been any deficiency in point of respect and punctilio; that no affront was intended by the general; who begged his excellency to recollect, that he had received a letter from his excellency about the treatment of the prisoners in Bolton, subscribed, "To the honourable William Howe, Esq; and that the general then took no offence; that both gen. and lord Howe had the highest personal regard for Mr. Washington; that they had now sent a letter directed for "George Washington, Esq; &c. &c. &c." and that they hoped all difficulties were removed, as the three et ceteras might be understood to comprehend all his excellency's titles; and that he begged leave to inform his excellency, that the letter he now brought was the same as his Majesty's commissioners had sent before, but which had been returned, on account of the deficiency of the superscription, respecting his excellency's titles.

It appeared further, from the account the colonel read, that col. Patterson laid down the letter on a table; that Mr. Washington declined to accept it, asking what powers general and lord Howe were invested with, declaring that he had read the last act of parliament, relative to America, and found by that, that they were merely empowered to grant pardons; that he then said "the Americans had done no wrong, and therefore wanted no pardons;" that general Washington declared, he had reported to the congress his return of the letter as first sent, with his reasons for so doing; that the congress had approved of his conduct, he could not therefore enter into a fresh treaty without fresh authority; besides, though it was true that the three et ceteras now added to the superscription of the letter, might mean every thing, it was also true that they might mean any thing. After more conversation, in which col. Patterson expatiated gen. Howe from the charge of having treated the prisoners he had taken with inhumanity; and general Washington also declared, that he had used such as fell under his cognizance with every possible indulgence, the account stated that the conference ended; that general Washington invited the colonel to partake of a collation, which he had provided; that the colonel declined it, urging his having but lately breakfasted, and the impatience of general and lord Howe, to receive an answer to their letter.

The colonel then pounced like an eagle on the tremendous part of his subject, the appearance of a war in Europe, and told the house that a war of the most serious kind threatened this country, a war from the united powers of France and Spain. That the attack would shortly be made, and made within the hearing of those who sat within the walls that then encircled the house. [This created a general laugh, which seemed to hurt the colonel much, and he instantly said] "Gentlemen may laugh, but I dare aver, that those who laugh now will, in the moment of danger, be lying in tears on their backs, like cowards." He then declared, that France was full two months before hand with us in preparation; that we were in fact defenceless, unable to make any resistance should she soon begin; that lord North shifted his ground to often, that there was no dependence on his information; that even now he had said, he relied on the present assurances of the pacific intentions

of France, but that he did not know how soon she might alter her intention.

This called up lord North, who repeated what he had said in this part of the subject of his speech, and again declared, that he firmly believed the assurances of the court of Versailles, but as he was no prophet, he would not say positively that France might not hereafter change her intention. Lord North continued of having his words watched, and thrown perpetually in his teeth.

Colonel Barre seemed not to like a refutation of the matter of fact of his assertion, and declared he ever would watch the minister; that it was extraordinary indeed if the noble lord high in office, and the ostensible minister, expected his words would not be watched; he protested he would continue to watch him, and report his words on every fit occasion; but he promised to do it always like a gentleman and a man of honour, with truth and accuracy; THAT THE DAY WAS NOT YET COME, WHEN AN ENQUIRY MUST BE MADE INTO THE CAUSE OF THE AMERICAN WAR; that he was sorry to see the noble lord, if matters did not then appear satisfactory, his head would be laid on the block. That the situation of affairs were tremendous; that his country seemed to be near the crisis of her fate; he advised the treasury bench therefore to look about them, and as there was one question which demanded an immediate answer, he would then put it.

Had the king's ministers information of a particular species of armament preparing by the French in those parts of France which were immediately opposite, and nearest to this kingdom?

The question, he trusted, was clear and comprehensive. If it was not answered, the silence of the ministry would operate in his mind as fully as any answer they could give; if they had not the necessary information, they were not fit for their posts, and ought to hold them no longer.

Upon the whole, the colonel made it out, that we were by no means a match for the united force of France and Spain; he therefore desired the ministry would, at any rate, make up matters with America. "Recall, therefore (says he) your fleets and armies from America, and leave the brave colonists to the enjoyment of their liberty." [This created a second laugh, which the colonel took worse than the first, and was by it routed to fresh warmth.]

He arraigned the want of manners of the treasury bench, and declared he thought professed courtiers had been better bred; he then again denounced vengeance, and bid the ministry appoint proper officers; the fleet, he said, ought to be commanded by a brave man then in the house, an admiral who had once already saved his country; the admiral he meant was his honourable friend near him, admiral Keppel; he said he knew he was out of order in naming a member, but on such an occasion he thought himself justified in mentioning so brave an officer.

At length, having held up a most tremendous picture of impending mischief to his country, he repeated his question to the treasury bench, and sat down, deploring the infatuation of government, and asserting, that a majority of votes in that house would never conquer France and Spain, however they might procure the minister a momentary triumph, and make him a welcome guest at St. James's.

