

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS. NUMBER III.

By the author of COMMON SENSE. (Concluded from our last.)

HOWE appears to have two objects in view, either to go up the North-River, or come to Philadelphia. By going up the North-River, he seizes a retreat for his army through Canada, but the ships must return, if they return at all, the same way they went; and as our army would be in the rear, the safety of their passage down is a doubtful matter. By such a motion he shuts himself from all supplies from Europe but through Canada, and exposes his army and navy to the danger of perishing. The idea of his cutting off the communication, between the eastern and southern states, by means of the North River, is merely visionary. He cannot do it by his shipping; because no ship can lay long at anchor in any river within reach of the shore; a single gun would drive a first rate from such station: This was fully proved last October, at Fort Mifflin: ton and Lee, where one gun only, on each side the river, obliged two frigates to cut and be towed off in an hour's time. Neither can he cut it off by his army; because the several posts they must occupy would divide them almost to nothing, and expose them to be picked up by ours like pebbles on a river's bank; but, admitting he could, where is the injury? Because while his whole force is cantoned out, as sentries over the water, they will be very innocently employed, and the moment they march into the country, the communication opens.

The most probable object is Philadelphia, and the reasons are many. Howe's business in America is to conquer it, and in proportion as he finds himself unable to the task, he will employ his strength to distress women and weak minds, in order to accomplish, through their fears, what he cannot effect by his own force. His coming or attempting to come to Philadelphia is a circumstance that proves his weakness: For no general, that felt himself able to take the field and attack his antagonist, would think of bringing his army into a city in the summer time; and this mere shifting the scene from place to place, without effecting any thing, has feebleness and cowardice on the face of it, and holds him up in a contemptible light to any one who can reason justly and firmly. By several informations from New-York, it appears that their army in general, both officers and men, have given up the expectation of conquering America; their eye, now, is fixed upon the spoil. They suppose Philadelphia to be rich with stores, and as they think to get more by robbing a town than by attacking an army, their movement towards this city is probable. We are not now contending against an army of soldiers, but against a band of thieves, who had rather plunder than fight, and have no other hope of conquest than by cruelty.

They expect to get a mighty booty, and strike another general panic by making a sudden movement and getting possession of this city; but unless they can march out as well as in, or get the entire command of the river; to remove off their plunder, they may probably be stopped with the stolen goods upon them. They have never yet succeeded wherever they have been opposed, but at Fort-Washington. At Charlestown their defeat was effectual. At Ticonderoga they ran away. In every skirmish at Kingsbridge and the White-Plains they were obliged to retreat, and the instant our arms were turned upon them in the Jerseys, they turned likewise, and those that turned were taken.

The necessity of always fitting our internal police to the circumstances of the times we live in, is something so strikingly obvious that no sufficient objection can be made against it. The safety of all societies depend upon it; and where this point is not attended to, the consequence will either be a general languor or tumult. The encouragement and protection of the good subjects of any state, and the suppression and punishment of bad ones, are the principal objects for which all authority is instituted, and the line in which it ought to operate. We have in this city a strange variety of men and characters, and the circumstances of the times require they should be publicly known; it is not the number of tories that hurt us, so much as the not finding out who they are; men must now take one side or the other, and abide by the consequences: The quakers, trusting to their short sighted sagacity, have, most unluckily for them, made their declaration in their last testimony, and we ought now to take them at their word. They have voluntarily read themselves out of the Continental Meeting, and cannot hope to be restored to it again, but by payment and penitence. Men whose political principles are founded on avarice, are beyond the reach of reason, and the only cure for toryism of this cast is to tax it. A substantial good, drawn from a real evil, is of the same benefit to society as if drawn from a virtue; and where men have not public spirit to render themselves serviceable, it ought to be the study of government to draw the best use possible from their vices. When the governing passion of any man, or set of men, is once known, the method of managing them is easy; for even misers, whom no public virtue can impress, would become generous, could a heavy tax be laid upon covetousness.

The tories have endeavoured to insure their property with the enemy, by forfeiting their reputation with us; from which may be justly inferred, that their governing passion is avarice. Make them as much afraid of losing on one side as the other, and you stagger their toryism; make them more so, and you reclaim them; for their

principle is to worship any power they are most afraid of.

This method of considering men and things together, opens into a large field for speculation, and affords me opportunity of offering some observations on the state of our currency, so as to make the support of it go hand in hand with the suppression of disaffection and the encouragement of public spirit.

The thing which first presents itself, in inspecting the state of the currency, is, that we have too much of it, and that there is a necessity of reducing the quantity, in order to encrease the value. Men are daily growing poor by the very means they take to get rich, for in the same proportion that the prices of all goods on hand are raised, the value of all money laid by is reduced. A simple case will make this clear: Let a man have one hundred pounds cash, and as many goods on hand as will to-day sell for 20l. but, not content with the present market price, he raises them to 40l. and by so doing, obliges others in their own defence to raise cent per cent likewise; in this case it is evident that his hundred pounds laid by is reduced fifty pounds in value: Whereas, had the markets dropped cent per cent, his goods would have sold but for ten, but his hundred pounds would have risen in value to two hundred; because it would then purchase as many goods again, or support his family as long again as before. And, strange as it may seem, he is one hundred and fifty pounds the poorer, for raising his goods, to what he would have been had he lowered them; because the forty pounds his goods sold for is, by the general rise of the markets cent per cent, rendered of no more value than the ten pounds would be, had the markets fallen in the same proportion; and consequently the whole difference of gain or loss is on the different values of the hundred pounds laid by, viz. from fifty to two hundred: His rage for raising goods is, for several reasons, much more the fault of the tories than the whigs; and yet the tories (to their shame and confusion ought they to be told of it) are by far the most noisy and discontented: The greatest part of the whigs, by being now either in the army, or employed in some public service, are BUYERS only, and not SELLERS, and as this evil has its origin in trade, it cannot be charged on those who are out of it.

But the grievance is now become too general to be remedied by partial methods, and the only effectual cure is to reduce the quantity of money; with half the quantity we should be richer than we are now, because the value of it would be doubled, and consequently our attachment to it encreased; for it is not the number of dollars a man has, but how far they will go, that makes him either rich or poor.

These two points being admitted, viz. that the quantity of money is too great, and that the prices of goods can be only effectually reduced by reducing the quantity of money, the next point to be considered is, The method how to reduce it?

The circumstances of the times, as before observed, require that the public characters of all men should now be fully understood; and the only general method of ascertaining it is by an oath or affirmation, renouncing all allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and to support the independency of the United States as declared by congress. Let; at the same time, a tax of ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent per annum, to be collected quarterly, be levied on all property. These alternatives, by being perfectly voluntary, will take in all sorts of people: Here is the test; here is the tax. He who takes the former, conscientiously proves his affection to the cause, and binds himself to pay his quota by the best services in his power, and is thereby justly exempted from the latter; and those who chuse the latter, pay their quota in money, to be excused from taking the former; or rather 'tis the price paid to us for their supposed, though mistaken, insurance with the enemy.

But this is only a part of the advantage which would arise by knowing the different characters of men. The whigs stake every thing on the issue of their arms, while the tories, by their disaffection, are sapping and undermining their strength, and, of consequence, the property of the whigs is the more exposed thereby; and whatever injury their estates may sustain by the movements of the enemy, must either be borne by themselves, who have done every thing which have yet been done, or by the tories, who have not only done nothing, but have, by their disaffection, invited the enemy on.

In the present crisis we ought to know, square by square, and house by house, who are in real allegiance with the United Independent States, and who are not. Let but the line be made clear and distinct, and all men will then know what they are to trust to. It would not only be good policy, but strict justice, to raise fifty or an hundred thousand pounds, or more, if it is necessary, out of the estates and property of the king of England's votaries, resident in Philadelphia, to be distributed as a reward to those inhabitants of the city and state, who shall turn out and repulse the enemy, should they attempt their march this way; and likewise, to bind the property of all such persons to make good the damages which that of the whigs might sustain. In the undistinguishable mode of conducting a war, we frequently make reprisals at sea, on the vessels of persons in England who are friends to our cause, compared with the resident tories among us.

In every former publication of mine, from Common Sense down to the last Crisis, I have generally gone on the charitable supposition, that the tories were rather a mistaken than a criminal people, and have applied argument after argument with all the candour and temper I was capable of, in order to let every part of the case clearly and fairly before them, and, if possible, to reclaim them from ruin to reason. I have done my duty

by them, and have now done with that doctrine, taking it for granted, that those who yet hold their disaffection, are either a set of avaricious miscreants, who would sacrifice the continent to save themselves, or a banditti of hungry traitors, who were hoping for a division of the spoil. To which may be added, a list of crown or proprietary dependents, who rather than go without a portion of power, would be content to share it with the Devil. Of such men there is no hope; and their obedience will only be according to the danger that is set before them, and the power that is exercised over them.

A time will shortly arrive, in which, by ascertaining the characters of persons now, we shall be guarded against their mischiefs then; for in proportion as the enemy despair of conquest, they will be trying the arts of seduction, and the force of fear, by all the mischiefs they can inflict. But in war we may be certain of these two things, viz. that cruelty in an enemy, and motions made with more than usual parade, are always signs of weakness. He that can conquer, finds his mind too free and pleasant to be brutish; and he that intends to conquer, never makes too much shew of his strength.

We now know the enemy we have to do with. While drunk with the certainty of victory they disdained to be civil: And in proportion as disappointment makes them sober, and their apprehensions of an European war alarm them, they will become cringing and artful; honest they cannot be. But our answer to them, in either condition they may be in, is short and full. "As free and independent states we are willing to make peace with you to-morrow, but we can neither hear nor reply in any other character."

If Britain cannot conquer us, it proves, that she is neither able to govern nor protect us, and our particular situation now is such, that any connexion with her would be unwisely exchanging a half defeated enemy for two powerful ones. Europe, by every appearance and information, is now on the eve, nay, on the morning twilight of a war, and any alliance with GEORGE THE THIRD brings France and Spain upon our backs; a separation from him attach them to our side; therefore, the only road to peace, honour, and commerce, is INDEPENDENCE.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1777.

And in the Fourth Year of the UNION, which GOD preserve.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, January 21.

The following letter from lieutenant-general Clinton to lord George Germaine was this morning received, by capt. Drummond, who arrived in his majesty's ship Mercury, from Rhode-Island.

My LORD, Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 9, 1776.

HAVING received general Howe's orders to embark, with two brigades of British, and two brigades of Hessian troops, and in conjunction with commodore Sir Peter Parker's fleet, to make a descent upon this island, in the most effectual manner for the full possession of it, and for the security of the town and harbour, we sailed from New-York on the 11th of December, and arrived at Weaver's-Bay, on the west side of this island, on the evening of the 7th following. On the 8th, at day-break, the commodore having made such a disposition of the fleet as he thought proper, to cover the landing of the troops, they disembarked at the above-mentioned bay without the least opposition; when being informed that the rebels had quitted the works in and about the town of Newport, and were retiring towards Britton-Ferry, I detached major-general Prescott, with the grenadiers and light-infantry, to intercept them, sustaining him with a body of troops under the command of lieutenant-general earl Percy. Major-general Prescott took two pieces of cannon, a few prisoners, and obliged them to quit their fort on this side the ferry, and retire to the continent. I likewise sent a battalion to take possession of Newport, the capital of the island, in which were found some cannon and stores, which the rebels, in their sudden retreat, had left behind them.

I shall, as soon as possible, send troops to the islands of Conanicut and Prudence, and occupy such other posts as may be necessary for the security of the harbour. Having had it in command from general Howe to give your lordship the earliest intelligence of the success of his majesty's troops, I have the honour to transmit this to your lordship by capt. Drummond, one of my aid-de-camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your lordship for any particulars which you may wish to be informed of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, January 21, 1777.

Lieutenant Logie, of his majesty's ship the Mercury, arrived in town this morning from Rhode-Island, with the following letter from commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens.

Chatham, Rhode-Island Harbour, Dec. 21, 1776.

THE commanders in chief in America having thought proper, while the season would admit of it, to employ a considerable number of his majesty's ships and troops for the purpose of making descents on the colony of Rhode-Island; and lord Howe having done me the honour to appoint me to the command by sea (lord Shuldham having leave to return to England by the most early conveyance) I directed commodore

Hotham (agreeable to my instructions from the vice-admiral) to proceed with his majesty's frigates the Brune, Mercury, and King's-Fisher, and also all the transports with the troops under the command of lieutenant-general Clinton (the Grand Duke of Russia excepted, which was judged to be too large) by the way of the Sound, whilst I proceeded with the great ships, some frigates, and the last named transport, by Sandy-Hook to the southward of Long-Island. I sailed the 1st instant, and on the 5th joined commodore Hotham in the Sound, in Black-Point bay, a place he had judiciously chosen for the protection of the transports against the violence of a strong N. W. wind, which blew the night before. The 6th, I turned down with the fleet, to be as near as possible the place of our destination. At four the next morning the wind sprung up at W. S. W. and by three o'clock in the afternoon the whole fleet came to an anchor off Weaver's-Cove, Rhode-Island. The following morning capt. Caulfield (who had the direction of the flat boats) landed all the troops without opposition; and I have the pleasure to inform their lordships that Rhode-Island, with the isles adjacent, are now in the possession of gen. Clinton.

Capt. Wallace, of the Experiment, led the fleet in by the west of Narraganset passage. An arrangement was made for covering the transports; but we only passed two works without guns, and intercepted a brig of 160 tons (which the Experiment took) laden with pipe and hoghead staves, and bees-wax. On the first appearance of the fleet, three rebel privateers, of thirty-four, thirty and twenty-eight guns, went up from Newport to Providence, where they are now, with several others; and I shall hope to put an effectual stop to any farther mischief from that nest of pirates. General Clinton sends one of his aid-de-camps in the Mercury, with his dispatches; and I have directed capt. Montagu to send his lieutenant express with mine. Inclosed is a list of the rebel privateers at Providence, commonly called the continental fleet.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
P. PARKER.

A list of the rebel ships and privateers at Providence, commonly called the continental fleet.

Warren, Hopkins and John Hopkins, commanders, 32 guns. Columbus, Olney, 30 guns. Providence, Abraham Whipple, 28 guns. Blaz-Castle, 20 guns. Ship-Jane, W. Chace (privateer) 20 six-pounders.

A brig, 12 guns. Sloop Providence, Hoysted Hacker, 12 guns. P. PARKER.  
Cbatbam, Rhode-Island, Dec. 11, 1776.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 15

His majesty's ship the Experiment, arrived at Plymouth on the 9th instant, with a letter from commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Cbatbam, Rhode-Island barbour, Jan. 7, 1777.

S I R,

In consequence of orders from the viscount Howe, I have sent the Asia and Experiment to England. Nothing material has happened since my letter of the 11th past by the Mercury. The continental fleet is in Providence river beyond our reach at present; and in addition to the last list I sent, there are, as I am informed, about fifteen small privateer sloops, from eight to twelve guns. The 18th December I re-took the Betsey transport; she came in here by mistake, and endeavoured to push by us, the wind being west, and blowing strong. She was taken the 5th December by the Alfred, having parted company the day before with his majesty's ship the Flora. And the 28th a small privateer of eight guns appearing off this port, the Cerberus slipped after her; the privateer escaped, but the Cerberus returned the 1st instant with two prizes, and one brig re-taken, as per list inclosed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
P. PARKER.

BASSETTERE (in St. Christopher's) April 9.

A store ship bound to New-York, has been taken and carried into Port-Pierre, Guadalupe; part of her lading has been retaken by the seafoard, in a vessel bound to Martinico. We suppose the admiral has sent to demand her, which, whether complied with or not, will bring our good friends the French to an explanation.

April 12. We have collected the following particulars from persons lately arrived from the Windward-Islands, and from English papers:

The pirates have cut two vessels out of Tobago, and there are 26 pirate vessels out of Martinico, cruising to windward, for the outward-bound ships, chiefly manned with Frenchmen; one of these pirates, who took a brig from Corke, after a short engagement, had not a single man on board who could speak any English but "strike to congress." So many of the Corke fleet have been carried into Martinico, that beef is now selling for forty shillings per barrel. The governor gives the pirates every encouragement—they fit out their vessels there, or rather the French are all turned pirates. In particular, they are now cutting a prize snow down to make a pirate of her. The English sailors carried in in the prizes are encouraged to run a few dollars in debt, and then have the option of going on board a pirate, or going to gaol. We should not omit doing justice to the spirited behaviour of governor Morris, of St. Vincent's. He sent to the French governor to demand the English prisoners, offering to pay their debts. The demand was immediately complied with, and he recovered, at one time, to his country, twenty-six stout fellows, who immediately entered on board a privateer which he is fitting out himself. He offers commissions to every man who will give in proper security, observing that, when every cowardly foreigner is fighting under pirate colours, he will run the risk of granting letters of reprisal to his countrymen. The prizes, amongst which are several Guinea ships, brought into Martinico, are sold immediately and publicly, without condemnation. The best slaves are sold for ten joes a-piece.

The seafoard has taken three French pirates and a sloop loaded with ammunition, supposed to be one of those loaded from the French ships that have been freighted on account of Franklin, lately arrived at Martinico, and consigned to the agent Bingham, who commissions all the French pirates.

April 16. So eager are the French for piracy, that many planters in Martinico have sold their property, and vested it in pirate vessels with the permission of their governor. In short, St. Pierre is full of pirates and their prizes. Had ever British thunder a more proper object than the destruction of such a thievish place? Or could any governor deserve the exaltation of Haman more than he, who, in a vile association with thieves and robbers, prostitutes the honour of a great king, his master, and sullies the character of a gallant, loyal people? But indeed, why do not our governors send to demand all British property carried into French and other neutral ports? An answer of restitution or refusal would be well worth the trouble. An open enemy is much better than a secret enemy, and we trust Britain will yet take severe vengeance on every pitiful associate of the American rebels.

One piece of management in the French deserves recommendation. If the vessel they take be too good to be sunk or burnt, they immediately change her from a ship to a snow, or from a snow to a brig, and so stand it out that the owners are mistaken in their challenge; this, in Martinico, is done at an out bay called Lamontau. There the pirates first bring in their prizes and divide the spoil, which, if slaves, they are immediately dispersed over the country, and sold for what can be got for them. Two slave ships were carried in there about the beginning of March; one Entanoh purchased both cargoes from the pirates, and sold them afterwards all over the islands.

One Piégeit, who was of service to Dargout in the reduction of St. Domingo, and is now his chief favourite, a fellow of no visible property, is the ostensible owner of four pirate vessels, and is said to be concerned in many more for his excellency's benefit. Besides the flag and rendezvous for pirates in the heart of St. Pierre, there is another flag and rendezvous close to the garrison of Port Royal. There the pirates are publicly careened and supplied with every convenience. Lord Macartney has sent several pressing demands to the French governors at Martinico and St. Lucia, to get the English property restored which has been carried in by the pirates, but the answer has been, "they knew nothing of the matter." Yet it is to be supposed his lordship will continue the demand, till he forces out of those pirate governors, something like an explanation. [Ob! how the royalists flourish and sing.]

On Friday the 11th inst. all the forts and batteries at St. Eustatius, cannonaded his majesty's pilot boat Balaboo, for contaminating herself by going near a vessel which the Dutch supposed to be a pirate or rebel. The Dutch ought to publish a reward for the best poem on the subject. The vessel which the Balaboo spoke, was from Demararo. The Balaboo had her colours flying and all sail set, and only passed within hail of the vessel; but conscious guilt made Mynheer suppose it was one of her beloved rebels. (Tory news)

BOSTON, May 15.

By capt. McCloud, who arrived here yesterday from Guadalupe, we learn, that a letter was received there from a gentleman of credit at Martinico, dated April 16, advising that a fleet of transports with 6000 troops on board, under convoy of 10 sail of the line and 8 frigates, had arrived there from old France, but their destination was unknown.

We have advice from Dartmouth, that a vessel of war, belonging to one of the United States, has lately captured six vessels bound from Europe for the enemy at New-York, laden with provisions and dry goods; three of which are safely arrived in port. It is said they were part of a provision fleet consisting of about 40 sail without convoy.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode-Island, May 10.

