

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 3, 1777.

### An ACT to reinforce the American army.

**B**E it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That if any person within this state, between sixteen and fifty years of age, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August next, furnish and deliver to any recruiting sergeant appointed by the governor and the council, or any officer in any of the battalions raised by this state, an healthy, able bodied recruit, being a freeman, or an American indentured servant or apprentice, not employed in the trade of a ship-carpenter, gunsmith, blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker, or weaver, or in any linen, woollen, iron, or wire manufactory, to serve in any one of the battalions raised by this state, for the term of three years, such person shall be exempt from any militia or military duty for the said term of three years; and such person is hereby required not to give more than thirty dollars reward to such recruit.

**And be it enacted,** That in case any two persons, in consequence of the recommendation of congress, have, before the passing of this act, furnished one able bodied recruit as aforesaid, to serve for the aforesaid term of three years, such two persons, by furnishing one other able bodied recruit as aforesaid, to serve for the term of three years aforesaid, shall be entitled to the above exemption.

**And be it enacted,** That such recruit shall be entitled to receive the continental bounty and other allowances; and the officer to whom he shall be delivered shall give a certificate, expressing the name of the recruit, the time when he enlisted, and the name of the person who shall furnish and deliver the recruit.

**And be it enacted,** That every healthy, able bodied man as aforesaid (not furnished by or receiving any reward from persons exempted as aforesaid) who shall hereafter enter into any of the battalions raised by this state, for three years, shall be entitled to receive, from this state, a bounty of thirty dollars above the continental allowance, and that the governor and the council be empowered to draw on the treasurers for money sufficient for this purpose, and to appoint recruiting sergeants in each county, who shall be paid the continental allowance for their trouble.

**And be it enacted,** That the governor and the council be empowered to order any part of any of the artillery companies raised for the immediate defence of this state, not exceeding fifty-six privates, under officers proper for such a number of artillerymen, to march with all expedition to the city of Philadelphia, there to obey the orders of congress, or of his excellency general Washington, and to remain in the continental service during this campaign, or so long as the commander in chief shall require their service, unless the exigencies of this state should require their recall by the governor and the council.

**And be it enacted,** That no officer of the United States shall enlist any of the inhabitants of this state in the service of the United States, unless in some one of the battalions from this state, under the penalty of one hundred pounds for each person enlisted contrary hereto.

### An ACT to repeal part of an act to promote the recruiting service.

**BE it enacted,** by the general assembly of Maryland, That all those parts of an act of the last general assembly, entitled, "An act to promote the recruiting service," which relate to the enlisting of servants and apprentices, shall be and are hereby repealed and made null and void.

### An ACT to punish forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes.

**WHEREAS** all endeavours to enhance the common price of merchandise, or the necessities of life, and all practices for that purpose ought to be restrained as far as possible, and the art and avarice of forestallers and engrossers in this state having been grievous and oppressive to the inhabitants thereof, therefore

**be it enacted,** by the general assembly of Maryland, That if any person shall buy, or cause to be bought, any goods, wares, or merchandise, except the articles of grain and lumber, coming to any market or fair within this state to be sold in such market or fair, or coming to any city, town, port, harbour, haven or creek, within this state, to be sold, or shall make any bargain, contract or promise for the having or buying of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as before excepted, or any part thereof, to coming as aforesaid, before the same shall be in the market, fair, city, town, port, harbour, haven or creek, ready there to be sold, or shall dissuade any person coming to this state, or to any market or fair therein, to abstain or forbear to bring any goods, wares, or merchandise to this state, or any part thereof, shall be adjudged a forestaller, and on conviction thereof in the general or any county court, shall be fined by the court not exceeding five hundred pounds, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Provided that buying by any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, coming to market, for the use and consumption of himself or family for a year, shall not be deemed forestalling.

**And be it enacted,** That if any person within this state shall buy, to sell again within this state, or in any of the adjoining states, any butter, beef, pork, cotton, wool, flax, woollens, hemp, tallow, raw hides, tanned leather, shoes, or salt, or the produce or growth of, or raised or manufactured in, this state; or if any person within this state shall obtain or get into his hands, by buying, contracting or promise taking (other than by demise, grant, or lease of land, or in payment for debt) any goods, wares or merchandise, within this state, ex-

cept from the original importer, with intent to sell the same again within this state, or in any of the adjoining states, such person shall be adjudged an engrosser, and, on conviction thereof in the general or any county court, shall forfeit any of the articles aforesaid so bought or got into his possession, one half to the state, and the other half to the informer, and may be fined not exceeding five hundred pounds, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that the buying of any goods, wares, or merchandise, by any agent of this or the United States, or the purchasing materials for the carrying on manufactories, and so converted in the house of the purchaser, or the buying of provisions by any licenced ordinary keepers for the use of his ordinary, shall not be deemed engrossing within this act.