Nov. 15. The empress of Russia has consented to lend his Majesty 24,000 of her best troops for the service of the next campaign, all of which are to be embarked by the 3d of April, 1777.

The treaty for the above Russians was concluded before the receipt of gen. Howe's last letter; but there is the following clause in the treaty, "provided they should be wanted," and the ministry being strongly of opinion that they can now do without them, it is thought they will not visit America; and that government will be only at the expence of the new raised levies amongst that corps.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Nov. 1.

"No less than seven American vessels have entered this harbour since the first of October last, most of them from Philadelphia and Carolina; they hoist the thirteen colony colours, and trade here with great freedom, as there are no orders to the commissary of the marine concerning their behaviour towards them, so that, like any other nation or state, they come in and go out without less or molestation."

Nov. 22. The success of the king's forces against the revolted provinces has been so rapid, and the panic which this success has struck through the rebels is so universal, that had the court of Versailles or Madrid ever adopted the absurd ideas of encouraging their own colonies to rebel, by lending any assistance to ours, they must now abandon so weak a system of policy. For the operations of the late campaign, joined to the scarcity of the present winter, will most probably terminate the rebellion before the next spring, and then it will be a little of the latest for any European power to think of extending the least protection to "the disciples of Mr. Locke," as our factious writers are pleased to stile the ungrateful Americans.

It is now very confidently talked among the friends of government, at the court end of the town, and in the city, that by Christmas they expect the ports to be open to New-York, if not to Philadelphia and Maryland.

It is talked that there will be some alterations at the treasury board before the meeting of parliament; but the premier will still continue.

Sir Joseph Yorke, we are told, has presented a flaming memorial to the States General by order of his court, upon receiving undoubted intelligence of five new In-

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as supposed for India, but being in fact sold to Spanish agents, for the use of the Congress. This transaction, it is said, will occasion no small noise.

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PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

We learn from Newport, that both the king's troops and inhabitants are obliged to live entirely upon salt provisions, likewise that wood is very scarce and dear, which has induced the enemy to burn fences, stores, stables, and old dwelling houses.

March 13. On Tuesday the 5th inst. 500 men attacked the Hessian picquet guard near Brunswick, drove them in, took 11 milch cows, 2 horses, and brought off 15 or 20 loads of hay, which those mercenaries had stacked up within their lines. After the Hessians ran, a number of the light horse came out, drew their swords, and cut a few capers, but did not choose to disturb our men, whom they saw very leisurely take away the hay.

On the 6th inst. two men were taken up and confined in gaol, for uttering counterfeit bills, in imitation of the four dollars, and two thirds of a dollar, of the money issued by Congress, dated February 17, 1776.

BALTIMORE, March 18.

By Mr. Charles Cook, a gentleman who arrived here last night in 12 days from Newbern, we have the following important intelligence, viz. that the day before he set out, he saw a certain capt. Stedman, who commands a company in the 5th regiment of North-Carolina troops, who was just returned from Charlestown, and there saw a large French fleet, consisting of 15 vessels of war, two of them 80 gun ships, and 40 merchantmen. I had two of the armed vessels lay within the bar—that they had on board 200 pieces of brass cannon, 30,000 stand of small arms, and a great quantity of dry goods, for the use of the American States. Their destination was Chesapeake and Delaware bays. Mr. Cook declares that he himself heard capt. Stedman relate the above facts, and that capt. Stedman is a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

TICKETS

IN THE AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

TO BE SOLD BY WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN ANNAPOLIS.

Annopolis, March 14, 1777. COL. WARE orders all the officers and soldiers of the first Maryland regiment to repair, with all possible expedition, to Annapolis, bringing with them all the arms and accoutrements, blankets, &c. that can be procured. It is expected this order will be instantly complied with, as no excuse will be admitted except a positive proof of sickness.

To be sold at vendue, on Monday the 31st inst. March, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A SCHOONER, with her sails, rigging, anchors and cables. She is between 20 and 30 tons, goes remarkably well, and has good accommodations. The vessel may be seen at the dock in Annapolis any day before the sale.

I want to purchase a strong riding horse, that goes pleasant and easy, not to exceed six years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, sen.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath declined selling at Town-Point, and moved from thence into the Swamp, where his father formerly lived; he being desirous of settling his books, requests of all persons that have accounts finding to be so good as to settle them by the first day of May next, either by cash or any other way that may be more suitable to them, which will be of infinite service at this time to their very humble servant,

THOMAS NORMAN.

AS I have empowered Samuel Mead to settle the accounts due to the estate of Mr. Knighton Simmons, deceased, I desire all persons indebted to the said estate to pay their respective balances to the said Samuel Mead immediately, in order to enable me to discharge those debts that are owing against the estate, otherwise they will be settled in a way very disagreeable to their humble servant,

WILLIAM HAYES, admr.