On Monday last gen. Percy, the hero of Lexington, (weary of the American war, though covered with laurels) sailed from Newport for England, in a ship mounting 14 guns only. The command has devolved on gen. Prescott.

Several persons from the eastward inform, that the continental brig Cabot, which was lately drove ashore by the Milford frigate, is arrived at Portsmouth. It appears that the enemy, after getting the brig off, put 20 hands on board, and ordered her for Halifax; but the greater part of the crew being impressed men, they confined the others, and steered a different course.

FISH-KILL, May 22.

Extra of a letter from Morrisstown, May 18, 1777. Last week we had a smart engagement with the enemy, near Piscataway, we drove them in, and killed some, when immediately they were reinforced, and advanced a second time, but were again repulsed. I have been informed that, in the two actions, we killed, wounded and took prisoners, near two hundred; our loss was about twenty or twenty-five missing. Three deserters came over to us next day, and all say the above accounts is very near what they lost. I think head-quarters will be moved to a place within three miles of Bound-Brook; and then for a slap at the Philistines.

We are informed that 200 waggons have lately been sent from Long-Island to the enemy's head-quarters, at Brunswick, in order, it is supposed, to assist in removing their baggage, &c. from that place.

By a letter from Albany we learn, that the tories, who were in arms near that place, are almost crushed. A few days ago forty of them were brought in and committed to gaol, among whom were two officers. Another party are out in search of one capt. M'Alpine, who has been for several months on his parole; this faithless British officer has with him sixty men and six captains, who are of the lower class of people. That some of the leaders of the tory faction will soon receive their proper punishment. Nothing new from the westward and northward—all was quiet there.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extra of a letter from Ab Swamp, dated May 20, 1777.

Last Saturday week gen. Stephen ordered eight hundred men, from different regiments, to muster at col. Cook's quarters, about nine miles from Matuehin meeting-house. In the afternoon they marched over Bismal Swamp, and advanced to the place where the enemy kept their picket, and where the enemy, having observed our motions, had collected about three hundred, whom our advanced guard engaged for some

time, and making a feint retreat over a narrow causeway, turned suddenly upon the enemy, and repulsed them with a considerable slaughter. By this time we were reinforced with six companies of light infantry, and other troops, when the skirmish became general, was pretty warm for some time, and the enemy gave way; but being reinforced with a large body, and artillery from Brunswick, we were at last obliged to retreat to a hill, they not daring to pursue us. The next morning we sent a flag to Bonamtown, offering a list of our men; in the afternoon we received it, according to which they had one subaltern, whose leg had been cut off, and twenty-three private prisoners, most of whom were wounded, and also informed us of two of our men killed.

By the best accounts from the inhabitants since come out of Brunswick, the enemy had near a hundred killed, and many wounded; this may seem very extraordinary, but when you consider that we had a number of good riflemen, and many excellent marksmen, well posted in the woods, and other suitable places, the enemy in the open field, and frequently in confusion, I think you will be reconciled to the probability of their loss so far exceeding ours. This action was conducted by gen. Maxwell, and the troops were Jersey-men, Pennsylvanians and Virginians."

Extra of a letter from Lewisfown, dated May 23, 1777, to the hon. navy board of this state, received this morning.

"A fifty gun ship is come into our road; and this morning, at six o'clock, the two frigates, that lay below the Brown, made sail with the wind at N. N. E. and are making up the bay. The Roebuck and fifty gun ship are likewise making upwards, with several tenders, viz. one brig, two sloops, and a pilot boat. The wind being partly ahead, they will not get farther than the Brown this tide; and the two ships, that weighed from the Brown, will only get up to the Cross Ledge."

Extra of a letter from the Jerseys, dated Chatham, May 19.

"Since my last, a considerable number of general Stephen's division, being hastily assembled from the different posts, attacked the 42d, 2d battalion of the 71st, the 33d, and six companies of light infantry, posted at Bonamtown, Piscataway, and in that neighbourhood. It was a bold enterprise, as the enemy might be easily reinforced from Brunswick, the Landing, or Amboy. We had learned the hour of their dining, and gave them time to take a drink, and made a sudden attack on them about half an hour after four. Among their killed was major M'Pherson, 3 subs, 3 sergeants, and as we are informed by a person from Piscataway, 60 private. Major Frazer of the 71st, and capt. Stewart of the light infantry wounded. It is said 120 private were wounded, 40 of them dangerously and carried to New-York. We lost a killed, 1 captain, 3 subs, and 11 private wounded, 1 sub dangerously wounded, and taken with about 12 of his division.

"This great advantage gained over the best of the enemy, has compelled them to send from New-York, one battalion of Hessian grenadiers, the 10th and 55th British regiments to reinforce these posts."

Description of counterfeit thirty dollar bills.

They are done in imitation of those dated May 10, 1775; the words in the face of the bill are pretty well imitated, but not so uniform as in the true bills; in the first line the top of the y in the word thirty appears deficient, and the words Continental Currency in the borders are cut finer than the genuine bills. The back of the bill is not so well imitated; the flowers more open, the rays of the sun in the right hand device much smaller, and the ship appears plainer than in the true ones. The paper of the counterfeits not so thick as the true bills, is smoother, and appears of a bluish dingy colour. On the least inspection they may be seen to be done from a copper-plate, the letters of which do not make any impression in the paper, like printing-types. We think, after this notice, the public cannot be deceived by them.

By order of the treasury board,  
JOHN GIBSON, auditor-general.

By an officer of distinction, who was in the late action at Danbury, we learn, that our people took 40 prisoners, among them a captain, who was wounded; also a good deal of baggage, and between 40 and 50 English horses belonging to the officers of the enemy, which shews they made a precipitate retreat; that a number of horses they had taken from us were afterwards retaken; that governor Tryon was dangerously wounded in one of his legs by a musket ball; and that they have since found the body of a lieutenant, and the skulls of about 80 of the enemy who were killed.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 5.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

IT being represented, that many of the soldiers, who were enlisted in the Maryland battalion, have not joined the first regiment; and others, who were enlisted in the independent companies, have not joined the second regiment; but that many of them are secreted and entertained by their acquaintances; It is therefore ordered, that they immediately join some party of the first and second regiments respectively: And the justices of the peace and other civil officers, and all other persons, are requested to be vigilant in enforcing the act of assembly lately passed to prevent desertion.

By order,  
R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In CONGRESS.

Resolved, Baltimore, Feb. 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.

Extra of the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, secy.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777. THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commissioner of the continental loan-office for this state, attends at the treasurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpose of borrowing money agreeable to the above resolve.

THE Printer of this G... agreeable necessity of... the extraordinary adv... every other material... him to raise his p... which he intend... of February last.—T... are requested to... to settle and pay... the present time, at... names struck out.—Such... he shall conclude agr... their papers will be conti... Persons subscribing for... date to be charged fifteen... seven shillings and sixpence

On Monday the 21st of J... by auction, at the Lod... opposite Alexandria

THE valuable and... the Rev. Mr. BOU... set of the Greek an... Lexicons, and a variety... Miscellaneous and French pu... the English and French pu... Agriculture, Biograph... Geography, Mathematics, L... Law, Physic, and Divin... disposed of by wholesale... public shall have timely... At the said time and... household furniture, such... OVER

To be... PHAETON, v... HORSES. Enqui...

Mayland, St. F... To be SOLD to the best... in July next, it fair... want to the last wi... BOND, deceased, cu... ABOUT three hu... LAND, well tim... cleared, and under a... quarter of a mile of t... of sters, and within tw... about the same distanc... adapted for farmer c... acre may be laid dow... the said land a dwellin... lower floor, and fundr... desirous of purchas... plying to capt. Gerar... the said land, and wi... will be taken in paym...

Kent COU... L AND... FIFTEEN hundr... county, within th... laware-Bay, and with... Caroline county, Ma... is easily conveyed... There are at least 80... died, and capable... grass grounds of; t... capable of two more... and new grounds... temixed with pebb... kingly. The main r... ing and bridge goes... very level, and a fin... The above will ma... person, or persons, ... greatest part, m-y... Benson Stairton, Esq... Dear, near the pre... Any currency will... tender in the state of... w4

BROKE GAOL... THOMAS BYR... gery, about five fe... complexion, long vi... when he made his e... chief spotted with v... kirts, a light colou... with buttons mark...

remakable small p... NEGRO JEM, ... five feet nine inch... of age, and has a l... a wen: Had on, w... loured coat, turne... JOSEPH WILL... curity for his good... 5 feet ten inches h... given to liquor, an... ceedingly abusive... of the above per... may be had again... any or each of the... Also committed... gro man, named... above Joseph Wil... mia Darby, of M... hereby requested t... tf

THOMAS... I who left Ann... tured on board, a... bus or Alfred, ve... living, and will... Watson, living n... thing to his adva... be returned to a... same, under qual... 6w

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his Customers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing business, obliges him to raise his price to fifteen shillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February last. Those who disapprove of this measure, are requested to give him immediate notice, to settle and pay off their respective accounts before the present time, at the old price, and have their names struck out. Such as do not give him this notice, he shall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and sent accordingly. Persons subscribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen shillings the year, and to pay seven shillings and sixpence at the time of entering.

On Monday the 21st of July will be exposed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, opposite Alexandria,

THE valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete set of the Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other school-books, entertaining Miscellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the English and French poets, the most approved writers in Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy natural and moral, Law, Physic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be disposed of by wholesale, before the day appointed, the public shall have timely notice.

At the said time and place will be sold a quantity of household furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

To be SOLD, PHAETON, with HARNESS for a pair of HORSES. Enquire of the Printer.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, May 26, 1777. To be SOLD to the best advantage, on the 2d Tuesday in July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of capt. JOHN BOND, deceased, on the premises,

ABOUT three hundred acres of level, valuable LAND, well timbered, with about one half of it cleared, and under a good fence; situated within a quarter of a mile of three creeks, famous for fish and oysters, and within two miles of Wicomico river, and about the same distance from Patowmack river; It is adapted for farmer or planter; near one hundred acres may be laid down this fall in grain: There is on the said land a dwelling-house, with two rooms on the lower floor, and sundry other out-houses.—Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to capt. Gerard B. N. D., who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. Any currency will be taken in payment.

THOMAS BOND, Executor. Kent county, on Delaware, June 2, 1777.

FIFTEEN hundred acres, lying in the aforesaid county, within thirteen miles of a landing on Delaware-Bay, and within eight miles of Choptank bridge, Caroline county, Maryland, from which place produce is easily conveyed to any part of Chesapeake-Bay. There are at least 80 acres of bottom branch, partly ditched, and capable of making excellent Timothy-grass grounds; there are 6 tenements made and is capable of two more; part of them are large clearings and new grounds. The upland is of a loamy soil, intermixed with pebble stones; it produces grain very kindly. The main road leading to the aforesaid landing and bridge goes through the land. The whole is very level, and a fine out-range for all kinds of stock. The above will make three good settlements. Any person, or persons, inclining to buy the whole, or greatest part, may know the terms, by applying to Benjon Stain-ton, Esq; Choptank Bridge, Mr. Edward Dyear, near the premises, or the subscriber, adjoining. Any currency will be received, provided it is a legal tender in the state of Maryland.

BENEDICT BRICE. Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz. THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat; red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age; 5 feet ten 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.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named JEM, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is hereby requested to take him away and pay charges. THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 27, 1777. I THOMAS PINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred vessels of war, at Philadelphia) is now living, and will apply to his brother-in-law, Samuel Watson, living near Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the same, under qualification.

SAMUEL WATSON.

Just arrived in the loop POLLY, and to be SOLD at public sale, on Monday the 9th instant, for ready money only.

A CARGO, consisting of Claret, Rum, and Taf-seers, in 40 or 50 gallon casks, sweet Wines, and other liquors, in casks, Glass Tumblers, Black Pepper, white Linen Shirts, Check Linen, Linen Handkerchiefs, Caico, Mens Hats and Shoes, Almonds, Raisins, Castile Soap.

JOS. and JAMES WILLIAMS. Kingston (Jersey) May 20, 1777.

ALL recruiting officers of the first Maryland regiment are ordered not to enlist any convict or indentured SERVANT, who is a foreigner (unless they are married to a native of this country) as none such will be received after the publication hereof.

J. H. STONE, C. I. of the 1st Maryland regiment. June 4, 1777.

WHEREAS many of the soldiers belonging to the late seven independent companies of Maryland, who are incorporated, and now belonging to the 2d Maryland regiment, under my command, have deserted themselves, and many of them have refused to join their regiment: Notice is hereby given to them, that if they come in by the 15th instant, they shall be pardoned, if not, a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person, or persons, who will apprehend and bring to Annapolis any of them after that day.

THOMAS PRICE, Col. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD. May 21, 1777.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two servant men, viz.

JOHN SPENCER, a convict, for the term of seven years, four and a half of which he now has to serve: He was born in Scotland, and speaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a house carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age; about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with sandy or reddish coloured hair and beard: Had on a straw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with side-pockets, and buttons covered with the same cloth, white jacket, nanken breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings.

JOHN TUCKER, an indentured servant for four years, near two of which he has to serve: He was born in England, is 30 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accustomed to take care of a grist mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old shirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings. Spencer has some cash with him; and as they are both sly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and drest, and probably forge passes.—Whoever will apprehend the above described servants, and secure them in any goal in the United States of America, so that their master may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reasonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by

H. RIDGELY. TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Maryland, Paruxent-river, Green's-Mills, May 29, 1777.

RAN away on the 26th instant, from the subscriber, an English servant man, named SAMUEL LIAVES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, light brown hair cut short, has very little if any beard, has one of his fore-teeth, and is very crooked in one of his knees, and speaks in the west country dialect: Had on a d took with him, two jackets, one of them a blue fawn-nought, the other a white linsley, fore-parts, the hind-parts of a reddish colour, two country linen shirts, two pair of trouses, country made, one pair of nailed shoes, about half worn, tied with strings, and a Monmouth cap: He also took a small iron-gray mare and saddle; the mare is branded on the near buttock with R G, and the tree of the saddle is broke across the seat.—Whoever takes up the said servant and mare and secures them, and gives notice to the subscriber, if ten miles from home, shall have four dollars, if twenty miles, eight dollars, and if a greater distance, the above reward, or half for either of them; and if brought home, reasonable charges will be allowed and paid, by

WILLIAM GREEN. TAKEN up as above, at the plantation of Arnold Waters, in Prince-George's county, two MARES: One a bay, about thirteen hands one inch high, about nine years old, no brand, the inside of her near hind foot almost white, and has very large hoofs, appears to have been shod some considerable time, and has a small slip of white in her forehead, a twitch tail, and long mane: The other a black one, about thirteen hands high, no perceptible brand, she has a narrow blaze down her face, and shod, long hoofs, has been cut above the hind hoofs, and is about eight years old. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Edmund Jennings, near Snowdens iron-works, taken up as a stray, a dark bay gelding, appears to be of the English blood, about fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, shod all fours, his off hind foot is white, he appears to be about five or six years old. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz. BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, on in proportion for either of them.

ABRAHAM BURFORD.

By the PUBLISHER A NUMBER OF LABOURERS. Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN LITERATURE, To be SOLD, at Mr. WILLIAM GORDON'S in Cornhill-street, Annapolis, by WILLIAM GREEN, BOOKSELLER, from PHILADELPHIA, whole itay in town will be short.

THE Art of War complete, in three parts, by three French officers. General Grandmison, on the service of light troops. Clairac's Field Engineer. Howe's military discipline. Stevenson's Military Instructions. Home, lord Kaims, his Six Sketches on the History of Man. Leland's New History of Ireland, 4 vols. Robertson's History of Europe, during the Age of Charles the 5th, 2 vols. Burgh's Political Disquisitions, exhibiting curious histories of the virtues and vices of mankind, relative to the government of society, 3 vols. Doddsley's Chronicle of the Kings of England to George the 3d, with the Wits of Westminster. Political Pamphlets, from the earliest prospect of Independence; exhibiting the arguments both for and against that measure, by British and American writers, 2 vols. Professor Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica. Pan Swieten's Cures for the Diseases incident to Armies: Containing seventy-two valuable prescriptions, with Extracts from the Marine Practice of Physic and Surgery, by Northcote, Ranby, and Lind. To which are added, Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Gun-Shot Wounds and Fractures, with Hints on Camp and Military Hospitals, by Dr. Jonez, late of New-York. Surgeon Bartlett's Gentleman Farrier's Repository. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Law, 5 vols. The Young Clerk's Magazine; or, Law Repository. Seven Rational Sermons, on the following subjects.—1. Against Covetousness.—2. On the Vanity of this Life.—3. Against Revenge.—4. Of Mirth and Grief.—5. The Cruelty of slandering innocent and defenceless Women.—6. The Duty of Children.—7. Advantages of Education.—Written by a Lady. Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women, 2 vols. A Manual of Roman Catholic Prayers, for the use of those who ardently aspire after Devotion. The Palladium of Conscience: or, the Foundation of Religious Liberty displayed, asserted, and established; exhibited in a collection of Letters to Dr. Blackstone, by Doctors Priestly and Furneaux. Doddsley's Select Fables of AEsop, and other Fabulists, in three Books.

Burton's Fable of AEsop, To which are added, Fables in prose and verse, with the Proverbs of Diogenes. Viand's Surprising Voyages and Adventures, with the Shipwreck, in three Cantos, by Falconer, the Sailor. Brooke's History of the Human Heart, in the Adventures of Juliet Grenville, 2 vols. Johnson's History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia. Marmontel's History of the Great Belsharius. Goldsmith's History of the Vicar of Wakefield and his daughters, 2 vols. Burgh's Art of Speaking, including an Essay upon that Money-getting Art, which is worth its weight in gold. Battle of Bunker's-Hill, written by a Gentleman of Maryland, with a curious frontispiece, exhibiting the death of brigadier-general Warren, the designing and engraving of which, cost above sixty dollars. The death of General Montgomery, at the Siege of Quebec, a Tragedy, with a curious frontispiece, which cost above sixty dollars. To which are added, Elegiac Pieces, commemorative of distinguished characters. A collection of new plays, 2 vols.

Annapolis, April 3, 1777. ALL persons having claims against the estate of HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate, will, I expect as soon as convenient, make payment to CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr. May 21, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition presented to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this state, by a number of the taxable inhabitants in Queen-Caroline parish, praying a division of the said parish.

W A N I E D, MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777. THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to postpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the small-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the school. The drawing will begin as soon as attendance can be given with safety to such as have not had that disorder, of which the public shall have notice in this Gazette. There are some tickets yet in the hands of the managers for sale.

May 13, 1777. STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, about the fourth day of April last, a black HORSE, with a star in his forehead, switch tail, paces, trots, and gallops, shod all round, about fourteen hands high, and nine years old; brand, if any, not perceptible. Whoever brings and delivers the said horse to me, at the city of Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by JAMES TAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD BY WALLACE AND DAVIDSON IN ANNAPOLIS.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1777. LOST, the 29th of last month, at the Forest Bail-house, or on the road from thence to Mr. Humphry Belt's, a large black leather pocket-book, with several bills of paper money, to the amount of about forty pounds currency, with letters and other papers of no use but to the owner. Any person having it in possession, by delivering it to Mr. Humphry Belt, or the subscriber, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, and no questions asked. JOHN SPRIGG BELT.

Mount-Airy, April 29, 1777. RAN away, the 19th of April, from the subscriber, living at Mount Airy, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, HUGH MORRIS, a convict, a tailor by trade, has better than four years to serve; he is about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair which he ties behind; he has formerly been a soldier, and is much given to drink; he carried away with him a brown kersey frock coat, about half worn, an old brown striped cotton waistcoat, the hind part plaid, light brown field country cloth breeches, ya n stockings, and country made shoes, he has several other cloaths with him; he likewise took with him his bedding, consisting of an ofnabrig bed, a large rug, and a match coat blanket: It is supposed that he has got a forged pass with him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, with his cloaths and bedding, if taken above twenty miles from home, shall have five pounds, besides what the law allows, with travelling charges; if a shorter distance, three pounds, with the same allowance, paid by BENEDICT CALVERT.