**And be it enacted,** That the importer or manufacturer of all goods, wares and merchandises, shall be allowed to sell the same by wholesale or retail.

**And be it enacted,** That no person shall purchase any goods imported into, or manufactured within this state, to sell, barter, or exchange again, unless he shall purchase the same from the original importer or manufacturer, under the forfeiture of the goods so purchased, one half to the state, and the other half to the informer, and under the penalty of five hundred pounds for each offence. But this restraint shall not extend to licenced ordinary-keepers, so as to prohibit them from purchasing liquors, and other necessaries, for the common use of their ordinaries.

**And be it enacted,** That any person, who shall purchase goods, wares, or merchandise, in any of the United States, and bring them into this state for sale, shall be considered as a purchaser within this state (unless such goods were imported by him through the capes of Chesapeake-Bay, or through some one of the inlets of some neighbouring state) and shall sell them for ready money, if required, at not more than the rate of thirty per centum profit on the purchase money, and the charges of transportation or carriage to the place where they shall be exposed to sale, except the articles of salt and brown sugar, which shall be sold at not more than thirty-five per centum upon the purchase money and the charges aforesaid.

**And be it enacted,** That every retailer shall sell goods, purchased of the importer or manufacturer, for ready money, if required, at not more than the rate of thirty per centum profit on the purchase money paid to the importer or manufacturer, and the charges of transportation or carriage to the place where exposed to sale, except the articles of salt and brown sugar, which shall be sold at not more than thirty-five per centum profit on the purchase money, with the charges aforesaid. And the importer, if a resident of this state, shall deliver into his county court office, on or before the first day of each county court, a list on oath, signed by him and the purchaser, of the names of all persons to whom he shall sell at wholesale, and the price; and if a foreigner shall be the importer, he shall deliver such list as aforesaid into the naval office of the district in which the vessel bringing the goods shall be entered; and such list, or an attested copy thereof, by the clerk of the county or naval office, shall be evidence on a prosecution or suit against the retailer.

And if any such retailer shall refuse to sell any goods, wares, or merchandise, at the price above limited, for ready money, if required, he shall forfeit and pay five pounds for each refusal; and if any importer shall neglect to lodge the list as above required, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred pounds for each neglect.

**And be it enacted,** That no person shall purchase any goods, wares, or merchandise, condemned in the courts of admiralty, from the original purchaser thereof, to sell, barter, or exchange again, and the original purchaser shall sell the same, reserving sufficient for the use of himself and his family for one year, for ready money, if required, at not more than the rate of thirty per centum profit on the purchase money, and the charges of transportation or carriage to the place where exposed to sale, except the articles of salt and brown sugar, which shall be sold at not more than thirty-five per centum profit on the purchase money, with the charges aforesaid. Provided, that if the owners of any prize become purchasers, they shall be considered as importers, and at liberty to sell by wholesale or retail.

**And be it enacted,** That if such purchaser of condemned goods shall refuse to sell at the price above limited, for ready money, if required, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred pounds for each refusal.

**WHEREAS** it is represented to this general assembly, that several persons from some of the neighbouring states have engrossed very large quantities of iron, rum, sugar, cotton, salt, and molasses:

**be it enacted,** That none of the said articles shall be carried out of this state, and that the purchasers thereof shall sell the same by retail within this state, to the inhabitants thereof, if required, at not more than the rate of ten per centum profit on the purchase money; and if any of the said purchasers, their agents, factors, store-keepers, or trustees, in whose possession any of the said articles may be, shall refuse to sell the said articles, or any of them, at the rate aforesaid, to any of the inhabitants of this state as aforesaid, he or they so refusing shall, for every offence, forfeit the sum of five pounds current money, one half thereof to the informer, and the other half to the use of this state, and shall also forfeit, to the uses aforesaid, the goods so as aforesaid refused to be sold.

**And be it enacted,** That no goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be exposed to sale by public vendue (except household furniture, goods condemned in the court of admiralty, or sold under contract for that purpose, heretofore made, or by distress for rent, or by process

out of the courts of law or equity, or by the executor or administrator for any deceased person) under penalty of one hundred pounds on the person selling or buying at such vendue.