N. B. All persons having any claims against the said estate are desired to have their accounts regularly proved.

Patuxent. Schoolfield, March 18, 1777. WAS sent from Philadelphia to the Head of Elk, in May last, a box containing medicines, directed to me. Whosoever hands it hath fallen into will much oblige by acquainting me, and if forwarded the expence shall be readily paid by

THOMAS HAMILTON.

Annopolis, March 17, 1777. MADE his escape, on the 13th day of this instant, March, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, son of Benjamin, who was committed to my custody for the want of security for his good behaviour. He was born near the Head of South river, and appears to be about 30 years of age, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has short light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips. He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abusive. It is supposed that he is harboured by some of his friends or relations, who perhaps may be willing to assist him to elude that justice which the laws of the community call upon him to render. Whoever takes up and secures the said Williams, so that he may be had again, shall receive TWENTY POUNDS currency reward, paid by

THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

SEVENTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Annopolis, March 17, 1777. DESERTED from col. Thomas Price's regiment of Maryland forces, MICHAEL KELLY, an Irishman, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the small-pox, has short black hair, and is a thick well set fellow. He broke gaol at Alexandria, where he had been committed for desertion about a month ago, and as I have been informed, has enlisted in the 8th Virginia regiment, and is now at or near Winchester. Whoever apprehends said deserter and brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, besides one shilling for every mile he shall be brought, from

EDWARD DUVAL.

CAME to the plantation of Robert Darnall, in Prince George's county, some time last fall, a red and white steer, about three years old, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a crop and under bit in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Talbot, at the Head of South river, Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a red cow big with calf, has a crop and slit on the right ear and a crop on the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges

March 8, 1777.

THE officers of the 3d regiment of Maryland Continental troops are requested to rendezvous at Baltimore Town immediately, with all the recruits they may have raised, that, in obedience to an order of the honourable the Board of War, communicated to me by the colonel, we may march to Philadelphia, where the soldiers are to be equipped for camp. Proper officers will be left from each company to complete the recruiting service. A strict compliance with this requisition is expected by,

Your humble servant, NAT. RAMSEY, lieut. col.

Annopolis, head quarters, 12th March, 1777. THE subscriber wants to purchase the following articles (for the use of the military) viz. Seneca Snake-root, Black Snake-root, Pekune-root, and Mistletoe of the oak, Honey and Bees-wax, old linen, particularly dowlas, for making lint, and 20 or 40 weight of clean long tow.

RICHARD TOTTELL, Director of the military hospital.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Thursday the third of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Track of LAND, lying on the head of South-river, near Mr. Worthington's tan-yard, containing one hundred and twenty-six acres of very kind land; the same to go to the highest bidder, for cash only, by

SAMUEL WHITE.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

Annopolis, March 12, 1777. RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 11th inst. in the morning, an indentured servant man, named THOMAS HARRISON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, and about 26 years of age; by trade a barber and peuke-maker: had on an old blue coat with a red cape, and red flannel jacket. He is fond of strong liquor, and when drunk extremely talkative. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, if taken ten miles from home, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

P. S. I understand he enlisted in the 2d Virginia regiment, in order to desert to the enemy.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Annopolis, February 28, 1777. DESERTED from capt. Alexander Murray's company of col. Francis Ware's regiment, WILLIAM McCARTY, an Irishman, about forty years old, short hair, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on when he deserted a blanket over-coat, round hat, and his shoes tied with strings; his feet have been frost-bitten. He says he was an old soldier in the British service; he has something of the brogue in his language. Whoever takes up the said man, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward.

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Annopolis, March 4, 1777. WHEREAS a negro man named NED, the property of the subscriber, lately advertised by Mr. Francis Rawlings, to whom he was hired, is still outlying. He is a stout likely fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, smooth faced and thick lips; he has a wife at Mr. James Warren's in Prince-George's county, and it is likely he is in that neighbourhood, as he was seen lately going that way. Any person who will take up said negro, and secure him in any gaol within this state, or deliver him to Mr. Francis Rawlings on Grenberry's-Point, shall be entitled to the above reward, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR.

Annopolis, February 24, 1777. THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will sit to do business in the committee-room, on Mondays and Tuesdays in every week, from the hours of nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

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

February 23, 1777. THE subscriber intending to leave this State soon, desires all persons indebted to him to settle and pay their balances before the 25th of March next. Any person having any just claim on him may receive it on demand.

WILLIAM DEARDS.

February 22, 1777. I Will rent to a person, for a tavern, the house and garden whereon the late Mrs. Orme formerly dwelt, near the Patuxent iron works, either with or without the orchard and meadow belonging to the plantation. The dwelling-house has three rooms below and four above stairs, all well finished, and a convenient garret, and is situated in a pleasant part of the country, on the main road leading from George-Town to Baltimore. Its situation for a tavern is equal to any court-y place in this State, and the great complaint of travellers for want of a proper stage, is the reason of its being now offered for a tavern. For terms apply to

THOMAS SNOWDEN

Annopolis, Feb. 19, 1777. WHEREAS some person came to my shop, in my absence, between the 15th 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. Mason, London, No. 258, has an inside metal gilt case, an outside green sapphire ditto, shall be rewarded the money, besides forty shillings reward on proving the person they bought it of.