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 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 four ten hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Farnought, 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 Packet.

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

S W E E P E R WILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe'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 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 Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grafts for mares at 2/6 per week; the 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.

Annapolis, April 26, 1777. PURSUANT to a resolve of the General Assembly, We hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftner if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland: And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any: And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN, J. JOHNSON. A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

I Beg leave to inform my acquaintance and others, that I have opened SCHOOL at the same place I taught about a year ago, at Mrs. Lansdale's plantation, in Prince-George's county, where I teach Greek, Latin, and the English language.—Any gentlemen or ladies, who shall think proper to entrust me with the tuition of their children, may depend I will exert all my abilities to make them masters of these so useful and necessary tongues, and shall at all times be very assiduous in teaching them to speak English correctly; the better to accomplish which, I propose having public examinations and rehearsals, twice or thrice a year, before gentlemen whom I shall select to visit my school regularly for that and also the purpose of laying down proper rules and orders by which my little academy shall be governed. My school is in a neighbourhood of great plenty, therefore board may be easily had. As to my moral character, I must refer strangers to those who know me: and as to my abilities as a teacher, I have to shew the very best credentials.

THOMAS LLOYD. N. B. Those gentlemen who have promised to favour me with their children are requested to send them as soon as possible.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD. Annapolis, April 28, 1777. DESERTEDE, from captain William Brown's company of artillery, WILLIAM POLAND, a matross in said company: He is a remarkable person, being about five feet high, 20 years of age, brown complexion, dark hair, has very large legs, and is round shouldered; he is an Englishman born, and served his time near George-Town. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

Likewise deserted, the beginning of November last, the two following persons. JOHN TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he formerly lived on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county. MOSES LITTLE, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; formerly lived on the sugar lands in Montgomery county. Whoever takes up the above deserters, shall receive twenty dollars reward for each of them, if brought to Annapolis. WILLIAM BROWN.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD. May 6, 1777. DESERTEDE, from the 1st division of the 2d Maryland regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their march to Philadelphia, on or about the 24th of last month, a certain Daniel O'Boyle, alias Biles, born in Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a smart, active, well made fellow; had on a blue coat faced with scarlet, blue waistcoat and breeches; he was intilled in Cecil county. The above reward, and one shilling per mile, will be paid, if delivered to lieutenant Hardman, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis. RICHARD GRACE, lieut.

T O C O V E R S, M A R A I U S, STANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk Ridge; at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasturage and good fence. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mares chance to stray away. To be SOLD, May 1, 1777.

ALEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paved in: It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouses. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms. ROBERT KNOX.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. May 12, 1777. RAN away in July last, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty five years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harboured near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has several acquaintances at both places. Whoever secures the above fellow in any gaol in this state, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore-Furnace, near Baltimore-Town, shall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from WALTER SMITH PARKER.

O T H E L L O, Full fifteen hands and a half high, stout and well formed, rising 6 years old, STANDS on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, Maryland, and will cover at five pounds the season. This horse was got by Fear-nought, his dam by old Traveller, his grand-dam by Badger, his great-grand-dam by Fox, and his great-grand-dam by the old Godolphin Arabian. He stood the last season at Belmont in Virginia, the property of Benjamin Dulany, Esq; I have very good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. He begins covering the 1st of April and continues to the 1st of August. EDWARD EDELEN, jun.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL. May 6, 1777. THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States. WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W. EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 18, 1777. DESERTEDE from the ship DEFENCE, some time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in this city the 16th instant: He is a thick, well-made fellow, about four feet five inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a hunting-shirt under it, a pair of trousers, old stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up said Hobbs, and delivers him to the ship, shall be intitled to the above reward; and should the ship not be in the state, to be put on board some of the gallees. GEO. COOK.

Annopolis, May 12, 1777. NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE. THE term of the CO-PARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times, expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds. That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, whenever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle. WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TAKEN up some days past, opposite the seven Mounts, above the mouth of Magothy, a cat-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with some of her plank staved: The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertisement, with some allowance to the negroes who took care of her. JOHN TRIDGEL.

Convert county, Patuxent river, May 22, 1777. THE subscriber has taken up a small flat-bottom BOAT, near Lyon's-Creek, that wanted much repair. The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying charges. SAMUEL NORTHEY.

Annapolis, May 26, 1777. DESERTEDE, from Capt. Anderson's company of Col. Thomas Price's regiment, the following men: NATHAN MADDEN, a spare made man; had on when he deserted, a brown coat faced with red, a brown cloth waistcoat, a pair of country linen trousers, a new calico hat, good shoes and stockings, dark brown hair very short, about five feet eight or nine inches high; he is county born, and about twenty-two years of age. THOMAS BUCKLEY, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on a white linen coat and waistcoat, white linen breeches, a country made shirt, thread stockings, and good shoes, a calico hat about half worn, light-colored short hair, about nineteen years of age, a country born man.—Whoever apprehends the said deserters, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

TAKEN up as a stray, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Frederick county, Tom's-Creek hundred, an iron-gray mare about three years old, with a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges. DANIEL McCORMACK.

May 21, 1777. TAKEN from two deserters (as it is supposed) from some of the Virginia regiments, as they crossed the river Patowmack, a likely black MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, five years old this spring, branded IG on her near shoulder and thigh, white face and hind feet, mane and fetlocks lacy trimmed, several saddle spots, and prodigious fore back. Whoever owns the same may have her, by applying to the subscriber, living near Piscataway, on proving their property, and paying charges to JOSEPH MITCHELL, jun.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. Annapolis, May 27, 1777. DESERTEDE, the 11th of January last, from Captain John Fulford's company of artillery, JAMES HARDESTY, a matross in said company: He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, short brown hair, gray eyes, has several small scars on his hands, and full faced: He obtained a furlough the 11th of January last, he being then sick, to go to his mother's, who lives in Calvert county, about three miles from Mr. Hillary Wilson's, has since recovered his health, and not returned. Whoever takes up said deserter, brings him to Annapolis, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. JOHN FULFORD.

May 25, 1777. To be SOLD at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 24th day of June next, at Mr. Thomas Richardson's tavern, PART of a tract of LAND, called Waters's Purchase, containing 180 acres: Likewise part of a tract, called Maiden's-Fancy, containing 24 acres, situate near Patuxent river, within six miles of Snowden's iron-works, in the lower end of Montgomery county, Maryland, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Waters, of Prince-George's county, deceased. The soil is exceeding good, well timbered and watered; the title indisputable, and may be viewed, and terms known, any time before the sale, by applying to Samuel Waters, living near the land. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by SAMUEL WATERS, } Executors. And ARNOLD WATERS, }

THERE are at the plantation of Charles Jones, on Clean-Drinking, Montgomery county, a stray COW and CALF, and two SHEEP, both ewes: The marks of one sheep are a crop, an under-piece and an over-piece in the right ear, and a crop in the left; the other has a crop and hole in the right ear, and an over-piece taken out of the left: The cow has a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left, red, and pied backed. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property and paying charges.

(XXXII YEAR.) MAIL

P A R I ALTHOUGH commercial be of little c in their cou executing t obliges them to receive it apprehended that they which may be of woric Vienna, Feb. 8. We bellious Tartars in Cris Bassa of Oczmow, and t to assassinate all the Ku and to take possession of happily some of the faith to the Russian command who took precautions to By the last account. rence between the Port more, as the former is d ships pass into the Bl has had a conference w he laid before him all hindered from erecting via, and Crimea; to coolly answered, that did not think himself o ments made by the late annotated that he did n Madrid, Jan. 27. C ports, to return the fi for gun, and to furn may want.

L O N D On Saturday the gu go to America, march Park to the foot of water to go on board

Extra of a l "On the 21st insta ried to his aunt the p 25d, departed this life prince of Brazil was j in all the prisons (a king) were let at liber An hundred men b at Dublin, who are embark there for Am

Extra of a l "We have just r ments from Hesse are next, so that we m where 16 fail of Brit receive them, to carry bound to New-York General Clinton, bark the week after March 20. Satur embarked at Gospor majesty's ship Romu Lord North is fo in town from Bul board of treasury. General Burgoyne at the levee, and t mouth, where a fr nica.

Yesterday gene George Germaine York, was introd and most gracious long conference w

Extra of a l "Yesterday m commissioners of ing ships to be fit expedition, viz. of 74; Cornwall Cattle (a new thi ships which were

C M A R L We have just Jamaica, on or a tail, very richly usual cargoes of quantity of Ca islands; That mada; The M guns each, the 14 guns, and 2 pounders; and This informati who on the 13 failed several d stop, in Jama fax, and three papers; The Havannah, e pounders, wit ton, bound t and indico o ling, and a b body, master British and

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

## THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1777.

P A R I S, February 10.

**A**LTHOUGH the Turkish nation is not a commercial one, and consequently it can be of little consequence to those who trade in their country, yet their obstinacy in not executing the treaty with Russia, which obliges them to receive the Russian merchants, makes it apprehended that they will bring a war on themselves, which may be of worse consequences than the last.

Vienna, Feb. 8. We hear from Precop, that the rebellious Tartars in Crimea had laid a plot with the Bashas of Oczakow, and the Nogai and Budziac Tartars, to assassinate all the Russians upon an appointed day, and to take possession of the places they occupied; but happily some of the faithful Tartars discovered the plot to the Russian commanders of Kerische and Genecale, who took precautions to prevent it.

By the last account from Constantinople, the differences between the Porte and Russia augment more and more, as the former is determined not to let the Russian ships pass into the Black-sea. The Russian minister has had a conference with the Grand Vizir, in which he laid before him all the complaints which his court had against the Porte; among the rest, that they were hindered from erecting churches in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Crimea; to all which the Grand Vizir very coolly answered, that the Grand Signior, his master, did not think himself obliged to adhere to all the agreements made by the late Grand Vizir, who was so superannuated that he did not know what he did.

Madrid, Jan. 27. Orders are sent to all our sea-ports, to return the salutes of the Russian ships, gun for gun, and to furnish them with every thing they may want.

L O N D O N, February 25.

On Saturday the guards which were drafted off, to go to America, marched from the parade in St. James's Park to the foot of London-bridge, where they took water to go on board the transports.

Extra of a letter from Lisbon, Feb. 25.

On the 21st instant, the prince of Beira was married to his aunt the princess Maria Teresa; and on the 23d, departed this life, Joseph I, king of Portugal. The prince of Brazil was proclaimed king, and the prisoners in all the prisons (as usual on the accession of a new king) were set at liberty.

An hundred men have been drafted from the artillery at Dublin, who are now on their march to Corke, to embark there for America.

Extra of a letter from Amsterdam, March 15.

We have just received advice, that the reinforcements from Hesse are to march from hence on Monday next, so that we may soon expect them at Dordrecht, where 16 sail of British transports are lying ready to receive them, to carry them to Spithead, to join the fleet bound to New-York.

General Clinton, and lord T. P. Clinton, are to embark the week after next, on their voyage to America.

March 20. Saturday 100 of Burgoyne's light horse embarked at Gosport for America; and same day his majesty's ship Romney sailed for Spithead.

Lord North is so well recovered, that he is expected in town from Bushy-Park, in order to preside at a board of treasury.

General Burgoyne took leave of his majesty yesterday at the levee, and to-morrow morning sets off for Portsmouth, where a frigate lies ready to take him to America.

Yesterday general Robinson, who arrived at lord George Germaine's on Wednesday night, from New-York, was introduced to his majesty by lord Amherst, and most graciously received; he had the honour of a long conference with the king.

Extra of a letter from Chatham, March 21.

"Yesterday morning orders were received at the commissioners offices in this dock-yard, for the following ships to be fitted for sea at this port with the greatest expedition, viz. Sultan (a new ship) of 74 guns; Ruffel, of 74; Cornwall, of 74; Trident, of 62; and Stirling-Castle (a new ship) of 64 guns, exclusive of the other ships which were before ordered."

C H A R L E S T O W N, (S. C.) April 28.

We have just now learnt, that the fleet to sail from Jamaica, on or about the first of May, will consist of 176 sail, very richly laden, having on board, besides their usual cargoes of sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, &c. a large quantity of Carolina indico, purchased in the French islands; That they were to be conveyed as far as Bermuda, by the Maidstone and Winchelsea frigates of 26 guns each, the Badger and Porcupine sloops, of 16 and 14 guns, and the Racehorse armed vessel of 10 three pounders; and, from Bermuda home, by the Maidstone. This information was obtained by the master of a vessel, who on the 13th instant met, and under English colours sailed several days in company with a sloop from Kingston, in Jamaica, Isaac Cobb, master, cleared for Halifax, and furnished with American as well as Jamaica papers: There were at the same time in sight, off the Havannah, coming through the gulph, a ship of 12 six pounders, with 40 men, one Forter, master from Kingston, bound for London, having a good deal of specie and indico on board, said to be worth 100,000l. sterling, and a brig of 8 guns, full of bale goods, one Freebody, master, cleared for Gaspee, also furnished with British and American papers, but belonging to said

Freebody, and a Mr. Dolber, of Jamaica, which vessels, it is supposed, have not yet passed this coast.

It has been hinted to us, that there are many agents dispersed throughout this continent, some from Jamaica, who came through Hispaniola, and others from St. Kitt's, Antigua, &c. who came through St. Eustatius, for intelligence, and to reap some of the fruits of the American trade: For which purpose Dutch or French vessels are purchased by some at foreign islands, and appear as the property of foreigners; and others come through foreign ports, under the disguise of persons that have been taken, thereby gaining confidence, and transacting their business with the greatest facility.

May 5. By a gentleman who left Nantz the 6th of March, we learn, that the ship Hope, capt. Hatter, was safe arrived there from hence. That Gideon Dupont, Esq; of this state, was still detained a prisoner at Gibraltar.

It is the opinion of some, that the courts of France and Spain will not formally declare war against Great-Britain, until they are ready to fall on Jamaica and Grenada at once; those powers having, in the course of last year, transported near 30,000 troops to the West-Indies, and provided ample magazines of provisions and stores for that number.

On Thursday last very favourable accounts were received from the Creek nation of Indians—a nation that has been long and assiduously tampered with, and stirred up, by British agents, to commit those barbarities upon us, which the English nation formerly could not even bear to hear of without being struck with horror.

N E W B E R N (N. C.) May 9.

The Brune, a frigate of 36 guns, and the Merlin, of 29 guns, two of his tyrannic majesty's ships of war, are now cruising on this coast, having lately taken nine vessels between Ocracock and Cape-Fear, which they immediately burnt. They landed some of their prisoners in Cape-Fear, where they put in to water, having on board a renegade American pilot, who served his time in Cape-Fear river. The prisoners say the ships are not half manned, and that they met with great insults and savage usage from the humane and polite English officers and seamen, and were stripped of their money and cloaths.

B O S T O N, May 15.

Last week arrived at a safe port, a prize ship, taken by a privateer commanded by capt. Wigglesworth. She was bound from London for the West-Indies, had a cargo of dry goods, to a very large amount, one invoice amounts to 4600l. sterling.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Albany informs, that general Gates's army at Ticonderoga consists of between 5 and 6000 troops, who are all in health and high spirits; that the Canadians were disaffected with the British troops, and had burnt most or all their stores at St. John's.

S T A T E O F M A S S A C H U S E T T S - B A Y.

C O U N C I L - C H A M B E R, May 15, 1777.

**WHEREAS** it is of the utmost importance at this time, that the militia within this state should be equipped with every thing necessary, and hold themselves in readiness to march at a minute's warning:

Therefore **Ordered**, That all the militia within this state, from sixteen years old and upwards, be and are hereby directed immediately to equip themselves with every thing necessary for immediate action, and to hold themselves in readiness to march, at a minute's warning, to any place within this or any of the United States that may hereafter be attacked by our unjust and cruel enemies.—And the selectmen of the several towns are directed to provide town-stocks of ammunition; and, in case the militia march, to forward provisions, &c. to them, agreeable to the militia law.—And each brigadier within this state, that has not already furnished his brigade with field-pieces, round and canister shot, powder and cartridges for the same, as is directed by the militia law of this state, are also hereby directed to provide them immediately, agreeable to the act aforesaid.

A true copy, Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

P R O V I D E N C E, Rhode-Island, May 17.

Sunday last one Martin, a well known itinerant preacher, was apprehended here, and committed to close keeping, being charged with attempting to retail commissions for general Howe, in Connecticut, to which state he hath been since sent, under a proper guard.

On Monday last 13 sail of square-rigged vessels arrived at Newport from New-York. A seaman, who escaped from the last-mentioned place the day after they sailed, is arrived here, and informs, that the above vessels have not brought many troops, as was at first conjectured; but that they are to take on board part of those that have been stationed on Rhode-Island. He also informs, that fresh provisions are very scarce and dear at New-York; that the Tories who go there for protection, have their choice either to bear arms or be committed to gaol; and that he saw 40 wounded officers who had been in the Danbury expedition, landed at that place from one vessel.

The same day a person by the name of Hart was taken at Exeter, and committed to gaol here as a spy. A number of counterfeit forty-eight shilling bills, dated November, 1776, in imitation of the Massachusetts money of that date, were found on him, which he confessed he brought from New-York. He was yesterday tried by a court-martial, and we hear is to be executed this day at eleven o'clock.

Several other persons have been since apprehended in

the southern part of this state, and committed to gaol, for passing counterfeit bills of the like kind.

Thursday night last a British soldier deserted from Rhode-Island: He informs, that 2000 of the enemy were ordered to embark as this day, but with what view he does not pretend to say.

The account brought here last week of the arrival of the brig Cabot at Portsmouth, proves to be without foundation.

It is computed, that for every barrel of provisions destroyed by the enemy at Danbury, five others have been taken from them by the American cruisers within a month past.

F I S H - K I L L, May 19.

Extra of a letter from Morris-Town, dated May 15.

"We learn that our rangers, last week, found hid in the fields, at Paramus (in New-Jersey) six hundred weight of tea; also a coach and four horses in a stable, built on purpose, in a private place in the woods, supposed to be the property of William Bayard, Esq; or Gerard Dewint, of New-York: There were two or three servants left to take care of it."

Extra of a letter from Albany, dated May 16.

"The tory gang in this part of the country is entirely dispersed; however some of the most atrocious offenders are yet in some hidden corner of the country, I flatter myself however that they will all be apprehended, as the people are very vigilant and active, and well may they be so, for these deluded miscreants had determined, in case an opportunity should offer, to spare neither men, women nor children; but thank God, the ditch they had dug for others, they have at length fallen in themselves. Several of them have been tried, and others are trying. In due time I shall acquaint you with their names.

About 300 Indians, of the different tribes of the Six Nations, are now in town, holding a conference with the commissioners. They have just opened a treaty; therefore cannot give a particular detail of their business. But this, from what I can learn, is their determined resolution, to maintain a strict neutrality—all we want."

Week before last, captain Roosa, and his lieutenant, two noted Tories, lately taken in arms, as they were marching towards the enemy, were hanged at Etopus (in this state) as a suitable reward for their treasonable practices.

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

Extra of a letter from the camp at Middletown, dated May 27.

"A deserter, who is just arrived, informs that the enemy, in the engagement yesterday, had a lieutenant-colonel, and a lieutenant Connor, both in the guards, killed; that gen. Grant had his horse shot under him, and that they lost a considerable number of privates. Capt. Proffor directed our artillery with great conduct and bravery. We had none killed."

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated April 25, says, that an English frigate had taken a French brig from that port for Martinico, because she had a few guns in her hold for ballast; and that a French frigate had taken a Jamaica ship by way of retaliation for the ship Le Sain, taken by an English man of war.

Extra of a letter from the West-Indies, dated April 24.

"They are as busy in fitting out privateers at Martinico as if actually engaged in a war. Many very valuable prizes have been carried in there, and sold for the benefit of the captors. Indeed reprisals are made by the English and French on each other. On the arrival of a packet from France at Martinico, in a short passage, the general ordered all the English royalists to leave Martinico immediately, those only excepted whose necessary business may detain them, and they are obliged to find security for their good behaviour."