**And WHEREAS** it is represented to this general assembly, that divers persons, inhabitants of this state, have engrossed large quantities of salt, rum, sugar, molasses, coffee and iron, with intent to sell the same again at high and exorbitant prices, by means whereof the inhabitants are greatly oppressed; and whereas also several persons of this state may have purchased and laid up for the use of their families, more salt than is sufficient to serve their families for one year, from this time:

**be it enacted,** That all and every of the persons who have so engrossed the said articles as aforesaid, shall sell the same by retail to the inhabitants of this state, at not more than the rate of ten per centum profit on the purchase money, reserving so much of the said articles as may be necessary for himself and family for one year, and not selling more of the overplus of the article of salt to any person than shall be sufficient for the use of his family for one year, allowing one peck to each individual of such family: And if any of the said persons who have engrossed any of the said articles as aforesaid, shall refuse to sell the same at the rate aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, he shall, for every offence, forfeit the sum of five pounds current money, and the goods so refused to be sold, one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of this state.

**And be it further enacted,** That if any person or persons in this state hath or have purchased or laid up for the use of his or their family or families, more salt than shall be sufficient for his or their family or families for one year from this time, such person or persons shall sell the overplus to the inhabitants of this state by retail, at the same rate, and in the same manner and proportion, as the persons who have engrossed salt as above-mentioned are directed to sell the same; and if any person shall refuse to sell the overplus of his salt at the rate and manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit, for every offence, the sum of five pounds current money, and the overplus of his salt so refused to be sold, one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of this state.

**And be it enacted,** That, if the owner or possessor of any of the articles above enumerated, shall attempt to remove any of them out of this state, it shall and may be lawful for any person to seize the same, and every such article, so attempted to be carried out of this state, shall be forfeited, one half to the person seizing the same, and the other half to the use of this state.

**And be it enacted,** That the governor and the council be empowered to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for a sum not exceeding two thousand pounds, and to apply the same, or so much as they may think necessary, in erecting salt-works in such part or parts of this state as they may think most proper, and to employ a manager, and to direct any quantity made to be sold and distributed in the several counties, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each county, allowing a peck to each person for the year.

**And be it enacted,** That the following bounties be allowed to private adventurers (to whom no money has been or shall be advanced by the public) who shall, before the first day of February next, make salt within this state, to wit: For fifty bushels the sum of five pounds; for one hundred bushels, ten pounds; for two hundred bushels, twenty pounds; and for five hundred bushels, fifty pounds; and the treasurer of either shore shall pay the said bounties to any person bringing a certificate expressing the quantity, and the place and time when and where made, from the court of the county wherein the salt shall be made.

**And be it enacted,** That a premium of two hundred pounds shall be paid by either of the treasurers to the first person to whom no money has been or shall be advanced by the public, who shall produce a certificate from any county court of this state, of his having made one thousand bushels of salt within this state, before the first day of February next.

**And be it enacted,** That the governor and the council be empowered to draw on the treasurer of the Western-shore for any sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, to be advanced by them in any sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds, to any one adventurer, who they shall think fit and trusty, and who will enter into bond with security faithfully and without delay to apply the same in erecting salt-works within this state, and to repay the same without interest, after one year from the advance.

This act to continue and be in force for and during the term of one year, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen after the expiration of the said one year.

M A D R I D, March 30.

A new expedition is talked of, and orders are given for raising 15,000 more men. An embargo is laid on all ships at Seville, which serve as transport ships for ammunition, &c. to Cadiz, in order that Seville may be put in a proper state of defence.

An order is given to put Cadiz into a better state of defence, and 55,000 militia men have received orders to march at a moment's warning.

The captain of a brigantine, arrived at L'Orient from America in 25 days, reports, that the corps under gen. Cornwallis was almost reduced to nothing, by desertion; that the American privateers had taken a ship belonging to the East-India company.

Paris, March 28. Letters from Marseilles, dated the 16th, bring advice, that they learn, by a ship just arri-

ved there from Alexandria, that the English have lost Madras in the East-Indies, and that the place had been surprised and sacked by the native Indians.

L O N D O N, March 23.

Extra of a letter from Chatham, March 26. "Two thousand recruits from our barracks have within these few days embarked for America. "So great is the multiplicity of business here in fitting and repairing ships for sea, that the artificers and workmen are as full as they were in the height of a war. April 5. The defeat of the Hessians at Trenton was primarily owing to a dispute which subsisted between the English and the German troops. Col. Rhall apprehending he should be attacked by superior numbers, required of lord Cornwallis a reinforcement. Two regiments under col. Grant, were detached for the purpose. The English troops showed a reluctance to assist the Hessians. They halted for a few hours, during which interval col. Rhall was defeated.