C. JACOB

Prince-George's county, Feb. 25, 1777. To be sold, leased, or rented, A LOT of land in Bladensburg, 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.

Annopolis, Feb. 6, 1777. DESERTED, the beginning of November last, from capt. William Brown's company of marines, 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 10 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 TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, fair 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 lugan road in Montgomery county.

DAVID HANNAH, about 28 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

December 23, 1776. RAN away from the subscriber, living near 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. Whosoever 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 kill himself.

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, junr. or Tubbutt Wright, near Chester-Mill, in Queen-Anne's county.

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 black 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. Whosoever delivers him to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the above-mentioned plantation, or to me at this place, shall receive four dollars reward, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars if taken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to the distance, if taken any where else.

ROB. MUNDELL

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 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 Glassfetter; 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

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1777.

LONDON, November 1.

AFTER his majesty had left the house of peers yesterday, the new created peers took the oaths and their seats, which ceremony being over, the earl of Carlisle moved an address to his majesty, introducing his motion by various observations on the present state of the unhappy war with America. He remarked, that the ground of opposition to the just measures of government in the last session was a disbelief of the Americans having a design to become independent; but now added his lordship, their independency being openly avowed, I hope for unanimous concurrence in this address. He enlarged on the bravery and zeal of the king's forces, on the recovery of Canada to their former obedience, and on the insolence with which the offers of reconciliation had been rejected by the Congress, and on the necessity of exerting ourselves to support the constitution of Great-Britain, now violated by this daring insult; applauded the spirited measures of administration in putting the nation into a state of defence; and concluded with recommending the most grateful acknowledgment to his majesty for his paternal care, and his kind endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe. The substance of the address is to be found in the king's speech, of which it is the shadow.

Lord Falconbridge seconded the address, and spoke a few words in support of it.

Then Lord Rockingham moved an amendment, pre-facing his motion with a general condemnation of all the coercive measures that had been taken against America since the declaratory act; asserted that the fatal consequences which have now happened, had all along been foretold by those noble lords who had constantly disapproved of those measures; they foresaw that America would be driven to independency; he complained that no commissioners had been sent out to treat with them, agreeable to the king's speech last year; that so long as during ten months after, no person was on the spot (properly authorised) to receive the submission of such of the colonies as might have been willing to return to their allegiance. His lordship, not as an advocate for America, but for an empire, then recommended a reconciliation; peace with America at all events, as the only way to save us from impending ruin; Great-Britain being left exposed to her natural enemies in a defenceless state; and it being to be feared that France and Spain would take advantage of this situation, he therefore wished rather to give up America, to leave her to her independency, and to embrace her as an ally, than to carry on so destructive a war. His object and the removal of those ministers who had brought the nation into such a state were the subjects of the proposed amendment.

Lord Cardiffe (late Mount Stewart) warmly supported the motion for the address, justified every measure of administration, and particularly insisted on the sound policy of using every exertion of this country to get the better of this contest; the dignity of the crown, the weight and influence of the nation with foreign powers, and our commercial interest, all requiring it.

The duke of Richmond rose to oppose the address, and to recommend an immediate reconciliation; his grace considered the colonies as lost, if peace was not effected by some means or other. He wished to know the meaning of the present armament, and why the preparations were begun, if we had the strongest assurances of the pacific disposition of the powers of Europe; if it was safe to rely on assurances last year, why not on this also? He called upon administration to know what state of defence the nation could be put in? Whether the greatest part of our strength was not on the other side the Atlantic? And if any naval force could be got ready equal to that equipping at Brest, or any thing like so soon?

This called up lord Sandwich, who said he saw no probability of a rupture with any foreign power; but the reason we trusted to assurances last year was, they were given when no armaments were making, whereas now the French and Spaniards were arming; therefore it became the guardians of this country to arm also; and to shew the powers of Europe that we are in a state of defence against any attack, however improbable, that might be made upon us by any foreign power. His lordship said, he had begun to make our naval force formidable long before the press; he denied that the greatest part of our national strength was in America, for our naval force was our best defence, and the most powerful part of it at home; and added, I shall have a much stronger fleet than any fitting out at Brest, or elsewhere, ready to put to sea as soon or sooner than the Brest fleet. His lordship seriously declared, that he thought, for the honour of this country, every drop of blood and every shilling ought to be parted with to force the Americans to submit to the supreme authority of the crown, and of the parliament, otherwise we should indeed be a contemptible, undone people. He then joyfully mentioned the cheap light in which the Americans held both the ministry and the heads of opposition, from whom they had declared they expected no more favour, if they were in, than from the present ministers.