Extra of a letter from his excellency general Washington to congress, dated head-quarters, Middle-Brook camp, 31st May, 1777.

"—I have the pleasure to communicate a very agreeable piece of intelligence which I have received from general Parsons, of the destruction of 12 of the enemy's vessels in Sagg-Harbour, upon the east end of Long-Island. I give you his letter at length, which I think reflects high honour upon the conduct and bravery of colonel Meigs, his officers and men."

New-Haven, May 25, 1777.

**DEAR GENERAL,**  
H A V I N G received information that the enemy were collecting forage, horses, &c. on the east end of Long-Island, I ordered a detachment from the several regiments then at this place; consisting of 1 major, 4 captains, viz. Throop, Pond, Mansfield and Savage, 9 subalterns, and 220 non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of lieut. col. Meigs, to attack their different posts on that part of the island, and destroy the forage, &c. which they had collected. Col. Meigs embarked his men here in 13 whale-boats the 21st instant, and proceeded to Guilford; but the wind proving high, and the sea rough, could not pass the Sound until Friday the 23d; he left Guilford at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d with 170 of his detachment, under convoy of two armed sloops, and in company with another unarmed (to bring off prisoners) across the Sound to the North Branch of the island near Southold; where he arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening. The enemy's troops on this branch of the island had marched for New-York two days before; but about 60 of the enemy remaining at a place called

near 25 miles distant, on the South Branch of the island, he ordered the whale-boats, with as many men as could be transported, across the bay, over-land to the bay, where they embarked to the number of 130, and about 12 o'clock arrived safe across the bay, within about 4 miles of the harbour; where having secured the boats in the wood under the care of a guard, col. Meigs formed his little remaining detachment in proper order for attacking the different posts and quarters of the enemy, and securing the vessels and forage at the same time. They marched in the greatest order and silence; and at two o'clock arrived at the harbour: the several divisions, with fixed bayonets, attacked the guards and posts assigned them; whilst capt. Thro p, with the detachment under his command, secured the vessels and forage lying at the wharf: the alarm soon became general; when an armed schooner of 12 guns and 70 men, lying within 150 yards of the wharf, began a fire upon our troops (which continued without cessation for about three quarters of an hour) with grape and round shot; but the troops, with the greatest intrepidity, returned the fire upon the schooner, and set fire to the vessels and forage, and killed and captivated all the soldiers and sailors, except about six, who made their escape under cover of the night. Two ve brigs and floops, (one an armed vessel with 12 guns) about 120 tons of pressed hay, oats, corn, and other forage, 10 bhds. of rum, and a large quantity of other merchandise, were entirely consumed. It gives me great satisfaction to hear the officers and soldiers, without exception, behaved with the greatest bravery, order and intrepidity: Col. Meigs having finished the business on which he was sent, returned safe with all his men to Guilford by 3 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, with 50 prisoners; having, in 25 hours by land and water, transported his men full 90 miles, and succeeded in his attempt beyond my most sanguine expectations, without having a single man killed or wounded. It gives me singular pleasure to hear no disposition appeared in any one soldier to plunder the inhabitants, or violate private property, in the smallest degree; and that, even the clothing, and other articles, belonging to the prisoners, the soldiers, with a generosity (not learned from British troops) have, with great cheerfulness, restored to them where they have fallen into their hands.

Major Humphry, who waits on your excellency with the account, was in the action with col. Meigs, and will be able to give any further necessary information. A list of the prisoners is inclosed.

I am, your excellency's most obedient humble servant,  
S. A. M. H. PARSONS.  
(Copy)  
His excellency general Washington.

A list of prisoners taken at the east end of Long-Island, by colonel Meigs.

1 captain (Raymond) 2 commiffaries (Chew and Bell) 20 m. d. of vessels; 3 serjeants; 1 corporal; 45 privates; 27 seamen; 1 foldier sick, whose parole was taken; in all 96 prisoners; and 6 killed.

June 2, 1777. Published by order of congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extrait of a letter from a place called Mount Pleasant, near Bound-Brook, May 29.

"On Monday last a party of our men gave the enemy a pretty little thrashing: The number on the enemy's side was superior to ours. Gen. Lincoln, who commands at this post, had information the night before of their marching a body of between 6 and 700 men towards Bound Brook, we were immediately ordered to face them, which was done in a regular manner; we met them about 100 yards from the bridge, and drove them near three miles, till they got within their lines: They left seven men and three light-horse, dead in the field; we had three men wounded, one of them mortally. We expect every moment to receive orders to attack them, or to hear they are moving towards us; we are very easy which way, as we flatter ourselves we are strong enough for them, and dare meet them when and where they please."

From New-York we are informed, that the Hessians continue very sickly and die fast.—That those persons, who are friends to American independence, are severely treated, especially by the renegade Americans (alias Tories)—that the Frenchmen, taken at sea, in French or American vessels, are confined in the Provost guard, and treated with great cruelty;—and that they now sell the cargoes of the several French vessels heretofore taken.

We can with pleasure inform our readers, that gen. Washington has now received such supplies of men, &c. that he has removed his head quarters from Morris-Town to Middle-Brook, on the east side of the Rariton, within seven miles and an half of Brunswick, where his army (which is not composed of soldiers, whose times of service are continually expiring, but of those enlisted for the war) are now encamped, and make a show that must please every person who is not a Tory.

From our posts, near Middle-Brook, we are able to see and watch the movements of the enemy, who are encamped on Brunwick hills, the west side of Rariton.

By a gentleman from Charlestown, South-Carolina, we learn, that seven armed French vessels, one of them mounting 20 guns, arrived there about the 5th of May.

We hear the enemy at Brunwick have lately been reinforced with three brigades from Rhode-Island and New-York.

In CONGRESS, May 23, 1777.

The board of war reported, "That the board have had a conference with major-general Arnold, concerning the imputations upon his character contained in an hand-bill, dated Pittsfield, April 12, 1777, and subscribed John Brown, laid before congress by the general, in his letter to the President; that the general laid before the board a variety of original letters, orders, and other papers, which, together with the general's account of his conduct, confirmed by the relation of Mr. Carroll, one of the late commissioners in Canada, now a member of this board, have given entire satisfaction to this board, concerning the general's character and conduct, so cruelly and groundlessly aspersed in the publication aforesaid."

Resolved, That the said report stand confirmed.  
Extrait from the minutes,  
Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, May 29, 1777.

Resolved, That no persons, horses, or carriages, going to the army with provisions, and returning from thence, be pressed on any pretence whatever.

Extrait from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Ordered, That this be published and continued in all the news papers.

In CONGRESS, February 25, 1777.

To the end that the most speedy stop may be put to the pernicious and unsoldierly practice of deserting, and that such offenders who receive the public money for services that they design not to perform, may be certainly and speedily carried back to the corps they have deserted from, it is earnestly recommended to the committees of observation or inspection in these United States, that they cause diligent enquiry to be made in their respective counties or districts, for all deserters that may be lurking and harboured therein, and cause such, whenever found, to be immediately secured and conveyed to the nearest continental officer, and all such officers are hereby directed to receive and secure such deserters, that they may be safely delivered to their respective regiments, and brought to a speedy trial and exemplary punishment; and farther to pay to the persons delivering such deserters, eight dollars for each deserter so brought and delivered, and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, in lieu of expences, for every mile from the place where the deserter was taken up, to the place where he is delivered to the officer.

ARTICLES OF WAR. SECTION VI.

Art. 1. All officers and soldiers, who having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in the service of the United States shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 2. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop or company, or from any detachment with which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

Art. 3. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly: And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, he, the said officer so offending, shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolve, and the three articles of war, be published in the several news-papers for six months, and the several printers are hereby requested to publish them accordingly.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 30.

Upwards of forty gentlemen and ladies of the Cherokee nation are now here on a negotiation of peace, which it is hoped will be lasting, and to request a boundary line may be drawn to prevent encroachments on their lands. They have had an audience, and it is expected a compact will be settled with them in a few days. Among them are Oconostoto, the Little Carpenter, the Pigeon, and other headmen and warriors. After the talk was concluded, they favoured the public with a dance on the green in front of the palace, where a considerable number of spectators, both male and female, were agreeably entertained.

The capes are now blocked up by the Phoenix, capt. Parker, the Senegal, the Raleigh armed brig of 12 guns and a sloop of 10. They are so situated that it is almost impossible for vessels bound in or out to escape them. Capt. Parker has determined not to send or receive any more flags.

The passengers bound to Great-Britain in the ship Albion, which in custody of the Phoenix man of war, lying at cape Henry, are to have permission to carry on board their baggage and necessaries, and proceed on the voyage; an event the passengers have not only long and impatiently wished for, but have also been at much trouble and cost in fitting out the vessel, and preparing themselves for departure.

The Brune and Merlin frigates were cruising on the coast of North-Carolina the beginning of this month, having taken nine vessels between Ocracock and cape Fear, which they immediately burnt. They landed some of their prisoners at cape Fear, who say the ships are not half manned, that they met with great insults and savage usage from the officers and seamen, and were stripped of their money and cloaths.

Wednesday Thomas Davis (late adjutant Davis) and six other Tories and traitors, mounted in a waggon, under a proper guard, making a very decent appearance, passed down the street on their way to the public goal, from Alexandria, where they are to remain for trial.

A certain capt. Murphy, in a sloop from York river, was a few days ago detected in attempting to get to sea without a clearance, having forged a permit. It appears likewise that he has defrauded the public of considerable sums by forged draughts, which were so ingeniously executed as to leave no reason to doubt their being genuine.

The following is taken from HUGH GAINES' New York paper of May 5.

By accounts from Albany we learn, that the committee of that city and county still continue to persecute the friends of government with unremitting industry: They have filled the City-hall, Fort-Orange, and the Presbyterian Meeting-house, with those who refuse to take part in their rebellion, where they suffer every inconvenience and insult that the implacable malice of those daring imps can inflict.

We are informed, that Joyce, jun. mentioned in our last, under the Boston head, about two weeks since, appeared early in the morning, masked and armed, cap-a-pee, and paraded the streets of that town, with a number of his heroic associates, dragged six Tories out of their beds, placed them on a cart, and drove them out of town; then tilting the cart suddenly, drew his warlike sword, and with the voice of a Stentor, swore

he would put every one of them to death if they ever entered again to enjoy their estates, or support their families.

In consequence of information received of the rebels having collected large magazines at Danbury, in Connecticut, a detachment of 250 men from each of the following regiments, 4th, 15th, 23d, 27th, 44th, and 64th, a subaltern's command of dragoons, 300 of governor Brown's corps, and six 3 pounders, under the command of major-general Tryon, and brigadier-generals Agnew and Sir William Erskine, proceeded up the East-River, and on Friday evening last, at 6 o'clock, landed at Compo-Point, near Norwalk. The debarkation being completed about ten, the troops got in motion, and after a march of 25 miles, arrived without opposition at Danbury, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The remainder of that day, and part of next morning, were employed in destroying the stores, which were found to exceed their expectation. At nine o'clock they began their march back to the shipping, and proceeded without interruption until they approached Ridgefield, where they found a body of the rebels under the command of Mr. Arnold, who had fortified the entrance of the town, which they carried after small opposition, with considerable loss on the side of the rebels; the rear repulsing another body, who attacked them at the same time, under Mr. Woolter. The troops continued their march next morning at four o'clock, the rebels firing on their flanks and rear, but from such a distance as to do them little injury. About half a mile from the ships where the troops halted, part of the rebel army, which consisted of at least four thousand, kept up a heavy fire from behind stone walls, whilst two columns made a show of attacking; but part of the detachment charged them with fixed bayonets, and put them to a total rout, with considerable slaughter. The troops, after remaining some time upon the ground, embarked with the greatest order and regularity, without further interruption from the rebels, who never showed themselves more.

The spirit and firmness shewn by the troops on this occasion, does them infinite honour.

The loss sustained was 12 men killed, 10 officers and 80 men wounded, most of them slightly.

An account of the stores, ordnance, provisions, &c. as nearly as could be ascertained, found at the rebel stores, and destroyed by the king's troops at Danbury, &c. in Connecticut, April 27, 1777.

A quantity of ordnance stores, with iron, &c.  
Four thousand barrel of beef and pork,  
One thousand barrels of flour,  
One hundred large tierces of biscuit,  
Eighty nine barrels of rice,  
One hundred and twenty puncheons of rum,  
Several large stores of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, in bulk, the quantity therefore could not possibly be ascertained.

Thirty pipes of wine,  
Four hundred hogheads of sugar,  
Fifty ditto of molasses,  
Twenty casks of coffee,  
Fifteen large casks filled with medicines of all kinds,  
Ten barrels of saltpetre,  
One thousand and twenty tents and marquies,  
A number of iron boilers,  
A large quantity of hospital bedding, &c.  
Engineer, pioneer, and carpenters tools,  
A printing press complete,  
Tar, tallow, &c.  
Five thousand pair of shoes and stockings.

At a mill between Ridgeberry and Ridgefield.

One hundred barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn.

At the bridge over the west branch of Norwalk river, and in the woods contiguous.

One hundred hogheads of rum,  
Several chests of arms,  
Paper cartridges,  
Field forges,  
Three hundred tents.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 12.

Mr. PRINTER,

TO encourage commerce, and to reduce the present exorbitant prices of the necessaries of life, I would propose that this state should establish an INSURANCE-OFFICE, at the risk of the public, on a fund of 60,000l.

The following calculations are submitted to show the benefit that would arise from such an institution.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Suppose that 20 vessels are insured, in the year, at an average of 3,000l. for ship and cargo | 60,000 |
| Suppose the premium of insurance to be fixed not to exceed 35 per cent.                       | 21,000 |
|   | 81,000 |
| Suppose one-third of those vessels are taken by the enemy, or lost by accidents at sea        | 20,000 |
|   | 61,000 |
| Suppose two commissioners, salary at 400l. per ann. each                                      | 800    |
| Clerk to commissioners, his salary  | 200    |
|   | 60,000 |

If two-thirds of the vessels arrive safe, their value would be 40,000l. one half of which I suppose to be in goods for sale.—Under the present circumstances of our trade, they would sell at the enormous advance of 500 per cent. at the least  
Suppose the importers of those goods were obliged, by law, to sell them at 500 per cent. advance on the prime cost. Profit to the vender, say 40 per cent. clear  
Saved to the consumers of those goods 40,000

The difference in the prices of goods imported and sold agreeable to the above estimate, would leave a clear gain to the public of 40,000l. per annum. Whenever foreign goods can be sold here at 500 per cent. advance, all kind of country produce will be sold at a reduced price, in proportion to such advance on goods. If Maryland alone, or in conjunction with the neighbouring

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Annapolis, June 11, 1777.

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**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**D**ESERTED, from the ship of war DEFENCE, June 5, 1777. George Cook, Esq; commander, the two following persons, viz. JOHN KELLY, and HENRY RIGBY.—KELLY is a Virginian born, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, much freckled, light brown hair, very talkative; Had on, when he deserted, a half worn castor hat, a black and white country cloth jacket, a country linen shirt, and trousers, old shoes and buckles; he last lived with a certain Robert Javer, near Patuxent river, in St. Mary's county, Maryland.—HENRY RIGBY, born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, well made, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, light brown hair short and frizzed, has been used to the sea, and is very talkative when in liquor; Had on when he deserted, a fronted cap bound with straw, with the form of two muskets athwart on the front, a short country wove cotton jacket, and trousers of the same, old shoes and buckles.—Whoever takes up the said deserters and delivers them to the state of Maryland, or either of the galleys belonging to the state of Maryland, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for either of them twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by the officer receiving him or them, per order,

VACHEL YATES,  
Lieutenant of marines on board the ship DEFENCE.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**D**ESERTED, a certain ANDREW WILLIAMS, a private in capt. William Campbell's company of marines; He was born in Amsterdam, is about 28 years of age, about five feet six inches high, has short light coloured hair, fair complexion, full faced, a long scar on the little finger of his left hand; he obtained a furlough the 25th of May last, and was seen in Baltimore a few days afterwards. Whoever takes up said deserter, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Capt.

On Monday the 21st of July will be exposed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, opposite Alexandria,

**T**HE valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete set of the Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other school-books, entertaining Miscellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the English and French poets, the most approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy natural and moral, Law, Physic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be disposed of by wholesale, before the day appointed, the public shall have timely notice.

At the said time and place will be sold a quantity of household furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by

OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

To be SOLD,

**A**PHAETON, with HARNESS for a pair of HORSES. Enquire of the Printer.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, May 26, 1777. To be SOLD to the best advantage, on the 2d Tuesday in July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of capt. JOHN BOND, deceased, in the premises,

**A**BOUT three hundred acres of level, valuable LAND, well timbered, with about one half of it cleared, and under a good fence; situated within a quarter of a mile of three creeks, famous for fish and oysters, and within two miles of Wicomico river, and about the same distance from Patowmack river; It is adapted for farmer or planter; near one hundred acres may be laid down this fall in grain: There is on the said land a dwelling-house, with two rooms on the lower floor, and sundry other out-houses.—Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to capt. Gerard Bond, who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. Any currency will be taken in payment.

THOMAS BOND, Executor.

Kent county, on Delaware, June 2, 1777. LAND to be SOLD.

**F**IFTEEN hundred acres, lying in the aforesaid county, within thirteen miles of a landing on Delaware-Bay, and within eight miles of Choptank bridge, Caroline county, Maryland, from which place produce is easily conveyed to any part of Chelapeak-Bay. There are at least 80 acres of bottom branch, partly ditched, and capable of making excellent Timothy-grass grounds of; there are 6 tenements made and is capable of two more; part of them are large clearings and new grounds. The upland is of a loamy soil, intermixed with pebble stones; it produces grain very kindly. The main road leading to the aforesaid landing and bridge goes through the land. The whole is very level, and a fine out-range for all kinds of stock. The above will make three good settlements. Any person, or persons, inclining to buy the whole, or greatest part, may know the terms, by applying to Benson Stainton, Esq; Choptank-Bridge, Mr. Edward Dyear, near the premises, or the subscriber, adjoining. Any currency will be received, provided it is a legal tender in the state of Maryland.

BENEDICT BRICE.

Kingdon (Jersey) May 20, 1777. ALL recruiting officers of the first Maryland regiment are ordered not to enlist any convict or indentured SERVANT, who is a foreigner (unless they are married to a native of this country) as none such will be received after the publication hereof.

J. H. STONE, C. I. of the 1st Maryland regiment.

**W**HEREAS many of the soldiers belonging to the late seven independent companies of Maryland, who are incorporated, and now belonging to the 2d Maryland regiment, under my command, have secreted themselves, and many of them have refused to join their regiment: Notice is hereby given to them, that if they come in by the 15th instant, they shall be pardoned, if not, a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person, or persons, who will apprehend and bring to Annapolis any of them after that day.

THOMAS PRICE, Col.

**WANTED, By the PUBLIC, A NUMBER OF LABOURERS.**

Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

**B**ROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz.

**THOMAS BYRNE**, committed on suspicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made,

with buttons marked M country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

**NEGRO JEM**, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

**JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten 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.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is hereby requested to take him away and pay charges.

THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

**EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

May 21, 1777.

**R**AN away, last night, from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two servant men, viz.

**JOHN SPENCER**, a convict, for the term of seven years, four and a half of which he now has to serve: He was born in Scotland, and speaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a house carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with sandy or reddish coloured hair and beard: Had on a straw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with side-pockets, and buttons covered with the same cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings.

**JOHN TUCKER**, an indentured servant for four years, near two of which he has to serve: He was born in England, is 50 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accustomed to take care of a grist mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old shirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings. Spencer has some cash with him; and as they are both sly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dress, and probably forge passes.—Whoever will apprehend the above described servants, and secure them in any gaol in the United States of America, so that their matter may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reasonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by

H. RIDGELY.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

Maryland, Patuxent-river, Green's-Mills, May 29, 1777.