The disputes, between the English and the Hessian troops originated from the following incident. An officer of the regiment of Losberg engaged some English officers at Princetown in a conversation respecting military discipline. An English officer, whether heated by liquor, or irascible through passion, replied to the German by throwing a punch-bowl at his head. The insult was properly returned. But, the seeds of discord being thus unhappily sown, a crop of evils ensued. The private men, adopting the quarrels of their officers, indulged themselves in frequent rencounters.

The answer of the states-general to the last memorial of our court evidently shews that the Hollanders are not to be bullied out of measures conducive to their interest. They have supplied, and they will continue to supply the Americans with warlike stores. Our Dutch creditors are too numerous to be irritated. We could much easier wipe away, than pay off their demands. The fabric of our public credit is so exceedingly delicate, that even the inspiration of an enemy, might blow it into ruins.

Orders are sent to Ireland for getting ready provisions sufficient to load forty sail of transports for America, which are to be at Corke by the 20th of April next.

April 8. Our minister at the Hague assumed an air of authority when he presented his last memorial, but the answer hath taught him a little more humility.

We are now, it seems, acquainted with the secret destination of the French fleet. It must be of prodigious consequence to the nation, if the French should execute their design before our ships are out of port.

They write from Ireland, as a proof of their defenceless state at this crisis, that several American privateers have entered their ports, and taken fresh water and provisions. What a placid behaviour to an enemy at open war!

Advice was yesterday received in town from Cadiz, of the sailing of the Glorious and subtle men of war from that port, with 1000 troops on board, for Carthage.

A disabled soldier arrived from New York, who was in the action at the taking of Fort-Washington, says, we lost at least one thousand good troops by that affair.

It was currently reported yesterday, that advice had been received from Antigua, that two American privateers had taken one of his majesty's frigates of 34 guns, in sight of that island, and carried her off.

A letter from Amsterdam says, it may be relied on that the states-general have ordered several men of war to be got ready as soon as possible, to sail for their settlements in the West Indies, the commanders of which have positive orders not to suffer any English ships of war to prevent the Dutch in those parts from trading with whom they may think it will be most to their advantage.

A private letter received from Lisbon brings advice, that an American privateer of 20 guns had put into the Tagus but was ordered to depart immediately, which she did, and the next day off the rock of Lisbon fell in with two stout Portuguese merchant ships which the privateer made prizes of and carried with her.

By a vessel which arrived yesterday in twenty-four days, I am informed gen. Howe had got a detachment from Rhode-Island, and had marched to join lord Cornwallis, who had opened the campaign; he had boats built on a particular construction, and every necessary for crossing the Delaware, so that the first accounts we have, Philadelphia will be ours."

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, March 27. "This morning the wind coming round to the eastward, the following ships sailed from St. Helen's, viz. the Isis and Camel men of war, and Bute armed ship, with the transports and victuallers under their convoy, for New-York."

Yesterday gen. Burgoyne, attended by his aid de camp, and other officers, sat out for Plymouth, in order to take their passage for Quebec in the Apollo man-of-war, ready to sail for that port.

Extra of a letter from Cork, March 15. "Several transports arrived this morning from New-York, and we are informed that gen. Howe was preparing for an expedition against South-Carolina, when they left New-York five weeks ago; the land forces are to be commanded by lord Percy, with the brigadiers Grant and Maitland; and the fleet by Sir Peter Parker; after this embarkation (which is to consist of 6000 men) takes place, gen. Howe will have 10,000 men at New-York and Jerseys, which is deemed more than sufficient to defeat any attempts of Washington, whose force was about 12,000 the beginning of last month."

B O S T O N, June 12.

The following letter was received by a gentleman in Cambridge, from a person of character and veracity in a town on the frontiers of the state of New-Hampshire, about 140 miles from Fort St. John's, in Canada, viz.

"Cohos, Haverhill, ad June, 1777. "One of our scouting parties is returned from Canada this day with several Frenchmen, who report that there are about 300 men of British army stationed at Isle aux Noix, 200 at St. John's, and 30 only at Chamblée; a number of others quartered up and down thro' the country, to keep the Canadians in order, who very generally refuse to take up arms; some of them suffer imprisonment rather than enter the English ser-

vice.—The Indians, too, have determined not to take up against the Americans; they have dispersed and gone to their homes.—Gen. Burgoyne arrived at Quebec 10th of May, but without recruits, he tells them there are 30 sail of transports with troops coming after him.—The Hessians and British soldiers have been very sickly, near half of them dead out of about 7000 men, and the rest refuse going out of garrison to fight, alleging their times are out. Two regiments were lately marched off for Quebec, and another going; 'tis supposed they have some expectation of a French fleet coming up the river St. Lawrence. These are favourable circumstances, and believe may be depended upon."