The duke of Grafton lamented the fate of Great-Britain on the brink of ruin, recommended an adjournment, and to go into the state of the nation at large, previous to the address. He considered us as an undone people if this was delayed an hour; and asked if any man would assure us two months hence, that France, Spain, and America, were not confederated into a strict alliance, offensive and defensive.

Lord Shelburne was up an hour and an half on the same side of the question, and stated matters in a more mortifying point of view for Great-Britain than any o-

ther speaker. His lordship said, the noble lords for the address were going to thank the king upon false principles, the facts (on which they were to ground the address) in the speech not being strictly true. He denied particularly that the measures pursued by the ministry would produce unanimity; the contrary was apparent, for the lord mayor, on whole amiable character he enlarged, refused to encourage the pressing of seamen, which shewed the war was unpopular; whereas if it was a war with France or Spain, he would be pulled out of the Mansion-house, if he did not back the warrants. He denied the pacific intentions of the powers of Europe; said he should not be surpris'd if this kingdom became a province to some foreign power soon, if peace be not made with America. His lordship asked what frigates we had at home; he always understood frigates were necessary to protect our trade, to cruise after privateers, and other service, for which line of battle ships were unfit; and where were we to find men? Fifteen thousand seamen are in America in the king's service, and to supply us with thirty thousand here, is a deduction of twenty-eight thousand seamen from our naval force. It could not be imagined Spain would trump up an old quarrel with Portugal on a dispute of nine years standing at this crisis; but as knowing that Great-Britain must protect her old ally, and they be involved in a war, that England and Ireland defenceless were temptations flesh and blood could not resist.

Lord Weymouth replied, said two of the administration were absent through illness (ord Gower and lord Rochford) it was therefore his duty not to let an opinion go out of the house, that we were either in a defenceless state, or on the eve of a war; he asserted the contrary.

The earl of Radnor was against the address, and compared the compelling the Americans to be independent, to the persecution of the primitive christians; they were put out of the protection of the law, and so forced to it.

The duke of Richmond having called for a particular state of the navy, which lord Sandwich refused as highly improper, because any doorkeeper, or other stranger, might lend it abroad; his grace declared the nation undone, the moment the first lord of the admiralty should be ashamed to declare it, when called for. This occasioned some warmth; order was called; lord Shelburne supported the duke of Richmond; and lord Sandwich said, he would give such intelligence to the house when called for, but not to any individual lord.

The earl of Bristol now rose, and as an able and experienced seaman, gave a most satisfactory and consolatory account of our naval strength: he said we should have forty sail of the line put to sea by February, if the lord mayor did not prevent mens going to sea by any contrivance; but he did not think it in his power, tho' on the night of the press thirty or forty coaches of seamen had been sent out of town; but he defied him, and all the lord mayors whatever, to prevent his getting seamen; he loved his country and his profession, and wish'd he had legs to stand on, he would serve her against all the king's enemies in his present capacity, and no other.

Nov. 30. We are informed, that the restitution of the transport with troops, which has been taken by an American privateer, and carried into Spain, has been formally demanded by our minister at that court, and absolutely refused.

Dec 1. Last night an express was sent to Portsmouth and Deal, to stop all the ships bound to New-York from sailing till further orders.

The account of the dispatches, said to be thrown overboard and recovered, from the French court to the congress of America, assuring them of assistance in the spring, is a fact, and this may account for the sudden and unexpected press. We have very good authority to affirm it to be true.

We are assured from good authority, that 20,000 French troops are under orders to march into Spain; so that our gracious sovereign's good offices between two neighbouring powers seem to have turned out abortive.

Yesterday advice was received, that the Sturdy Beggar privateer had taken a Portuguese ship upon their coast, bound to London, richly laden, and after taking out part of her cargo, set the ship on fire, and she was entirely consumed.

A Dutch ship from Bilbao parted from her anchor the same evening, and went on shore by Whitstable, which gives an account of a transport being carried into Bilbao, with 120 soldiers on board, by an American privateer.

The fleet of observation, it is said, will consist of one ship of 100 guns, two of 90, ten of 74, and two of 60.

We hear that lord Chatham is so very ill, that he is given over by his physicians.

H A G U E, Nov. 13.

The merchants of the principal towns of this republic, interested in the fate of some vessels, taken a short time since by the English, under pretence of infringing the orders of the States, have pretended a petition to the States General, in which they claim the support of their high mightiness against the court of London. They pretend that the vessels seized, whether on their passage from Rotterdam to St. Eustatia, or in coming from St. Croix to Amsterdam, could not, on account of the nature and country of the proprietors, which has been sufficiently proved, belong to the commerce of any other nation.

B O S T O N, March 6.