**R**AN away on the 26th instant, from the subscriber, an English servant man, named SAMUEL LIAVES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, light brown hair cut short, has very little if any beard, has lost one of his fore-teeth, and is very crooked in one of his knees, and speaks in the west country dialect: Had on and took with him, two jackets, one of them a blue fawn-nought, the other a white linsley, fore-parts, the hind-parts of a reddish colour, two country linen shirts, two pair of trousers, country made, one pair of nailed shoes, about half worn, tied with strings, and a Monmouth cap: He also took a small iron-gray mare and saddle; the mare is branded on the near buttock with R G, and the tree of the saddle is broke across the seat.—Whoever takes up the said servant and mare and secures them, and gives notice to the subscriber, if ten miles from home, shall have four dollars, if twenty miles, eight dollars, and if a greater distance, the above reward, or half for either of them; and if brought home, reasonable charges will be allowed and paid, by

WILLIAM GREEN.

May 27, 1777.

**I**F THOMAS PINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred vessels of war, at Philadelphia) be now living, and will apply to his brother-in-law, Samuel Watton, living near Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the same, under qualification.

SAMUEL WATSON.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Edmund Jennings, near Snowdens iron-works, taken up as a stray, a dark bay gelding, appears to be of the English blood, about fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, neither docketed nor branded, shod all fours, his off hind foot is white, he appears to be about five or six years old. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges.

ates, should provide a naval force, sufficient to protect our trade in the Bay and through the Capes; and if it should be eligible to insure against the enemy only; the risk would of course be lessened, and the office, in that case, might gain considerably. But immediate gain to the office in ready money is not the object aimed at, for our circumstances it is not to be expected; but if, by adopting this scheme, the public will eventually save a good deal per annum, it may be worth consideration. I have not time to consider this subject so fully as I should wish, but this imperfect sketch may possibly be of some service to the public.

Your humble servant, A. B.

Annapolis, June 11, 1777.

**In COUNCIL, Annapolis, June 4, 1777.**

**I**T being represented, that many of the soldiers, who were enlisted in the Maryland battalion, have not joined the first regiment; and others, who were enlisted in the independent companies, have not joined the second regiment; but that many of them are secreted and entertained by their acquaintances; It is therefore ordered, that they immediately join some party of the first and second regiments respectively: And the justices of the peace and other civil officers, and all other persons, are requested to be vigilant in enforcing the act of assembly lately passed to prevent desertion.

By order, R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

**In CONGRESS.**

Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1777.

**T**HAT 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, CHARLES THOMSON, fecr.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.

**T**HOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commissioner of the continental loan-office for this State, attends at the receiver's office, Annapolis, for the purpose of borrowing money agreeable to the above resolve.

**Annapolis, June 4, 1777.**

**T**HE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his Customers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing business, obliges him to raise his price to fifteen shillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February last.—Those who disapprove of this measure, are requested to give him immediate notice thereof, to settle and pay off their respective accounts to the present time, at the old price, and have their names struck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he shall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and sent accordingly. Persons subscribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen shillings the year, and to pay seven shillings and sixpence at the time of entering.

Alexandria, June 5, 1777.

**I**MPORTED, in the MOLLY, Captain ROBERT CONWAY, from Martinico, and to be SOLD at our store in this town, for ready cash,

**S**UNDRY GOODS; consisting of hard ware, stockings, shoes, sacking, waistcoat patterns, blankets, and melasses.

JENIFER and HOOE.

Head of Severn, June 9, 1777.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the house of capt. James Tootell,

**S**UNDRY likely country-born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children—for ready continental or convention money, by

JOSHUA LACKLAND.

**For SALE,**

**T**WO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 36 years of age, who understands spinning and knitting exceeding well, and all housework; the other a lad about 18 years of age, an honest sober fellow, used to plantation work; four very good cows and calves. The terms may be known, by applying to

JOSEPH WILKINS, near Elk-Ridge church.

June 10, 1777.

To be LET, and entered upon in December next.

**A**LARGE PLANTATION near the city of Annapolis, lying upon navigable water: Containing about one thousand acres of land, chiefly cleared, whereon is a dwelling-house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses, with a stable, good barn, and a mill-house, with two stills and a large cooper, and plenty of good water and conveniences for malting, brewing, and storing of grain; good pasturage and meadows; an apple and peach orchard. Leave will be given to any person that rents the said plantation to sow any quantity of grain at a reasonable time. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, fecr.

**WANTED on HIKE,**

**A**SINGLE WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and is fond of children, to take care of a small family in the city of Annapolis: High wages will be given. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Calvert county, June 2, 1777.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a likely young NEGRO fellow, named Charles, appears to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: He says he belongs to capt. Boucher, living near George-Town, in Prince-George's county. His master is requested to take him away, and pay charges to

JAMES MORSEL, jun. Sheriff.

**T**HERE is in the possession of Robert Tyler, Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel MARE, about five or six years old, twelve hands and a half high, has a blaze in her face, long docketed, and branded on the off buttock thus - o; she trots and gallops, and is dull. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges.



MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1777.

TO THE PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

IT is our indispensible duty, as Christians, to render such acts of worship and obedience to God, through Jesus Christ, as he hath instituted in his holy Gospel, as suitable to his excellency and our dependence upon him. Christianity is nothing more than the doctrine of the mediation of Jesus Christ, together with its appendant duties. As God is a spirit, to be worshipped in spirit and in truth, and religion consists not in external rites and ceremonies, but in an inward purity and integrity of heart; and the religion we profess, and the precepts of our blessed Lord and Saviour, tend to purify our hearts, to teach us to conquer our passions, and to make us better men, better neighbours, and better citizens, it is also our incumbent duty to cultivate, promote and encourage the knowledge and practice of our holy religion. To enforce men to the performance of their duty, the great Author of Nature has promised eternal happiness as the reward for the practice of virtue, and denounced everlasting torments on the impenitent sinner: The immortality of the soul, and the hope of happiness in a future state, must yield the most pleasing comfort to the mind of man, in this world of vanity and trouble: It adds to our pleasures, and is the only solid support under the unavoidable misfortunes of life. As little appearance of religion as there is in the world, yet its influence is felt in its affairs: no one can root out its principles, but, like nature, they will return again, and give checks to the commission of wicked actions; the thoughts of a just God, and the terror of an after-reckoning, will sometimes intrude themselves, and make the most hardened and determined villain tremble, and desist from his purpose. Even the worst of men are under some restraints from the principles of religion, and the wisest and best of men, in all ages of the world, have been those who lived up to the religion of their country, if not opposite to the rules of morality. What system of religion so effectually contributes to induce men to the practice of virtue and morality as the religion of Christ? The wise and virtuous Cicero was of opinion, that Rome owed more of its grandeur to religion, than either to strength or stratagem. Sacred history concurs with prophane to prove the effect which religion has upon kingdoms and states; that without it they are but soapy bubbles, quickly dissolved, or ropes of sand, without any thing to cement or unite them. Religion is the strongest cement of society, and where there is no religion there is no confidence or trust. A wicked people can neither be grateful to their God, nor faithful to their country: They cannot be grateful to their God, because they live not under a sense of his mercies; they cannot be faithful to their country, because they disengage Providence from taking its part. If the observation be just, that every sin is a treason against the soul, then every wicked man is a traitor to his country. A good man will ever be found to be the best patriot, and the best subject; and it is indubitably true, that a bad man, whatever religion he may profess, can never be a good subject. I shall conclude these observations with a quotation from the celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England. "The preference of Christianity, as a national religion, is, abstracted from its own intrinsic truth, of the utmost consequence to the civil state: Which a single instance will sufficiently demonstrate. The belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, the entertaining just ideas of the moral attributes of the Supreme Being, and a firm persuasion that he superintends and will finally compensate every action in human life (all which are clearly revealed in the doctrines, and forcibly inculcated by the precepts of our Saviour Christ) are the grand foundation of all judicial oaths; which call God to witness the truth of those facts, which perhaps may be only known to him and the party attesting: All moral evidence, therefore, all confidence in human veracity, must be weakened by irreligion, and overthrown by infidelity (a)." For, as the great Mr. Addison expresses himself, "I do not know how to trust a man, who believes neither heaven nor hell, or, in other words, a future state of rewards and punishments." As it is our interest and duty, then, to endeavour to learn a knowledge of our God and Saviour, in which standeth our eternal life, it remains to be considered in what manner this knowledge can be best acquired; whether by leaving the ministers of the gospel to the precarious support of voluntary contribution, or by establishing, by a law, a decent and liberal provision for their support and maintenance. Few Christians will deny the benefit, nay the necessity, of having spiritual guides and teachers, to lead us, as well by the example of their lives and conversation, as by their preaching and expounding the holy Scriptures, into the way of everlasting happiness. I will not suppose that any Christian will deny the order and hierarchy of the church of God, under the Old and New Testament, such as a regular succession in the Christian priesthood, and consequently the preaching of the Gospel, and the administering the holy sacraments. Common observation proves, that to obtain a competent knowledge in any trade, art, science, or profession, study and practice are required: No man will ask a question of law of a physician, or trust his health to the advice of a lawyer: The most ignorant would not ask a smith to build him a house, or a carpenter to make him an ax. If learning increases knowledge, and study and contemplation yields wisdom, then, in

every business and profession, the skilful and learned are to be preferred to the ignorant and illiterate. If the great business of our lives is to learn our duty to our Maker, and our avocations in life, and our want of education will not permit many of us either the time or the means of knowing the holy Scriptures, to whom can we so properly apply for instruction, as to gentlemen who have dedicated themselves to the service of their God, who are enabled, from their knowledge of the original and learned languages, and their acquaintance with their idioms, properties, and phrases, to solve the difficulties which often occur in holy Writ? Can a teacher improve his hearers without learning? or can he convey unto them that knowledge of which he himself is not possessed? Can a man, ignorant and illiterate in every other kind of knowledge, be supposed to be wise and learned in the exposition of the Scriptures? Can a man preach sound doctrine without ever having studied divinity, or without any education or study at all? Can a man write or speak with any elegance or propriety, without the least knowledge of grammar, rhetoric, or logic? And shall we trust our precious and immortal souls to a man, whose ignorance renders him improper to be entrusted with any of our temporal concerns?

I do not admit the claim of the methodists, and other enthusiasts to the call of the spirit; I believe not in their boasted impulse and intercourse with the Spirit of God, and am inclined to think the operations of the spirit, which they pretend to, are merely visionary and chimerical. I believe in the inspiration of the apostles, and can readily perceive from thence a strong evidence of their mission, and of the truth of the doctrine they preached; nay, without the immediate and divine assistance (several of them being very illiterate) they could never have taught and explained the precepts of their master. Those holy persons were, agreeable to the promise of our Saviour, not only endowed with the gift of all languages, but were enabled to work miracles in confirmation of the doctrine they preached. These modern visionarists pretend not to the power of working miracles, in that they might be detected and exposed; but in their claim to the spirit of truth, they escape all conviction, because, when called on for their proof, they can only allege that they feel it in their souls, which no one can deny, though few will believe. Many of these wild, enthusiastic, itinerant preachers, are certainly called and moved, and actuated, by some other spirit than that of God, because the doctrines they broach, and deliver as the only means of salvation, are directly contrary to the word of God, and not only supremely stupid, but approach to blasphemy.

All Christians must agree, that we ought to serve and worship our God, and can only expect his mercy and protection through our blessed Saviour, though they differ as to the mode or manner, owing in great measure to the prejudice of education, the influence of their parents, tutors, or spiritual guides, or the different degrees of their intellectual faculties.

From an opinion that the public worship of God will tend to excite a spirit of religion and devotion among our people, and that the reading of the Bible, in our places of public worship, will greatly tend to inform the ignorant and unlearned in their duty to their maker, their neighbours, and their country, and satisfied that able, learned, and virtuous ministers of the Gospel are necessary to exhort men to their duty, to explain the Scriptures, and to confute the adversaries of truth, I now venture to address you, to entreat you seriously to consider, whether it is not your duty to make an offering of part of your property for the maintenance of the Christian clergy of all denominations, and that your gift should be permanent, liberal and generous.

If the salaries to the clergy be not permanent and liberal, we can never expect to have a succession of men in holy orders endued with a competent degree of learning and knowledge, and without such qualification they can be of no service to us, neither can they promote the cause of virtue and the religion of Christ. Few men will put themselves to the expence of giving a liberal and learned education to their children, and direct their studies for the pulpit, unless a provision be settled by law, adequate to their maintenance, their station in life, and the dignity of their office. It seems to me but reasonable, that those who embrace a profession the most honourable and sacred, and which prevents their pursuing any profitable art, science, or labour, should be maintained by those for whose good they thus abstract themselves from the world, and deprive themselves of the means of acquiring riches. Without fixed and stated salaries, we can never expect a learned and regular clergy, "whose lips shall preserve knowledge, and at whose mouths we shall seek the law."

From the above observations I shall presume to infer, that our duty to our religion, as Christians, and the soundest policy, as statesmen, demand that our legislature should protect, cherish and support the Christian religion; and that the best human means in our power will be to establish permanent and liberal salaries on its teachers and ministers. I cannot omit to mention, that the universal usage and custom over all Christendom, proves the sentiments of the best and wisest men in all ages, to accord in the propriety and necessity of supporting the ministers of the Gospel.

To what has been urged, permit me to offer an authority, which ought to be conclusive with all Christians, I mean the pure word of God, and the unerring oracles of truth. Search the holy Records and there you will find that, under the Mosaic institution, the priests, who were anointed and consecrated to the service of God, and appointed to teach his statutes, were by his express command entitled, for their subsistence and support, to a part of the five sacrifices or offerings, prescribed to the

people of Israel (b). The ambassadors of Christ perform the same offices to Christians, except the ceremonies of the law, as the Jewish priests to the people of that nation; by parity of reason, then, they are equally entitled to a maintenance from their hearers. In the holy Gospel you will find, that our blessed Lord and Saviour, when he sent his apostles to preach his doctrine, declared, that "The workman was worthy of his meat (c); and you may read that the apostle Paul, having directed the Christians of Corinth and thole parts to contribute to the relief of the churches of Jerusalem and Judea (d), who were in great want, by reason of a dearth and persecution, declared, that they were debtors, and that it was their duty also to minister unto them in carnal things, because they were made partakers of their spiritual things; i. e. that they were in duty bound, by the great benefit received from the preaching of the Gospel, to recompense them in some sort, by supplying them with needful sustenance for the body (e). And the same apostle thus expresses himself, "Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth, in all good things (f); and is very explicit in his Epistle to the Corinthians on this head: After declaring that he was not obliged to bestow his labour in the Gospel, without a maintenance for himself and family, he enters into an argument to prove the justice of such claim by all the apostles. "Who, says he, goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges? Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? Or who seedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?" And then enquires, whether he has only human authority and reason for this opinion, or whether he is not warranted in it by the law of God? "Say I these things as a man? Or saith not the law the same also?" He then urges that the priests and Levites were maintained by the offerings, tythes, &c. and asks, if it was reasonable that they and others, their ordinary pastors, should be thus entitled, are not the apostles entitled in preference to them? And concludes, that as God had taken care of the support of his ministers and servants, under the old law, by expressly assigning them part of the offerings to himself, "So hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel;" that is, according to the equity of the old law, Christ in like manner hath ordained, that his apostles, who rendered greater benefits to mankind than the priests and Levites, should be rewarded for their service with a maintenance, by their hearers and disciples (g).

I shall not take upon me to point out the manner of providing for the clergy, but doubt not the wisdom of the legislature will easily prescribe the mode, if agreeable to the sense of their constituents. I shall only remark to you, that no people were ever in a more critical or dangerous situation: Your civil and religious liberties depend on the event of war; ought you not then to remember, that the battle is not to the strong? Ought you not to consider, that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, the Arbitrator of Nations, without whose permission not a hair of your heads, or a sparrow, can fall to the ground, will not remain neuter, and an unconcerned spectator of one of the greatest revolutions which history can produce, and that, after exerting all human means in your defence, on him alone you must rely for success? Will you be more likely to obtain his favour and assistance by continuing in your present immoral and irreligious practices, or by cherishing, supporting, and practicing his holy religion, and the precepts of his divine law?

MEANWELL.

M A D R I D, Feb. 10.

Our warlike preparations, both by sea and land, go on with the same activity as before. The troops on the frontiers of this kingdom are daily reinforcing, and orders have been sent to Carthagea to arm with all possible expedition, one ship of 80 guns, and two of 70; four regiments will embark on board these to go to our settlements in America, where the public tranquillity seems to be in some danger of being disturbed by the people of the cantons, particularly since they have been armed and put on a military footing. Besides the troops now on foot, and the embodied militia, a general militia is going to be raised, in this capital; and that they may not want men, orders are given to enlist all they can get, even if they are 3 inches shorter than the usual height.

Feb. 21. Throughout the whole kingdom such a amazing warlike preparations are making, that every one thinks we must be at the eve of a war.

PARIS, March 3. They still continue with the utmost diligence in all our ports putting the marine on a respectable footing. At Toulon there are 2 men of war ready to sail. And they write from Brest, that the ship St. Louis, of 100 guns, and the St. Esprit and les Eclats de Brelange of 24 guns, have joined the Squadron under Mr. Duchafault, and that three more ships are fitting out for the same purpose; so that the Squadron will be composed of nineteen ships of the first rate, who are to take on board six months provision. We are assured, that towards next spring there will be at Brest, Rochfort, and Toulon, 60 ships and

(b) Exod. c. 28 and 29. Numb. c. 8, v. 6. Exod. c. 28, v. 3 and 10. c. 6, v. 16, 17, 26, and 29. c. 7, v. 6 to 20. Numb. c. 18, v. 10 to 14, v. 23 to 25, and v. 24. (c) Matthew, c. 10, v. 10. Luke, c. 10, v. 7 and 8. (d) 1 Cor. c. 16, v. 1. (e) Rom. c. 15, v. 27. (f) Gal. c. 6, v. 6. (g) 1 Cor. c. 9, v. 7, 10 v. 14.



colours the treatment which might be expected by the people at large, when their best friends experience such tokens of lenity and indulgence.

By letters from the southward we learn, that colonel Albert has marched at the head of a small brigade against the enemy in East-Florida; and that, from the well known abilities of this gentleman, great expectations are formed. The reduction of St. Augustine seems to be very properly considered by the southern states as an object of great importance. At present it is the enemy's key to the Indians. It would be an excellent one, in the hands of the continent, to the Spanish settlements.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence and character in the West-Indies.*

I have herewith the honour to enclose you a copy of a memorial presented by Sir Joseph Yorke, the English ambassador at the Hague, to their High Mightinesses the States General—and their answer thereto.

*MEMORIAL presented by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States-General the 21st of February, 1777.*

*High and mighty lords,*  
SINCE the commencement of the unnatural rebellion which hath appeared in the English colonies of North-America against the legal constitution of the mother country, the subscriber, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Great-Britain, hath had frequent occasions of addressing your high mightinesses in the name of the king his master, to engage you, by all the motives of national interest, of friendship, and even regard to treaties, to put a stop to the clandestine commerce which is carried on betwixt your subjects and the rebels.

If the measures which your high mightinesses had thought proper to take, had been as efficacious as your assurances were friendly, the subscriber would not have found himself under the disagreeable necessity of laying before your high mightinesses facts of a most serious and alarming nature.

The king, high and mighty lords, has hitherto supported with a singular degree of patience, the reprehensible conduct of your subjects in regard to their interested commerce at St. Eustatia, and through that island with America. His majesty always flattered himself that in giving time to your high mightinesses to consider and examine the unjustifiable conduct of your subjects, you would have taken the necessary measures to correct such abuses, would have retained your subjects in proper bounds, and would have taught them to pay a proper respect to the friendship of Great-Britain.

The complaints which I have now to lay before you are founded upon authentic documents annexed to this memorial, when your high mightinesses, with no less astonishment than indignation, will see, that after having permitted an illicit commerce with the American rebels at St. Eustatia, your new governor, the Sieur de Graaf, has dared to be so unmindful of his duty as to connive at the arming of American vessels, and has permitted the capture of an English vessel by an American pirate, under the very cannon of his forts, and as an additional insult to the English nation, and to all the other powers of Europe, hath from his principal fort returned a salute to the rebel colours.

To all the friendly representations made by our governor of the neighbouring island of St. Kitts, upon these notorious facts, the Sieur de Graaf has answered in the most vague and unsatisfactory manner, and hath refused to enter into any explanation whatever with a member of the king's council, dispatched for that purpose by our said governor.

After having laid the annexed pieces before you, I have nothing farther to add than that the king, who hath read them with no less surprise than indignation, hath given me positive orders to demand of your high mightinesses a formal disavowal of the salute returned to the rebel colours by the fort Orange, at St. Eustatia, and the dismission and immediate recall of governor Graaf, and likewise to declare on his part, that until this satisfaction is given (and he will not regard simple assurances or promises) he shall not wait a moment in adopting such measures as may best conduce to the interest and dignity of his crown.

*Hague, the 21st of February, 1777.*

The answer of their high mightinesses was, "That they had no account to render to him of their conduct." And after mature deliberation, they resolved to demand satisfaction for the affront offered them by the memorial, and in the mean while ordered twelve sail of the line to be got in readiness.

The liberal provision made by congress in the new medical arrangement, joined with a humane desire to prevent the repetition of the distresses which afflicted the brave American soldiers the last campaign, have drawn men of the first abilities into the field, to watch over the health and preserve the lives of the soldiers, many of them from very extensive and profitable practice, and every species of domestic happiness. Dr. William Brown of Virginia, Dr. James Craik of Maryland, and Dr. Thomas Bond, jun. of Philadelphia, are appointed assistant directors general. Dr. Walter Jones of Virginia, and Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, physicians and surgeon generals of the hospitals of the middle department. Under these none but gentlemen of the best education, and well qualified, are employed as senior physicians, surgeons, &c. The eastern and northern departments are filled with gentlemen of the first characters in those countries; and the public may depend on it, that the greatest exertions of skill and industry shall be constantly made, and no cost spared, to make the sick and wounded soldiery comfortable and happy. As a consequence of the above liberal arrangement of the honourable congress, we do, with great pleasure, and equal truth, assure the public (withstanding the many false and wicked reports propagated by the enemies of American liberty, and only calculated to retard the recruiting service) that all the military hospitals of the United States are in excellent order, and that the army enjoy a degree of health seldom to be seen or read of.

DR. SHIPPEN, jun. director general of the American hospitals.  
JOHN COCHRAN, physician and surgeon general of the army in the middle department.  
*New-Spawners, Middle-Brook, June 4, 1777.*

It is requested that the above may be published in all the newspapers on the continent.

It is reported, and believed, that ammunition and clothing are deposited, by order of a certain European court, at New-Orleans and the Havannah, with directions to send them to such American vessels as may call for them.

#### WILLIAMSBURG, June 6.

Since our last continental brig loaded with tobacco, bound to Old France, was taken at the capes, by a man of war, who put on board a midshipman and eight seamen. She was afterwards drove ashore to the southward of Cape Henry, and the hands belonging to the man of war were made prisoners, and brought to this town. The vessel and cargo will be saved. There are two other vessels ashore, one of them a Spanish armed brig, the other a small sloop, inward bound, with salt.

#### ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 19.

The general assembly was to have met here, in pursuance of his excellency the governor's proclamation, on Wednesday the 11th instant, but members sufficient to compose a house of delegates not appearing till Monday last, they did not meet till that day.

#### IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

IT being represented, that many of the soldiers, who were enlisted in the Maryland battalion, have not joined the first regiment; and others, who were enlisted in the independent companies, have not joined the second regiment; but that many of them are secreted and entertained by their acquaintances; It is therefore ordered, that they immediately join some party of the first and second regiments respectively: And the justices of the peace and other civil officers, and all other persons, are requested to be vigilant in enforcing the act of assembly lately passed to prevent desertion.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

#### IN CONGRESS.

*Resolved,* Baltimore, Feb. 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.

*Extra from the minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, fecr.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commissioner of the continental loan office for this State, attends at the treasurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpose of borrowing money agreeable to the above resolve.

Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his Customers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing business, obliges him to raise his price to fifteen shillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February last.—Those who disapprove of this measure, are requested to give him immediate notice thereof, to settle and pay off their respective accounts to the present time, at the old price, and have their names struck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he shall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and sent accordingly.  
Persons subscribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen shillings the year, and to pay seven shillings and sixpence at the time of entering.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

THE COMMITTEE OF AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS OF JUSTICE, will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, 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 CALLAHAN, clerk.

Annapolis, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A BRICK and two framed HOUSES—as they now are in Bloomsbury-square, to which there are two lots of ground under lease for ninety-nine years, four of which are expired; late the estate of William Buckland, deceased. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Lancelot Jacques, in Annapolis, or the subscribers, DENTON JACQUES, JOHN RANDALL.

June 11, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD.

ABOUT 3000 acres, being part of a tract called the Refuge on the mountain of Wales, 600 of which lie adjoining to Great Conococheague, on which there are two small improvements; the other part lies on Little Conococheague, on which there is a small farm of about fifty acres cleared, fifteen of it in good meadow. The soil exceeding good, and well adapted for small grain, and a very fine range for stock.—For title and terms, apply to the subscriber, living at Fort-Frederick Furnace.

DENTON JACQUES.

I want to hire a few negroes, to cut cord wood at the above furnace, for which good wages will be given.

June 17, 1777.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Thursday the 23 day of July next, at Mr. Thomas Spurrier's plantation, on the head of Severn, SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, and SEVERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

REBECCA BROWN.

June 18, 1777.

For SALE,

SEVERAL very valuable HORSES and MARES, three and four years old this spring—among them some of the blood.—They may be seen at Mr. Denton Hammond's plantation, on the north side of Severn river, near the ferry.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1777.  
To be LET, and may be possessed immediately.  
THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Neal Bordley, Esq. last winter, with a garden and several acres of fine grass grounds adjoining; a very convenient brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above; and pantry; a coach-house, two stables, and a fowl-house: The whole in such order as to make it a very agreeable place of retreat for a genteel family. The farm belonging to the house may be rented with it for the next year, to commence from the first day of January. The situation is uncommonly pleasant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Good oysters to be got not far off, and fishing by the seine, weir and angle, and fowling, both at the door.

For the terms apply to EDWARD TILGHMAN, living about seven miles below Queen's town, and contiguous to the premises.—There is a star apple orchard.

ENTERTAINMENT for MAN and HORSE, at LOWER MARLBOROUGH, by NANCY YOUNG.

June 18, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.  
RAN away last Monday morning, from Bulch Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.

TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin faced, formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnson, late of Leonard's-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt hats, country linen shirt and trousers, a blue jacket without sleeves, figured with white.

MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchased of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county; had on a country linen shirt, old country cloth breeches, shoes lately soled.

They were both seen at Mansfield's, on their way, as supposed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably separate, and each make for the place he came from.

Five pounds for taking up and securing them, or fifty shillings for either.

ROGER JOHNSON.

STOLEN or strayed, some time before Christmas last, from Dr. Alexander Hamil, Smith's, in Frederick-Town, a dark bay HORSE, near fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near buttock and shoulder SB, the brand on his buttock not very perceivable, some part of one of his hind hoofs white. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to Dr. Alexander Hamil, Smith, in Frederick-Town, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home to the subscriber, living near Herring's Bay, eight dollars.

SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

THERE is at the plantation of Daniel Biter, living near Middle-Town, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a black MARE, about seven years old, and about twelve hands high, has a white star on her forehead, white saddle spots, no brand, a piece out of her left ear. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges.

On Monday the 21st of July will be exposed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, opposite Alexandria,

THE valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete set of the Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other school-books, entertaining Miscellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the English and French poets, the most approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy natural and moral, Law, Physic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be disposed of by wholesale, before the day appointed, the public shall have timely notice.

At the said time and place will be sold a quantity of household furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

To be SOLD,

A PHAETON, with HARNESS for a pair of HORSES. Enquire of the Printer.

June 10, 1777.

To be LET, and entered upon in December next. A LARGE PLANTATION near the city of Annapolis, lying upon navigable water. Containing about one thousand acres of land, chiefly cleared, and enclosed, whereon is a dwelling-house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses, with a stable, good barn, and a still-house, with two stills and a large copper, and plenty of good water and conveniences for malting, brewing, and storing of grain; good pasturage and meadows; an apple and peach orchard. Leave will be given to any person that rents the said plantation to sow any quantity of grain at a reasonable time. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis. w3 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, senr.

For SALE,

TWO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 36 years of age, who understands spinning and knitting exceeding well, and all housework; the other a lad about 18 years of age; an honest sober fellow, used to plantation work; four very good cows and calves. The terms may be known, by applying to JOSEPH WILKINS, near Elk-Ridge church.

WANTED ON HIRE,

A SINGLE WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and is fond of children, to take care of a small family in the city of Annapolis: High wages will be given. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
DEPARTED, a certain ANDREW WILLIAMS, a private in capt. William Campbell's company of marines: He was born in Amsterdam, is about 28 years of age, about five feet six inches high, has short light coloured hair, fair complexion, full face, a long scar on the little finger of his left hand; he obtained a furlough the 20th of May last, and was seen in Baltimore a few days afterwards. Whoever takes up said deserter, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Capt.

**O**F the many land from improverment not the least brought so much on a par between man need go without a slice on his stomach. We fore your readers a bill for themselves?

The Americans are woollens; there is not the whole army.

The bodies of all the skirmishes of New-Rock Road, &c. were immediately brethren, to prevent a d numbers of the killed for the silence of the G:

We have authority address, presented to th her last, was actually fi whose name is subscrib it is said some of those this side of the Atlantic

General Washington whole body of people an evening passes with sentinels. He is such congress dispatches of low almost as ignorant drinking at an aleh his knapsack, and carr

The house of Hanov cobites, have labourer the affections of the co the proverb says, is th

Mr. Deane, agent ceived blank commiliti vateers: He has ask court of France to fill sent over here to colle vice; so that we m merchant ships in the intercept or annoy th to Spain or Portugal,

There are three fa which are well worth first is the expence. neral Gage went to E millions! The other Howe's army alone, Island, have lost fort men! The loss of the fleet, &c. are not in captures of mercha those who have real be, at lowest, one pounds! Governm not reckoned. Th every man can, and make his own comm

Feb. 3. The late fitting for sea, with 64 guns each, four near thirty years fu pared by that repu

The Amphitrite lery, ammunition aies, did not put from sailing by any paragraph writers Amphitrite did, L'Orient, but she days after, with t

A stock-jobbing morning papers c mation has been the sale of any E by the Americans good authority to has ever been illv well know: On prizes carried into which Dr. Frank his vessel for 12, other prize was o the part of the F

Extra of

"It is general land will soon ta tainly making fo ment. The Fre colonies, and ea is no secret here, nies of military non, mortars, e (excessive of th merce) and the have lately faild &c. Dr. Frank by lord Stormo Rue de L'Un is much fought but although entertaining th rations; but

268 **PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.**  
**T**HIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.  
 N. B. A number of MILLERS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

**T I C K E T S**  
 IN THE  
**AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY**  
 TO BE SOLD BY  
**WALLACE AND DAVIDSON**  
 IN  
**ANNAPOLIS.**

Mount-Airy, April 29, 1777.  
**R**AN away, the 19th of April, from the subscriber, living at Mount Airy, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, HUGH MORRIS, a convict, a tailor by trade, has better than four years to serve; he is about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair which he ties behind; he has formerly been a soldier, and is much given to drink; he carried away with him a brown kersey frock coat, about half worn, an old brown striped cotton waistcoat, the hind part plaid, light brown fill'd country cloth breeches, ya n stockings, and country made shoes, he has several other cloaths with him; he likewise took with him his bedding, consisting of an olnabrig bed, a large rug, and a match-coat blanket: It is supposed that he has got a forged pass with him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, with his cloaths and bedding, if taken above twenty miles from home, shall have five pounds, besides what the law allows, with travelling charges; if a shorter distance, three pounds, with the same allowance, paid by

**BENEDICT CALVERT.**

**S W E E P E R**  
**W**ILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe'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 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 Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grass for mares at 2/6 per week; the 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.

Annapolis, April 26, 1777.  
**P**URSUANT to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftner if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland: And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any: And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,  
 J. JOHNSON.  
 A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 May 12, 1777.  
**R**AN away in July last, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty-five years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harbouring near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has several acquaintances at both places. Whoever secures the above fellow in any gaol in this state, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore-Furnace, near Baltimore-Town, shall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from

**WALTER SMITH PARKER.**

**M O R C O V E R S,**  
**M A R R I U S,**  
**S**TANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasture and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mares chance to stray away.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.  
**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD**  
 For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.  
**BARTLETT GOODRICH,** James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.  
 Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

**ABRAHAM BURFORD.**

May 1, 1777.  
**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A** LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paved in; It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouses. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

**ROBERT KNOX.**

May 27, 1777.  
**I**F THOMAS PINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred vessels of war, at Philadelphia) be now living, and will apply to his brother-in law, Samuel Watson, living near Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the same, under qualification.

**SAMUEL WATSON.**

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Edmund Jennings, near Snowdens iron-works, taken up as a stray, a dark bay gelding, appears to be of the English blood, about fourteen hands high, trots and gallops; neither dooked nor branded, shod all fours, his off hind foot is white, he appears to be about five or six years old. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges.

**T E N D O L L A R S R E W A R D.**  
 Maryland, Patuxent-river, Green's-Mills,  
 May 29, 1777.

**R**AN away on the 26th instant, from the subscriber; an English servant man, named SAMUEL LIAVES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, light brown hair cut short, has very little if any beard, has lost one of his fore-teeth, and is very crooked in one of his knees, and speaks in the west country dialect: Had on and took with him, two jackets, one of them a blue farnought, the other a white linsley, fore-parts, the hind-parts of a reddish colour, two country linen shirts, two pair of trousers, country made, one pair of nailed shoes, about half worn, tied with strings, and a Monmouth cap: He also took a small iron-gray mare and saddle; the mare is branded on the near buttock with R G, and the tree of the saddle is broke across the seat.—Whoever takes up the said servant and mare and secures them, and gives notice to the subscriber, if ten miles from home, shall have four dollars, if twenty miles, eight dollars, and if a greater distance, the above reward, or half for either of them; and if brought home, reasonable charges will be allowed and paid, by

**WILLIAM GREEN.**

**E I G H T Y D O L L A R S R E W A R D.**  
 May 21, 1777.

**R**AN away, last night, from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two servant men, viz.  
**JOHN SPENCER,** a convict, for the term of seven years, four and a half of which he now has to serve: He was born in Scotland, and speaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a house carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with sandy or reddish coloured hair and beard: Had on a straw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with side-pockets, and buttons covered with the same cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings.

**JOHN TUCKER,** an indentured servant for four years, near two of which he has to serve: He was born in England, is 50 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accustomed to take care of a grist mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old shirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings. Spencer has some cash with him; and as they are both fly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dress, and probably forge passes.—Whoever will apprehend the above described servants, and secure them in any gaol in the United States of America, so that their matter may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reasonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by

**H. RIDGELY.**

**T**HE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to postpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the small-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the school. The drawing will begin as soon as attendance can be given with safety to such as have not had that disorder, of which the public shall have notice in this Gazette. There are some tickets yet in the hands of the managers for sale.

**W A N T E D,**  
**A** MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.  
**T**HAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of found green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for those threads, by

**WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.**

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.  
**NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.**  
**T**HE term of the CO-PARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favour, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

**WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.**

**T**AKEN up some days past, opposite the ocean Mounts, above the mouth of Magotuy, a carved-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with some of her plank started: The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertisement, with some allowance to the negroes who took care of her.

**JOHN TRIDGEL.**

Kent county, on Delaware, June 2, 1777.  
**L A N D t o B E S O L D.**

**F**IFTEEN hundred acres, lying in the aforesaid county, within thirteen miles of a landing on Delaware-Bay, and within eight miles of Choptank bridge, Caroline county, Maryland, from which place produce is easily conveyed to any part of Chelapeak-Bay. There are at least 80 acres of bottom branch, partly ditched, and capable of making excellent Timothy-grass grounds of; there are 6 tenements made and capable of two more; part of them are large clearings and new grounds. The upland is of a loamy soil, intermixed with pebble stones; it produces grain very kindly. The main road leading to the aforesaid landing and bridge goes through the land. The whole is very level, and a fine out-range for all kinds of stock. The above will make three good settlements. Any person, or persons, inclining to buy the whole, or greatest part, may know the terms, by applying to Benson Stainton, Esq; Choptank-Bridge, Mr. Edward Dyear, near the premises, or the subscriber, adjoining. Any currency will be received, provided it is a legal tender in the state of Maryland.

**BENEDICT BRICE.**

Kingston (Jersey) May 20, 1777.  
**A**LL recruiting officers of the first Maryland regiment are ordered not to enlist any convict or indentured SERVANT, who is a foreigner (unless they are married to a native of this country) as none such will be received after the publication hereof.

**J. H. STONE, Col. of the 1st Maryland regiment.**

Maryland, St. Mary's county, May 26, 1777.  
**T**o be SOLD to the best advantage, on the 2d Tuesday in July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of capt. JOHN BOND, deceased, on the premises,

**A**BOUT three hundred acres of level, valuable LAND, well timbered, with about one half of it cleared, and under a good fence; situated within a quarter of a mile of three creeks, famous for fish and oysters, and within two miles of Wicomico river, and about the same distance from Patowmack river; It is adapted for farmer or planter; near one hundred acres may be laid down this fall in grain: There is on the said land a dwelling-house, with two rooms on the lower floor, and sundry other out-houses.—Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to capt. Gerard Bond, who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. Any currency will be taken in payment.

**THOMAS BOND, Executor.**

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.  
**B**ROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz.

**THOMAS BYRNE,** committed on suspicion of sedgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

**NEGRO JEM,** under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

**JOSEPH WILLIAMS,** committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten 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.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. He makes hereby requested to take him away and pay charges.

**THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1777.

LONDON, January 13.

Of the many advantages derived to Old England from the American war, the great improvement in the art of political lying is not the least considerable.

The Americans are greatly distressed for want of woollens; there is not one entire pair of breeches in the whole army.

The bodies of all those rebels who fell in the several skirmishes of New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Connecticut-Road, &c. were immediately eaten up by their surviving brethren, to prevent a discovery of the almost incredible numbers of the killed and wounded.

We have authority to assure our readers, that the address, presented to the Howes at New-York in October last, was actually signed by every man's own hand, whose name is subscribed to it.

General Washington is so thoroughly hated by the whole body of people under his command, that scarce an evening passes without his being shot at by his own sentinels.

He is such a fool, that he lately lent to the congress dispatches of the utmost importance, by a fellow almost as ignorant as himself.

The house of Hanover, and its trusty friends the Jacobites, have laboured all in their power to conciliate the affections of the colonies.

January 20.

Mr. Deane, agent for the congress at Paris, has received blank commissions from them for fitting out privateers: He has asked and obtained leave from the court of France to fit out ships in their ports, and has sent over here to collect American officers for that service.

There are three facts relative to the American war, which are well worthy the attention of the public. The first is the expence. It has cost this country, since General Gage went to Boston, the enormous sum of thirty millions!

The other is the waste of men. General Howe's army alone, since their landing upon Staten-Island, have lost something more than ten thousand men! The loss sustained by the army in Canada, in the fleet, &c. are not included.

Feb. 3. The states-general has commissioned, and are fitting for sea, with all possible expedition, two ships of 64 guns each, four of 50 guns, and six frigates.

The Amphitrite, a French frigate, laden with artillery, ammunition, engines, &c. for the revolted colonies, did not put back to Havre, nor was she detained from sailing by any order of the French court.

A stock-jobbing paragraph writer, in one of the morning papers of this day, pretends, that a proclamation has been just issued in France, "Prohibiting the sale of any English vessels or their cargoes (taken by the Americans) in any ports of France."