Capt. Pinkham, in a brig, from London, bound to St. Augustine, on his passage put into St. Augustine, on some business; he had on board floating for a reg-

ment of soldiers, military stores and dry goods, also the whole furniture, plate, &c. of the governor of St. Augustine, and several gentlemen, passengers; who, being ashore one evening, capt. Pinkham weighed anchor and stood to sea, and is safe arrived at North-Carolina.

P R O V I D E N C E, March 1.

Friday se'nnight a party of our troops landed on Rhode-Island, and brought off a quantity of hay and oats. Captain Tyler, in the Spitfire galley, attended the landing, and gallantly sustained the enemy's fire from a battery of six guns for several hours, which was briskly returned, but with what effect we have not yet learnt. When the troops had completed the service assigned them, the Spitfire drew off; she was considerably damaged in her hull and rigging, and had seven men wounded, one of them mortally.

We learn that, in some letters found on board the prize taken by captain Sheffield, the merchants in England have advised their correspondents in the West-Indies not to be over-hasty in disposing of their European goods, as a war with France and Spain was certain and unavoidable.

N E W - L O N D O N, February 21.

Capt. Clay, in lat. of Cape-Hatteras, spoke with capt. Nathan Moore, of this port, from Eustatia, bound to N. Carolina, who informed him that it was a current report when he left Statia, which was the 25th of January, that France had declared war against England; an account of which, it was said, came by express to the admiral at Antigua.

The following, capt. Clay says, may be relied on for truth, that while he lay at the Cape, an English cruiser came across and searched a French guarda costa, whom they used very roughly; and after she returned into port the master complained to the commandant at the Cape, who sent down to the English admiral at Jamaica, to know the reason of such usage; answer was returned, that it was the fortune of war, and that he had a right to search all vessels he came across.—On which the commandant ordered his cruisers to take or destroy all the British vessels they met with.

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

On Wednesday the 12th instant, the ship Sally, capt. Rollins, from Nantz, was chased in the mouth of our bay by a man of war and tender; the captain run her ashore on Cape-May, where he, with all the people, escaped, but as the tide came in the ship floated and was drawn off by the tender. Unfortunately there was not a single gun mounted on this vessel, by which the captain might have defended her against boats or small tenders; else, in all probability, her cargo at least might have been saved, which would have been very acceptable to the public; though we are happy to find that it was not of half the value that is generally imagined, as she had little in her but lead, of which article we have lately received great supplies, so that we can provide every red or blue coated plunderer with a full pound of it, if an ounce should not prove sufficient to make him honest.

The following intelligence is received by a gentleman who came passenger in the above ship, viz. The declaration of independency has not in the least altered the sentiments of our friends in England, nor diminished their number. Those who are real friends of liberty, now openly avow that the Americans are justifiable in their revolt from Great Britain. That they have not the least expectation of their ever returning to their former state of dependence, nor do they wish ever to see America any thing else than a sister state, being firmly persuaded that, should the Americans be reduced to a state of slavery, their own liberty, or even the semblance of it, could not long survive.

We also learn, that though Great-Britain has certainly applied to Russia for troops, and though the empress seems willing to lend them, we may be assured that no Russian soldier will ever be sent to this country, as France has absolutely determined that they shall never set foot on this quarter of the globe.

France is now arming at all points for a war with Great-Britain. The protection she offers to American ships of war, and every other public step she takes, is of such a nature as to make it absolutely certain that a war between France and England is either actually begun, or must very soon take place.

There has lately been a change of ministry in Spain; the late prime minister was averse to a war with Great-Britain, and the present minister is zealous for it, so that we know what to expect from that quarter. Immediately on this change of administration, a large fleet sailed from Spain, as was supposed against the Portuguese settlements in America.

We are told that our friends in England are in hourly expectations of hearing that we have declared war against the insolent, impotent kingdom of Portugal. The French merchants in general, in their sea-port towns, shew the utmost desire of opening a trade with the independent states of America, which they will carry on at their own risk. Insurance is now done, from France to America, at 20 per cent. so that we may soon expect to have very plentiful supplies.

Extra of a letter from Haddensfield (New-Jersey) March 17.

I have just seen a letter from gen. Maxwell, dated at Westfield, on the 14th instant, in which he mentions a skirmish of some importance with the enemy on Saturday the 8th instant. As it is new to me I transmit it to you, though you may probably have had a better account of it. He mentions that the enemy had brought