Extra of a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 19.

It is generally believed here, that a war with England will soon take place, and great preparations are certainly making for it, particularly in the marine department. The French nation universally take part with the colonies, and earnestly wish to see them independent.

contrary every one knows that he and Mr. Deane have frequent interviews with the ministers; and indeed one of their visits to count de Virgenes (the minister of foreign affairs) a few days after the Doctor's arrival, was so public, that all Paris immediately knew and talked of it.

We learn from good authority, that the hostilities now begun between the Turks and the Russians, have been secretly fomented by France, the better to disable Russia from giving any assistance to England, in case of a war in Europe.

All the nations of Europe seem to have taken a sudden alarm; even the phlegmatic Dutch are hastily fitting out a large fleet.

Another great bankruptcy of a West-India house is daily expected.

The ship Sam, capt. Richardson, which sailed from Barbados the 20th ult. with about 20,000 dollars, and 52 cwt. of ivory on board, bound for Liverpool, was taken the 25th, in lat. 20, by the Independence, an American privateer of 10 guns and 95 men.

March 25. Expresses are daily passing between Germany and London, from whence it is thought the little states of that empire, who have articed to furnish the troops for America, have been set on by a certain court to break their engagements, as they continue their excuses, first for not providing the number agreed upon, and next for the delay in not being ready to march.

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, March 23.

Went out of the harbour to Spithead, the Squirrel frigate, capt. Douglas; and the Atlantic, Sippens; Hannah, Wheatley; Swan, Dale; transports, with horses on board, for New-York.

A memorial was lately transmitted to Sir J. Yorke, at the Hague, to be presented to the States-General. The memorial complains of the conduct of the states, for permitting the Americans to be supplied, through the means of their subjects, with such warlike stores as have been prohibited by proclamation.

I am desired by the states-general to acquaint your excellency that there are not any gates to the Hague. Neither the court or admiralty now deny the intelligence given a month ago, of the Pomona being sunk by the Licorne.

A letter from Gallway in Ireland says, "Two American privateers, mounting 14 guns each, and as many swivels, put in here to procure some fresh provisions and water. On being supplied with such provisions as they wanted, for which they paid in dollars, they weighed anchor and sailed, after being in the bay only 24 hours.

March 15. We have good authority to say, that it is at length agreed by the council at Versailles to assist the Americans to the utmost of their power. A general officer is named to go there, and officers of interior rank are going off every day to serve with the Americans.

March 29. Yesterday morning some fresh dispatches were received at lord George Germaine's office, from general Howe at New-York, which was brought over in the Africa, capt. Carmichael, who arrived at the cove of Corke the 21st inst.

A correct and authentic relation of the DEBATE in the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ABOUT three o'clock Mr. Buller (a lord of the admiralty) moved the committee of supplies, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair, to vote 45,000 seamen for the year 1777.

protection of Great-Britain and Ireland, was by no means equal to the account publicly given by some of the most responsible characters in office.

He conceived it to be the immediate duty of parliament to take measures for putting these kingdoms in a proper state of naval defence, and not suffer the most useful of the ships, and the flower of our seamen, to be sent 3000 miles off on a fruitless, romantic attempt, to reduce the vast continent of America to unconditional submission.

Let us be careful of what yet remains of empire and of liberty, nor leave these islands in a defenceless state, while your confederate enemies of France and Spain actually command all the European seas with a fleet of 50 men of war.

Let us be careful of what yet remains of empire and of liberty, nor leave these islands in a defenceless state, while your confederate enemies of France and Spain actually command all the European seas with a fleet of 50 men of war.

I shall be told, perhaps, it would be highly improper thus publicly to expose the weakness of the navy to those inimical powers, of which I am expressing so serious an apprehension.

The attorney-general replied, that as there was no accusation formally before that assembly, Mr. Luttrell could not, consistently with the rules of the house, proceed any further.

He then went on by saying, that to give the first commissioner of the naval department the palm of specious falsehoods, while he had so many competitors in the ministerial fraternity, was indeed no trifling compliment.

By those men on the treasury-bench, who advance that the congress have disavowed every purpose of conciliation short of independence.

What conditions of peace, founded on redress of real grievances, have been offered to the congress, or any delegates in whom the Americans put a trust?

These were his very words; I took them down in writing at the instant he uttered them. One of the first crown lawyers added, that nothing could satisfy government short of unconditional submission.

Sir, when the heathen emperor, Claudius Cæsar, held Caractacus and all the British warriors in chains at his chariot wheels, he talked not so proud a language to his captives, as these Christian ministers, while they invoke the special interposition of the Almighty, hold forth to their own countrymen, hitherto superior to them in the lists.

talents and industry; said he was the best minister, and perhaps the ablest man in this country; (here the house laughed heartily) that he was not to be hurt by the shafts of that vehement member who spoke last.

Lord Mulgrave spoke next in the debate, said the British nation had never known a first commissioner of the admiralty equal to the present in capacity and meritorious services. Lord North also got up in behalf of Lord Sandwich; said his majesty had in that noble earl a very capable and zealous servant, who ought not to be thus attacked in his absence, from a collection of loose surmises; the most laborious and eminent public services had been rendered this empire since he came to the naval administration; neither could any of his predecessors (upon the whole) boast equal pretensions to the applause of this country, and the respect of every unprejudiced individual.—Mr. Luttrell was called upon to reply to the several advocates for the noble earl, and maintain his former ground. He told Lord Mulgrave, he was not apt to become a convert in principle or persuasion, after he had once formed his mind upon the best lights his understanding could furnish; that the two noble lords on the opposite bench did him injustice, when they imputed his conduct and accusations to anonymous slander, or a vague, unsubstantial testimony of any nature whatever; that, when this boasted service of the noble earl came to be enquired into, you would find he had been entrusted annually with twice as much of the public money as any one of his predecessors in office; therefore he ought certainly to have the fleet in a more formidable and splendid condition; but certain it was, that a great part of this treasure was not applied to the uses or which it was granted; there had been a multitude of errors, and much corruption, which he was prepared to produce evidence of, whenever the house would give a candid hearing. Mr. Luttrell then moved, as the first evidence necessary, on which to establish the truth of his charges, and even for the material information of parliament, independent of the proposed address to the king to displace the earl of Sandwich, "That the proper officers display on the table the latest weekly accounts received at the admiralty, prior to the opening of the present session of parliament, from the admiral or commander in chief of all his majesty's ships and vessels of the several departments of Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth, together with the latest weekly accounts received at the said board, prior to the commencement of this session, of all ships and vessels of war employed on channel service, or on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland." Mr. Luttrell said, that he would shew by these accounts, that the information given to both houses of parliament, and the public, on the first day of this session, of the state of your navy, when it was officially alleged that you had 23 ships of the line fit to take the seas, and many more in great forwardness; and that your fleet at home was then a full match for the combined squadrons of France and Spain, should they visit your coasts, was a dangerous, wicked, and wilful imposition on parliament, and the whole nation. In short, Sir, if the people of England knew the real state of your marine power and resources, and the great superiority of your natural enemies in these seas, they would scarce suffer for many ships and men to be dispatched to the furthest quarter of the globe, even on a more rational and profitable pursuit than the reduction of your American colonies to despotism, before you have secured the seat of your empire from invasion and ruin.—The attorney-general combated against taking the motion, and the friends of administration were for throwing it out without further discussion; but Mr. Thomas, own friend, after shewing that the motion was strictly parliamentary, and of material import to the business then before the house, seconded it in very forcible language, and asked, what opinion any unprejudiced person could entertain of those gentlemen who so strenuously encouraged the honourable gentleman in his enquiry, and now shrunk from the trial? This clandestine and unwarranted step of withholding the first official papers, called for by the honourable member, would stamp a sentence on their friend and patron, not much to his honour or his advantage.

PROVIDENCE May 31.

Monday night last a Dr. Walker, and a person by the name of Galloway, two Worcester Tories, were taken at Bristol, and have been since brought here. They had procured a small boat at Freetown, and put off for Rhode-Island; but unfortunately mistaking the land, ran their bark ashore near our main guard at Bristol. On being challenged by a sentinel, their answer was, friends to the British troops, and were congratulating each other on their happy arrival at Rhode-Island, when they discovered their fatal error.

NEW-LONDON, May 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in the northern army, to his honour governor Trumbull, dated Albany, May 11, 1777.

"I am happy to find matters in better train than I feared; since general Gates's arrival affairs are putting on a new face; artillery, stores, ammunition, &c. are getting forward as fast as roads and almost continual rains will admit; near 3000 men are arrived at Ticonderoga. The tory conspiracy and intentions are really shocking, but the early discovery of their designs, which Providence has wonderfully effected, and the vigorous means pursuing with them, give, I hope, an earnest that their machinations will be defeated.

"After writing the enclosed, authentic intelligence from Canada, informs us, that the enemy's magazines in that country are almost all destroyed; seven different repositories of stores, provisions, &c. have been burnt—that there are about 4000 men now there, provisions scarce; there is no appearance but of scouting parties, on the lakes—about 60 lately discovered below Crown-Point, took the woods westward, supposed with design to come upon the communication between this and Ticonderoga, their rout is so intercepted, that the chance is greatly against their safe return. Armed craft is building on Lake George for the security of that water—the chain in this river is extremely well fixed and very strong; hope it may prove effectual. General Washington, we hear, has withdrawn his troops from Princeton, and given the enemy a fair opening to go to the Delaware; this must make a discovery of their views. Gen. Wayne has a letter from a friend below, informing him, that Burgoyne is to

fail from England the first week in March, with 15,000 troops; this may be true; it will be best to be upon the look-out. I wish Massachusetts and New-Hampshire were thoroughly awakened to the necessity and urgency of their troops being in this department; they cannot sleep much longer; the horrors of war, and the din of arms, must arouse the most drowsy."

Last Saturday a considerable number of ships and other vessels, appeared off Stanford, having some flat-bottomed boats with them.

And last Wednesday about 20 sail of the enemy's ships from Rhode Island, passed this harbour, and went up the Sound.

The Perseus, an English man of war, has taken a French vessel, mounting 20 guns, and carried her into Dominico.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from St. Piers, Martinico, May 28.

"I have just time to inform you of the loss of the Oliver Cromwell. She was taken on Monday the 19th, by the Beaver sloop of war, between St Vincents and St. Lucia; the captain and several of the men, 'tis reported, were killed."

Last night arrived an express from Jerseys, by which we learn, that the enemy were in motion at 1 o'clock on yesterday morning, but which way was not known. That gen. Sullivan was hourly receiving reinforcements from the Jersey militia, and was within six miles of the enemy, where he determined to make a stand if they came that way; and that he had taken one of the enemy's light horse, who was with a small party reconnoitring.

Core's-Ferry, June 15, 1777, eleven o'clock at night.

DEAR GENERAL,

"I have received no intelligence from general Washington since four o'clock last evening, at which time the enemy were encamped at Somerset Court-house, supposed to be 7,000 in number, under the command of generals Howe and Cornwallis. This is doubtless their main body. Their first design seems to have been to have cut off gen. Sullivan's retreat, and possessed themselves of this place; finding gen. Sullivan had frustrated their intentions by a forced march, they appeared to have given over their first design, and now wish to draw gen. Washington from his strong hold; which, if they can effect, probably a body from Brunswick will take possession of it.—Gen. Washington will doubtless disappoint them, as he remains quiet in his encampment. The militia turn out in great numbers in the Jerseys. General Sullivan has gone to Fleming-Town, (12 miles from this) the troops who arrive here are immediately sent after him. I am very fearful the enemy will retire to Brunswick before you arrive with your reinforcements, and oblige us to attack them at a disadvantage; for fight them we must; when all our reinforcements are in we cannot avoid it with honour. Our men are in high spirits, and in four days we shall have upwards of 20,000 men. General Putnam has 3000 men with him; gen. Washington has wrote, three days since, for 4000 to be sent immediately to him. I expect every minute to hear from our army and the enemy. Every intelligence of consequence shall be forwarded to you directly.

I am, &c. B. ARNOLD."

GENERAL ORDERS.

For the future, none but printed furloughs to be given to soldiers. Any soldier absent from his camp, with only a written furlough, will be taken up, and his furlough deemed a forgery.

Extract from the general orders, MORGAN CONNOR, adj. gen. pro. tem.

In CONGRESS, June 16, 1777.

Ordered, That the letters which have passed between general Washington and general Howe on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, be published; and that the several printers of news-papers throughout the continent be requested to insert them.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

General Washington's of the 9th of April, to which the following is general Howe's answer, has been published some time since.

General Howe to General Washington.

SIR, New-York, 21st April, 1777. I HAVE received your letter of the 9th instant, concerning the requisition of lieutenant-col. Walcot, a copy of which came enclosed.

Though I observe that officer has meant to insist very strongly on the justice of the claim for the return of prisoners in your possession, which was one of the objects of his appointment, I do not see reason to suspect that any personal incivility was intended by the terms in which his opinion is expressed.

Without entering into a needless discussion of the candour or illiberality of the sentiments on which your arguments are founded; yet, since you are pleased to assert, that—"the usage of your prisoners was such as could not be justified,—that this was proclaimed by the concurrent testimony of all who came out,—that their appearance sanctified the assertion,—and that melancholy experience, in the speedy death of a large part of them, stamped it with infallible certainty." These, I say, being what you are pleased to assume as facts, I cannot omit making some observations upon them.

It might perhaps suit with the policy of those who persist in every expedient to cherish the popular delusion; that the released prisoners should complain of ill usage, or, their captivity might really form a grievous comparison with the state they were in before they were persuaded to encounter the vicissitudes of war. But if their sufferings were as great as you think yourself authorized to assert, a dispassionate consideration of the following indisputable and notorious facts will point out the cause to which they are to be in a great measure ascribed.

All the prisoners were confined in the most airy buildings, and on board the largest transports in the fleet, which were the very healthiest places of reception that could possibly be provided for them.

They were supplied with the same provisions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to the king's troops not on service, some accidental instances excepted, wherein however the omission, when known, was immediately remedied.

Near one half of the whole number of prisoners, whose diseases appeared to require peculiar care, as well as separation from the rest, were at different times received into the British hospitals, and their own surgeons, without restriction, supplied with medicines for the remaining sick, until it was discovered that they disposed not to dispose of large quantities by private sale.

From this short state of facts, it is evident that your prisoners were provided with proper habitations, sufficient and wholesome food, and medicines. Nor do I know of any comfort or assistance, compatible with their situation as prisoners, of which they were in want, excepting cloathing; the relief to their distresses in this, and the article of money, of which you were repeatedly advised, and they had claim to receive from your care, was neglected or refused, while they were furnished with every other necessary I was in a situation to supply.

To what cause the speedy death of a large part of them is to be attributed, I cannot determine, but your own experience will suggest to you, whether the army under your command, in the course of the last campaign, was free from such calamitous mortality, though assisted with refreshments from all parts of the surrounding provinces.

It is insinuated, that I might have released the prisoners before any of the ill consequences of their detention had taken place: I am obliged to say, the event at least appears to have proved the caution with which I ought to have adopted that expedient. The prisoners were ready to be delivered up, waiting only for your proceeding in the exchange, which you had proposed, and I agreed to.

I admit, that the able men are not to be required by the party, who, contrary to the laws of humanity, through design, or even neglect of reasonable and practicable care, shall have caused the debility of the prisoners he shall have to offer for exchange; but the argument is not applicable to me in the present instance.

I might finally put this question; How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained? But as we differ so much in the principle upon which your objections are framed; as I think those objections are unsupported by precedent or equity, and that your adherence to them would be a direct and determined violation of the agreement, it becomes unnecessary for me to add more, than to call upon you to fulfil the agreement for returning the prisoners demanded by lieutenant-col. Walcot.

With respect to the care of Mr. Lee, now professed to be a principal motive for your refusal to continue the exchange of prisoners, it is comprehended, I must insist, under my general and original exception to persons in his circumstances. With due respect, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HOWE.

To general George Washington, &c. &c.

SIR, New-York, May 22, 1777.

"NOT having received an answer to my letter of the 21st of April, I am to request your final decision upon the demand, I then made of the prisoners in your possession, both officers and soldiers, in exchange for those I have returned, and for your determination respecting the prisoners now here, that I may make my arrangements accordingly.

"It is with concern, I receive frequent accounts of the ill treatment still exercised upon lieutenant-col. Campbell, which I had reason to flatter myself you would have prevented. He has, it is true, been taken out of a common dungeon, where he had been confined with a degree of rigour, that the most atrocious crimes would not have justified, but he is still kept in the jailor's house, exposed to daily insults from the deluded populace. This usage being repugnant to every sentiment of humanity, and highly unworthy of the character you profess, I am compelled to repeat my complaint against it, and to claim immediate redress to this much injured gentleman. With due respect, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Gen. Washington, &c. &c. W. HOWE."

SIR, New-York, June 5, 1777.

"SO many days having elapsed, since my letter to you of the 22d May was dispatched, without an answer, and left by any accident, it should not have gotten to your hands, I am induced to send a duplicate thereof, and to press my request for your final decision, upon the demands therein contained. With due respect, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HOWE."

General Washington, &c. &c.

General WASHINGTON to General HOWE.

SIR, Middle-Brook, June 10, 1777. YOUR several letters of the 21st of April, 22d of May, and 5th instant, have been received.

Having stated my sentiments in an explicit manner, in my letter of the ninth of April, upon the subject of your demand, and the disagreement between us, I thought it unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of them. From the complexion of your's of the 21st of April, we appeared to differ so widely, that I could entertain no hopes of a compromise being effected, or that an answer would produce any good end.

But as you have called upon me again for my final determination upon the matter, I shall freely give it, after making some observations upon what you have said, with intention to obviate the objections, on my part, to a compliance with your demand through lieutenant-col. Walcot.

You admit the principle upon which my objection, to account for the whole number of prisoners lent out by you, is founded, but deny the application, by delicately insinuating, in the first instance, that the ill treatment complained of was an "expedient to cherish popular delusion," and by asserting, in the second, that, supposing their sufferings to have been real, they were to be ascribed to other causes than those assigned by me.

I shall not undertake to determine on whom the charge of endeavouring to excite popular delusion falls with most propriety; but I cannot forbear intimating, that however successful ingenious miscolourings may be in some instances, to perplex the understandings in matters of speculation, yet it is difficult to persuade mankind to doubt the evidence of their senses, and the reality of those facts for which they can appeal to them.

Unless this can be done, permit me to assure you, it will always be believed, whatever may be suggested to the contrary, that men could not be in a more deplorable

situation than those unhappy the subject of our difference Sir, had any serious scruple produce, in support of what proofs that human testi-

To prove that the prisoners ill treatment or neglect of confinement in the most airy largest transports in the fleet with the same provisions as were allowed to your the sick, such of them as received into the British hospitals by their own surgeons, were confined without restriction they disposed of large quantities of their own property. That airy buildings we in, is a fact I shall not de-

an advantage or not, in to decide. I am inclined as there was a great deluge of fire the great only prevented from feeling, in its extremest rigour, I his I must believe was health, and, if we may conclude, they endured the transports.

As to the supplies of provisions were. My ideas of the united testimony, confirmed represented the allowance in quality, and irregularity some "accidental" apprehend they were were appraised of. It is that there is a material fined and deprived of e of their allowance, and have other resources, as on service, who have th they can occasionally find, from enquiry, our supplies between ) and our own in the scanty pittance, but had and of the best kind.

In respect to the attention their accommodation misconduct of the surgeon in reproaching their favour, it you will please me with such proofs filled of.

The more effectual consequences imputed the prisoners, you assistance from you, and that they wanted whi I ought to have

Had we left your prisoners upon the supplies of their condition would of ours, in your hands both inform you, the public and private frequent instances m your men being in given that necessary Every thing was done steps you took for the to have an agent authority; and allow to enable him to ex the same conduct ha and that there are in deavouring to remove by in our way to ma with, obstacles have been waded.

found in your representation with you, whi I am to supply the v sensible that for wa so mutually convey for an exercise of done by us, and we you, which made u should have been, h pened. We ascribe the indeterminat and, looking forward of the matter, we prisoners with us b their preservation, and feelings would we were frequently avail—it was not the ill consequenc prisoners were alre I with their suffer in the article of c what they had, their captors; r wanting.

You farther ob fudgett, whether campaign, was no tality with the p but confests, th among us; but bore no kind of perenced by the orders in the car vity of a large pr fell into your I found, I am con

In reply to my happy if the exper earlier thought has proved the adopted the m from my refusal and by no me warrant an inf sane, had the flances, let you

But then y prisoners to be added as a pe

situation than those unhappy sufferers were, who are the subject of our difference. Did I imagine that you, Sir, had any serious scruples on the occasion, I might produce, in support of what I have alleged, the strongest proofs that human testimony can afford.

To prove that the prisoners did not suffer from any ill treatment or neglect of yours, you say, "they were confined in the most airy buildings, and on board the largest transports in the fleet—I had they were supplied with the same provisions both in quantity and quality as were allowed to your troops not on service—I had as were of them as required peculiar care, were received into the British hospitals, and the rest attended by their own surgeons, who were supplied with medicines without restrictions, till it was discovered that they disposed of large quantities by private sale."

That airy buildings were chosen to confine our men, is a fact I shall not dispute. But whether this was an advantage or not, in the winter season, I leave you to decide. I am inclined to think it was not—especially as there was a general complaint, that they were destitute of fire the greater part of the time, and were prevented from feeling the inclemency of the weather, in its extreme rigour, by their crowded situation. This I must believe was not very conducive to their health, and, if we may judge by comparison, we must conclude, they endured similar inconveniences on board the transports.

As to the supplies of provision, I know not what they were. My ideas of the matter were drawn from their united testimony, confirmed by their appearance, which represented the allowance as insufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and irregularly served. You yourself mention some "accidental circumstances of omission."—I apprehend they were much more frequent than you were apprized of. It may not be improper to observe, that there is a material difference between persons contented and deprived of every means of subsistence in aid of their allowance, and those who are at large, and have other resources, as is the case with your troops not on service, who have the benefit of their pay, and what they can occasionally gain by their labour. You might also find, from enquiry, that we made no distinction in our supplies between your soldiers, prisoners with us, and our own in the field. They were not limited to a scanty pittance, but had full as much as they could use, and of the best kind.

In respect to the attention paid to the sick, I am sorry their accommodation was injured in any degree by the misconduct of the surgeons. I heartily join with you in reproaching their proceeding, and shall esteem it a favour, if you will point out the persons, and furnish me with such proofs of their guilt as you may be possessed of.

The more effectually to exonerate yourself from the consequences imputed to the neglect or ill treatment of the prisoners, you assert they had every comfort and assistance from you, that your situation would admit; and that they wanted nothing but money and clothing, which ought to have been furnished by me.

Had we left your prisoners with us to depend entirely upon the supplies they drew immediately from you, their condition would have been little better than that of ours, in your hands. Your officers and soldiers can both inform you, that they experienced every mark of public and private generosity that could be shown them; frequent instances might be adduced, that on notice of your men being in want, orders were immediately given that necessaries should be procured for them. Every thing was done, on our part, to facilitate any steps you took for the same end. You were permitted to have an agent among us, countenanced by public authority; and allowed every latitude he could wish, to enable him to execute his office. I am sorry to say the same conduct has not been observed towards us, and that there are instances to show, that, far from endeavouring to remove the difficulties that necessarily lay in our way to make such ample supplies as we could wish, obstacles have been made, that might very well have been waved. A late instance of this is to be found in your refusing to let us have a procuring agent with you, who might purchase what was necessary to supply the wants of our men. You must be sensible that for want of a regular mode being adjusted for mutually conveying supplies, there was a necessity for an exercise of generosity on both sides. This was done by us, and we supposed would have been done by you, which made us less anxious in providing than we should have been, had we foreseen what has really happened. We ascribed every deficiency on your part to the indeterminate situation of affairs in this respect; and, looking forward to a more provident arrangement of the matter, we thought it our duty not to let the prisoners with us be destitute of any thing requisite for their preservation; and imagined that your reasonings and feelings would have been the same. Your saying we were frequently advised of their distress, is of little avail—it was not done until it was too late to remedy the ill consequences of the past neglect, and till our prisoners were already reduced to a miserable extremity. I wish their sufferings, may not have been increased, in the article of clothing, by their being deprived of what they had, through the rapacity of too many of their captors; reports of this kind have not been wanting.

You farther observe, that my own experience would suggest, whether our army, in the course of the last campaign, was not subject to the same calamitous mortality with the prisoners in your possession. I cannot but confess, that there was a great degree of sickness among us; but I can assure you, that the mortality bore no kind of resemblance to that which was experienced by the prisoners with you, and that the disorders in the camp had nearly ceased before the captivity of a large proportion of them. The garrison that fell into your hands, on the 16th of November, was found, I am convinced, in good health.

In reply to my intimation, that it would have been happy if the expedient of sending out our men had been earlier thought of, you are pleased to say that the event has proved the caution with which you ought to have adopted the measure. What inference can be drawn from my refusing to account for prisoners scarcely alive, and by no means in an exchangeable condition, to warrant an insinuation that I should have done the same, had they been released under different circumstances, let your own candour determine.

But then you ask "How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained?" This seems to be considered as a perplexing question. For my part, I can-

not view it as involving any great difficulty. There is no more familiar mode of reasoning than from effects to causes, even in matters of the most interesting importance. In the subject before us, the appearance of the prisoners, and what eventually happened, proved that they had been hardly dealt with; but their joint asseverations, aided by the information of others, not interested in the distress more than as they regarded the rights of humanity, established the fact too firmly for incredulity itself to doubt it.

I should hardly believe you to be serious in your application of the exception, to which you allude, to the case of major general Lee, if you had not persisted in a discrimination respecting him. I did not entertain the most distant idea, that he could have been supposed to come under the description contained in it; and to force such a construction upon that gentleman's circumstances, however it may be an evidence of ingenuity, is but an indifferent specimen of candour. I still adhere to what I have already advanced on this head, and can by no means think of departing from it.

I am now to give you my final decision on the subject of your demands. In doing this I can little more than repeat what I have already said. I am extremely desirous of a general exchange on liberal and impartial principles, and it is with great concern I find that a matter so mutually interesting is impeded by unnecessary obstacles. But I cannot consent to its taking place on terms so disadvantageous as those you propose, and which appear to me to be contrary to justice and the spirit of the agreement.

I think it proper to declare that I wish the difference between us to be adjusted on a generous and equitable plan, and mean not to avail myself of the release of the prisoners, to extort any thing from you not compatible with the strictest justice. Let a reasonable proportion of prisoners, to be accounted for, be settled, and gen. Lee declared exchangeable, when we shall have an officer of yours of equal rank in our possession; I ask no more. The being done, I shall be happy to proceed to a general exchange. But, in the mean time, I am willing that a partial one should take place for the prisoners now in your hands as far as those in ours will extend, except with respect to lieutenant Campbell and the Hessian field officers, who will be detained till you recognize gen. Lee a prisoner of war, and place him on the footing I claim.

This latter proposition I am induced to make, from the distinction which your letter, of the 22d of May, seems to hold forth, and I think it necessary to add, that your conduct towards prisoners will govern mine.

The situation of lieutenant Campbell, as represented to you, is such as I neither wish nor approve. Upon the first intimation of his complaints, I wrote upon the subject, and hoped there would have been no farther cause of uneasiness. That gentleman, I am persuaded, will do me the justice to say, he has received no ill treatment at my instance. Unnecessary severity and every species of insult I despise, and, I trust, none will ever have just reason to censure me in this respect. I have written again on your remonstrance, and have no doubt such a line of conduct will be adopted, as will be consistent with the dictates of humanity, and agreeable to both his and your wishes. I am, Sir, with due respect,

Your most obedient servant,  
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency general Sir William Howe.

Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his Customers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing business, obliges him to raise his price to fifteen shillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February last.—Those who disapprove of this measure, are requested to give him immediate notice thereof, to settle and pay off their respective accounts to the present time, at the old price, and have their names struck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he shall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and sent accordingly.

Persons subscribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen shillings the year, and to pay seven shillings and sixpence at the time of entering.

LOST by LENDING,  
By the PRINTER hereof,

SUNDRY volumes of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND—The 5th volume of the MARYLAND GAZETTE—the PROCEEDINGS of the TUESDAY CLUB—BACON'S LAWS, &c. &c.

Whoever has all or either of the above books, are desired to send them to the Printing-Office, and the favour will be acknowledged.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

June 16, 1777.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber,

THE noted and well-frequented tavern in Port-Tobacco town, where Mrs. Halkerton now dwells, also two other improved lots in the said town.—A few negroes likewise may be had of

DAM. JENIFER.

Alexandria, June 17, 1777.

To be SOLD at public sale, for ready cash, at this town, on Monday the 30th instant,

THE schooner LUCY, about thirty tons burthen a very fast sailing vessel, just from sea, well fitted and found; also her cargo, consisting of coffee, Demarara rum, muscovado sugar, strong shoes, osabriga, fall duck, and an assortment of choice medicine. We shall sell, at the same time, an exceeding fast sailing PILOT BOAT, of about 300 bushels burthen; and the sails and rigging, anchors and cables, of a sloop of about forty tons.

JENIFER and HOOE.

Port-Tobacco, June 17, 1777.

THE copartnership betwixt Dr. JAMES CRAIK and WALTER HANSON JENIFER having expired on the 10th instant (June) by reason of Dr. Craik's acceptance of a military appointment, this is to desire all persons who are indebted to them, for the practice of physic and surgery, to settle their accounts immediately with the subscriber; and as many have been standing ever since the copartnership commenced, such cannot reasonably expect longer indulgence.

W. H. JENIFER.

June 18, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, are desired immediately to settle their respective accounts with Dr. WALTER H. JENIFER (who I have constituted my attorney in my absence) and as the debts due me have been very long standing, they cannot take it amiss that I have positively ordered all, who do not make immediate payment, to be sued, without respect to persons.

JAMES CRAIK.

On Monday the 21st of July will be exposed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, opposite Alexandria,

A valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete set of the Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other school-books, entertaining Miscellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the English and French poets, the most approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy natural and moral, Law, Physic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be disposed of by wholesale, before the day appointed, the public shall have timely notice.

At the said time and place will be sold a quantity of household furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

June 10, 1777.

To be LET, and entered upon in December next, A LARGE PLANTATION near the city of Annapolis, lying upon navigable water. Containing about one thousand acres of land, chiefly cleared, and enclosed, whereon is a dwelling-house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses, with a stable, good barn, and a still-house, with two stills and a large copper, and plenty of good water and conveniences for malting, brewing, and storing of grain; good pasturage and meadows; an apple and peach orchard. Leave will be given to any person that rents the said plantation to sow any quantity of grain at a reasonable time. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis. w3 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, sen.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, 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 CALLAHAN, clerk.

Annapolis, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD, A BRICK and two framed HOUSES—as they now are in Bloomsbury-square, to which there are two lots of ground under lease for ninety-nine years, four of which are expired; late the estate of William Buckland, deceased. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Lancelot Jacques, in Annapolis, or the subscribers, DENTON JACQUES, JOHN RANDALL.

June 11, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD. ABOUT 3000 acres, being part of a tract called the Refurvey on the mountain of Wales, 600 of which lie adjoining to Great Conococheague, on which there are two small improvements; the other part lies on Little Conococheague, on which there is a small farm of about fifty acres cleared, fifteen of it in good meadow. The soil exceeding good, and well adapted for small grain, and a very fine range for stock.—For title and terms, apply to the subscriber, living at Fort Frederick Furnace.

DENTON JACQUES.

I want to hire a few negroes, to cut cord wood at the above furnace, for which good wages will be given. w

June 17, 1777.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Thursday the 3d day of July next, at Mr. Thomas Spurrier's plantation, on the head of Severn,

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. w2 REBECCA BROWN.

June 18, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. RAN away last Monday morning, from Bush-Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.

TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin faced, he formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnson, late of Leonard's-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt hats, country linen shirt and trousers, a blue jacket without sleeves, figured with white.

MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchased of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county; had on a country linen shirt, old country cloth breeches, shoes lately soled.

They were both seen at Mansfield's, on their way, as supposed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably separate, and each make for the place he came from.

Five pounds for taking up and securing them, or fifty shillings for either.

ROGER JOHNSON.

WANTED,

By the PUBLIC, A NUMBER OF LABOURERS. Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL ROADS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT. N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

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

Mount-Airy, April 29, 1777. RAN away, the 19th of April, from the subscriber, living at Mount Airy, in Prince George's county, Maryland, HUGH MORRIS, a convict, a tailor by trade, has better than four years to serve; he is about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair which he ties behind; he has formerly been a soldier, and is much given to drink; he carried away with him a brown kersey frock coat, about half worn, an old brown striped cotton waistcoat, the hind part plaid, light brown fill'd country cloth breeches, yarn stockings, and country made shoes, he has several other cloaths with him; he likewise took with him his bedding, consisting of an otinabrig bed, a large rug, and a match-coat blanket: It is supposed that he has got a forged pass with him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, with his cloaths and bedding, if taken above twenty miles from home, shall have five pounds, besides what the law allows, with travelling charges; if a shorter distance, three pounds, with the same allowance, paid by BENEDICT CALVERT.

SWEETPER WILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe'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 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 Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grafts for mares at 2/6 per week; the 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.

Annapolis, April 26, 1777. PURSUANT to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftner if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland; And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any; And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN, J. JOHNSON. A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. May 12, 1777. RAN away in July last, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty-five years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harbouring near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has several acquaintances at both places. Whoever secures the above fellow in any gaol in this state, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore-Furnace, near Baltimore-Town, shall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from WALTER SMITH PARKER.

T O C O V E R S, M A R I U S, STANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasturage and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mares chance to stray away.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

ABRAHAM BURFORD.

To be LET, and may be possessed immediately. THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Beal Bordley, Esq; last dwelt, with a garden and several acres of fine grafs grounds adjoining; a very convenient brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above; and pantry; a coach-house, two stables, and a fowl-house: The whole in such order as to make it a very agreeable place of retreat for a genteel family. The farm belonging to the house may be rented with it for the next year, to commence from the first day of January. The situation is uncommonly pleasant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Good oysters to be got not far off; and fishing by the seine, weir and angle, and fowling, both at the door.

For the terms apply to EDWARD TILGHMAN, living about seven miles below Queen's-Town, and contiguous to the premises.—There is a large apple-orchard.

For S A L E, TWO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 36 years of age, who understands spinning and knitting exceeding well, and all housework; the other a lad about 18 years of age, an honest sober fellow, used to plantation work; four very good cows and calves. The terms may be known, by applying to JOSEPH WILKINS, near Elk-Ridge church.

WANTED on HIRE, A SINGLE WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and is fond of children, to take care of a small family in the city of Annapolis: High wages will be given. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to postpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the small-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the school. The drawing will begin as soon as attendance can be given with safety to such as have not had that disorder, of which the public shall have notice in this Gazette. There are some tickets yet in the hands of the managers for sale.

WANTED, A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777. THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of found green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD. May 21, 1777.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two servant men, viz.

JOHN SPENCER, a convict, for the term of seven years, four and a half of which he now has to serve: He was born in Scotland, and speaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a house carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with sandy or reddish coloured hair and beard: Had on a straw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with side-pockets, and buttons covered with the same cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings.

JOHN TUCKER, an indented servant for four years, near two of which he has to serve: He was born in England, is 50 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accustomed to take care of a grist mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old shirty a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings. Spencer has some cash with him; and as they are both sly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dress, and probably forge passes.—Whoever will apprehend the above described servants, and secure them in any gaol in the United States of America, so that their master may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reasonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by H. RIDGELY.

To be S O L D, May 2, 1777.

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paved in: It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouses. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

ROBERT KNOX.

May 27, 1777. IF THOMAS PINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred vessels of war, at Philadelphia) be now living, and will apply to his brother-in-law, Samuel Watson, living near Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the same, under qualification.

SAMUEL WATSON.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777. BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of felony, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with black skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten 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.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master hereby requested to take him away and pay charges. THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, May 26, 1777. To be SOLD to the best advantage, on the 2d Tuesday in July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of capt. JOHN BOND, deceased, on the premises,

ABOUT three hundred acres of level, valuable LAND, well timbered, with about one half of it cleared, and under a good fence; situated within a quarter of a mile of three creeks, famous for fish and oysters, and within two miles of Wicomico river, and about the same distance from Patowmack river; It is adapted for farmer or planter; near one hundred acres may be laid down this fall in grain: There is on the said land a dwelling-house, with two rooms on the lower floor, and sundry other out-houses.—Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to capt. Gerard Bond, who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. Any currency will be taken in payment.

THOMAS BOND, Executor. Kent county, on Delaware, June 2, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD. FIFTEEN hundred acres, lying in the aforesaid county, within thirteen miles of a landing on Delaware-Bay, and within eight miles of Choptank bridge, Caroline county, Maryland, from which place produce is easily conveyed to any part of Chesapeake-Bay. There are at least 80 acres of bottom branch, partly ditched, and capable of making excellent Timothy-grass grounds of; there are 6 tenements made and is capable of two more; part of them are large clearings and new grounds. The upland is of a loamy soil, intermixed with pebble stones; it produces grain very kindly. The main road leading to the aforesaid landing and bridge goes through the land. The whole is very level, and a fine out-range for all kinds of stock. The above will make three good settlements. Any person, or persons, inclining to buy the whole, or greatest part, may know the terms, by applying to Benson Stainton, Esq; Choptank-Bridge, Mr. Edward Dyear, near the premises, or the subscriber, adjoining. Any currency will be received, provided it is a legal tender in the state of Maryland.

BENEDICT BRICE.

TAKEN up some days past, opposite the seven Mounts, above the mouth of Magotby, a carried-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with some of her plank started: The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertisement, with some allowance to the negroes who took care of her. JOHN TRIDGEL.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED, a certain ANDREW WILLIAMS, a private in capt. William Campbell's company of marines: He was born in Amsterdum, is about 28 years of age, about five feet six inches high, has short light coloured hair, fair complexion, full faced, a long scar on the little finger of his left hand; he obtained a furlough the 25th of May last, and was seen in Baltimore a few days afterwards. Whoever takes up said deserter, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Capt.

(XXXII YEAR.) M A I

An ACT to reinstate it enabled, by land, That if a between sixteen a or before the furnish and deli appointed by the govern in any of the batt healthy, able bodied rec of British or American inden employed in the trade blacksmith, tailor, shoer light, woollen, iron, or any one of the battalion term of three years, suc say militia or military years; and such person more than thirty dollars And be it enabled, Th consequence of the rec before the passing of thi circuit as aforesaid, to three years, (such two) able bodied recruit as of three years aforesaid exemption. And be it enabled, T to receive the continen and the officer to whom a certificate, expressing when he enlisted, and furnish and deliver the And be it enabled, T man as aforesaid (not ward from persons c hereafter enter into an state, for three years, this state, a bounty of tal allowance, and th be empowered to dra sufficient for this purpo grants in each county allowance for their tr And be it enabled, T be empowered to ord companies raised for not exceeding fifty-f for such a number of pedition to the city orders of congress, c ington, and to remai this campaign, or shall require their fe state should require t council. And be it enabled, shall enlist any of th vice of the United S talions from this ita dred pounds for each An ACT to repeal BE it enabled, by all those parts of entitled, "An act which relate to the shall be and are void. An ACT to pu WHEREA S mon price of mer all practices for far as possible, a and engrossers in oppressive to the be it enabled, if any person shal wares, or mercha lumber, coming to be sold in tac town, port, har to be sold, or fr mile for the ha merchantile, e thereof, to com in the market, creek, ready th son coming to in, to obtain o merchantile to adjudged a for general or an court not exc ount not exce of the court. goods, wares, use and confi shall not be d And be it a state shall buy of the adjoin wool, flax, w leather, shoes raised or ma within this c buying, cont demic, gran any goods, v