out all their troops from Annapolis, &c. supposed to be on 3000, and posted themselves on Punk-hill: They brought artillery and a number of waggons, as if to forage, though there was none left in that neighbourhood worth notice. General Maxwell, with the troops under his command, was on a rising ground to the northward, in plain view, though at a good distance. The enemy were too well situated to be attacked: He sent a party to the left to amuse them, but his real design was to the right, on the heights towards Bonamtown: He sent a strong party that way to examine their lines, if they had any, and to fall in near the end of them, that he might fall on their flank; this was performed by part of col. Potter's battalion of Pennsylvania militia, and part of col. Thatcher's of N. E. Col. Cook, of the Pennsylvanians, had been ordered from Matuching to come down on Carman's-hill, and keep along the heights till he met the enemy. About half a mile lower down, between Carman's-hill and Woodbridge, the two parties being joined, met a strong advanced party of the enemy. On the first firing, col. Martin and lieutenant-col. Lindley were sent to support them; they all behaved well, and kept their ground till they were supported from the main body, which immediately marched that way. The enemy also sent out a reinforcement; but on another regiment of ours being sent on the left to cut them off from their main body, the party gave way in great confusion, the flame caught their main body, and all went together. Our people pursued them, and took a prisoner and a baggage-wagon close in their rear, a good way down in the plain ground. Bonamtown lay too near on the right, and a plain open ground towards Amboy, to pursue far. They left four dead on the field, and we took three prisoners. By the quantity the enemy carried off in sleds and waggons, it is supposed they had near 20 killed and twice that number wounded. Gen. Maxwell also mentions that, by a soldier taken about the 11th instant, he learns, that gen. Howe was at Bonamtown during the engagement, till he saw his troops make the best of their way home, and then he thought it was time for him to go. That the enemy's real design in coming out that day was to secure the general a safe passage to Amboy, and that he is since gone to New-York. The soldier further says, they talk no more of going to Morris-town. Gen. Maxwell adds, that by every account from prisoners, deserters, and inhabitants, the killed, wounded and missing of the enemy, in the action of the 23d of February, was upwards of 500.

By a gentleman from Bedford, we learn, that a Mr. Blackburn had arrived there, who informed, that a large party of Indians had attacked a party of 300 Virginians, at or near Kentucky, when a long and obstinate engagement ensued, in which, it is said, 100 Indians and 70 Virginians were left dead in the field.

The privateer brig General Mifflin, capt. Hamilton, returning from a cruise, was unfortunately, by the ignorance of the pilot, ran ashore off Sinepuxent, where the vessel is lost, but the guns and materials are saved. Seventeen of the crew perished by the severity of the weather.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 27.

On Friday last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, "his excellency THOMAS JOHNSON, jun. Esq; governor of the state of Maryland," was proclaimed at the Stadt-house, in the presence of a great number of people, who expressed the highest satisfaction on the occasion.

The procession began at the assembly house, and proceeded in the following order, to wit:

- High Sheriff.
The Hon. the President of the Senate.
Senators.
GOVERNOR.
Council.
Serjeant at Arms with the mace.
The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Delegates.
Mayor of the city and Recorder.
Aldermen.
Common Council.
Military Officers.
Gentlemen Strangers.
Citizens.

Silence being commanded, the high sheriff then proclaimed the governor.

On the signal from three volleys of small-arms from the soldiery, who were paraded in front of the Stadt-house, thirteen cannon were fired.

The procession then returned; High Sheriff. His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR. The Council. The Hon. the President of the Senate. Senators. The Serjeant at Arms with the mace. The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates. Delegates. Mayor and Recorder of the city. Aldermen. Common Council. Military Officers. Gentlemen Strangers. Citizens.

And repaired to the coffee-house, where an entertainment was provided, the field officers of the army and strangers then in town being all present.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:

- 1. Perpetual union and friendship between the states of America.
2. The freedom and independency of the American States.
3. Prosperity to Maryland.
4. The Congress.
5. General Washington and the American army.
6. The American navy.
7. The arts and sciences.
8. Agriculture.
9. Trade and navigation.
10. The friends of liberty throughout the world.

The memory of the brave patriots who have fallen in the cause of America.
12. General Lee and our other friends in captivity.
13. Wisdom and unanimity in the councils of America, and undaunted courage in her forces to execute her measures.
The whole concluded with an elegant ball in the evening.
A matros belonging to one of the companies stationed here, getting in the smock before one of the cannon just as it was fired, unhappily lost his life.

Extract of a letter from Providence, Feb. 18, 1777.
"By the best intelligence we can procure of the enemies strength in Rhode-Island, their numbers are about 4000. We have about 5000 here, and in this vicinity; one thousand more are expected in a few days from Boston. We are making every necessary preparation to pass over to Newport, which I believe we shall attempt, if we can procure a sufficient force."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, March 19, 1777.
"We have no new interesting intelligence from camp. You will see, by the papers, that the enemy have taken a ship from France; the brought letters from our commissioners at the court of France, which inform that affairs in Europe wear a very hostile aspect, and that we are in a fair way of effecting our wishes there. Congress have letters, but the contents are not known, but said to be very agreeable."

TICKETS IN THE AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY TO BE SOLD BY WALLACE AND DAVIDSON IN ANNAPOLIS.

Prerogative office, March 20, 1777.
THE former notice issued out of this office to the several deputy commissaries having been misunderstood, it is hereby again requested that all official papers in their possession, but more expressly the transactions of the year 1776, be returned without delay, to enable this office (it is usual at the end of every year) to close the proceedings of that year; many of the gentlemen having made no returns since the month of June last, and some none at all during the whole preceding year, to this day.

ELIE VALLETTE, register.
Annapolis, March 26, 1777.
THE subscriber finding it utterly impossible at this time to carry on his business either with satisfaction to his employers, or benefit to himself, has declined carrying it on any longer. Those gentlemen who have his promise for wigs may expect them as soon as he possibly can get them done; and as there are several gentlemen in the out counties who have omitted for a considerable length of time to send the money for wigs sent them, he begs the favour of them to take the first convenient opportunity of sending it.

I shall have to dispose of tundry articles, and tools for the wig making and dressing business, viz. A considerable quantity of prepared human hair of most colours, raw ditto, long hair, several dozen of silk cauls; raw silk, wig buckles, wig wire, hair powder, pomatum, &c. &c. a double assortment of wig blocks, mixing cards and brushes, drawing brushes, razors, &c. &c. I have likewise for sale tundry ready made wigs, false tails, &c. which I will warrant to be good. THOMAS HEWITT.

I INTEND to leave Maryland in a short time. WILLIAM EDDIS.

M A H O M E T,
A beautiful horse, of the Arabian breed, full fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, a beautiful dapple gray, exceedingly well made, and answers extraordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or carriage.

STANDS this season (which will be until the 20th of August next) at the following most reasonable prices, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time the mare is covered, otherwise five dollars when the mare refuses, and if not then paid eight dollars, Continental currency.

The subscriber hath for sale some beautiful full blooded mares and colts. BENJ. PHILPOTT.

Annapolis, March 14, 1777.
COL. WARE orders all the officers and soldiers of the first Maryland regiment to repair, with all possible expedition, to Annapolis, bringing with them all the arms and accoutrements, blankets, &c. that can be procured. It is expected this order will be instantly complied with, as no excuse will be admitted except a positive proof of sickness.

To be sold at vendue, on Monday the 31st inst. March, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A SCHOONER, with her sails, rigging, anchors and cables. She is between 20 and 30 tons, goes remarkably well, and has good accommodations. The vessel may be seen at the dock in Annapolis any day before the sale. I want to purchase a strong riding horse, that goes pleasant and easy, not to exceed six years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high. NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, sen.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath declined selling at Town-Point, and moved from thence into the Swamp, where his father formerly lived; he being desirous of settling his books, requests of all persons that have accounts standing to be so good as to settle them by the first day of May next, either by cash or any other way that may be more suitable to them, which will be of infinite service at this time to their very humble servant, THOMAS NORMAN.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Annapolis, March 17, 1777.
DESERTED from co. Thomas Price's regiment of Maryland forces, MICHAEL KELLY, an Irishman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the small-pox, has short black hair, and is a thick well set fellow. He broke gaol at Alexandria, where he had been committed for delerion about a month ago, and, as I have been informed, has inlisted in the 8th Virginia regiment, and is now at or near Winchester. Whoever apprehends said deserter and brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, besides one shilling for every mile he shall be brought, from EDWARD DUVAL.

March 8, 1777.
THE officers of the 3d regiment of Maryland Continental troops are requested to rendezvous at Baltimore-Town immediately, with all the recruits they may have raised, that, in obedience to an order of the honourable the Board of War, communicated to me by the colonel, we may march to Philadelphia, where the soldiers are to be equipped for camp. Proper officers will be left from each company to complete the recruiting service. A strict compliance with this requisition is expected by, Your humble servant, NAT. RAMSEY, lieut. col.

THE COMMITTEE OF AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS OF JUSTICE, will sit to do business in the committee-room, on Mondays and Tuesdays in every week, from the hours of nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly. Signed by order of the committee, JOHN JOHNSON, clerk.

February 23, 1777.
THE subscriber intending to leave this State soon, desires all persons indebted to him to settle and pay their balances before the 25th of March next. Any person having any just claim on him may receive it on demand. WILLIAM DEARDE.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD,
Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1777.

DESERTED, the beginning of November last, from capt. William Brown's company of martrles, the following soldiers, viz. JOHN HAMISTON, 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 TUBSHAW, 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, 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 lapp'd short coat of mixed cloth or frize, with a jacket of the same, and a pair of green breeches, all good; his other cloathing 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 Edelia, 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.

ROB. MUNDELL.

THE high bred horte CARELESS will cover this season at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five shillings the groom, if the mare is pastured; six dollars and five shillings the groom, if not pastured; or twenty shillings the single leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, full fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Mille, and col. Hopper's Paoclet.

N. B. The mares will be received by Thomas Whlamson, who will take proper care of them, but are not answerable for any that may get away.

S W E E P E R

WILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharp's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 4 inches and a half high. HE is allowed by good judges to be a complete horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grafs for mares at 1/6 per week; the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares left out of the pasture will be accounted for.