Friday last arrived in a safe port the snow Sally, a prize taken by capt. Harreden in the brig Tyrannicide, belonging to this state, having on board a variety of European goods, among which are 3 or 4000 blankets, this vessel, with the intrepid, Salisbury, Janet and Anne, were loaded by a merchant in London, and failed in company, their cargoes amounting to £22,000 and consigned to a gentleman in Quebec. We hope capt. Harreden will meet with the other three vessels, as we understand he was in pursuit of them when the prize master left him. The Sally's cargo amounts to near 6000l. sterl. and in articles as beneficial for the states of America as for Mr. Carleton, or any British subjects at Quebec.

We also learn that capt. Harreden has taken a transport, bound from Ireland for New-York, with 63 Hessian soldiers on board, which may be hourly looked for.

N E W - H A V E N, June 11.

A few days since, intelligence was received, that gen. Carleton, was advancing with his whole force, who had made their appearance on the Lake; but we since learn, they were only a reconnoitring party, and that the militia ordered to march that way, are stopt for the present.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 15.

In our last we informed our readers, that "general Howe, with a large part of his army were marched from Brunswick and encamped at Somerset," while there, col. Morgan with 500 riflemen, continually harassed them, and in a small re-encounter, we are told, killed 18 Hessians, and took several prisoners, which, together with the deserters, &c. rendered his stay there so disagreeable, that in a few days after his arrival, being seized with the horrors, at the sight of gen. Washington on one side, and gen. Sullivan on the other, he packed up his all and pushed off to Brunswick. In his route he (Sir William Howe) stole every thing worth carrying off, burnt Somerset court-house, meeting house, and a great number of other houses, wheat, &c. and hung up three women, (two of them by the feet, at the head of his army,) whom he imagined were spies. In short, his whole progress through that part of the country, is marked with devastation and cruelty, more like the savages of the wilderness, than that of Britons, once famed for honour and humanity, the characteristics of brave men.

Extra of a letter from Albany, June 11. "Several Frenchmen came in here yesterday from Canada, who confirm the burning of the stores, and that a party of the Brunswickers had deserted; but a party of English troops pursued and came up with them, when an engagement ensued, in which several on both sides were killed; the rest of the Brunswickers were carried back. Also that about 40 Tories who went from these parts last winter, had attempted to leave Canada again, and return home, being convinced of their mistaken steps, had been pursued and overtaken near a place called the Split Rock in the Lake, and carried back."

Extra of a letter from general Washington to congress, dated Middle-Brook, June 20, 1777.

"WHEN I had the honour of addressing you last, I informed you that the main body of the enemy had marched from Brunswick, and extended their van as far as Somerset court-house. I am now to acquaint you, that after encamping between these two posts, and beginning a line of redoubts, they changed their ground yesterday morning, and in the course of the preceding night, and returned to Brunswick again, burning as they went several valuable dwelling-houses.

"I must observe, and with peculiar satisfaction I do it, that on the first notice of the enemy's movements, the militia assembled in the most spirited manner, firmly determined to give them every annoyance in their power, and to afford us every possible aid. This I thought it my duty to mention, in justice to their conduct, and I am inclined to believe that gen. Howe's return, thus suddenly made, must have been in consequence of the information he received that the people were in and flying to arms in every quarter to oppose him."

Extra of another letter from general Washington to congress, dated Head-quarters, Middle-Brook, June 22, 1777. 11 o'clock, P. M.

"I HAVE the honour and pleasure to inform you, that the enemy evacuated Brunswick this morning, and retired to Amboy, burning many houses as they went along; some of them, from the appearance of the flames, were considerable buildings. From several pieces of information, and from a variety of circumstances, it was evident that a move was in agitation, and it was the general opinion that it was intended this morning: I therefore detached three brigades, under the command of major-general Green, to fall upon their rear, and kept the main body of the army paraded upon the heights to support them, if there should be occasion. A party of col. Morgan's regiment of light infantry attacked and drove the Hessian picket about sunrise, and upon the appearance of gen. Wayne's brigade and Morgan's regiment (who got first to the ground) opposite Brunswick, the enemy immediately crossed the bridge to the east side of the river, and threw themselves into redoubts, which they had before constructed; our troops advanced briskly upon them, upon which they quitted the redoubts without making an opposition, and retired by the Amboy road. As all our troops, from the difference of their stations in camp, had not come up when the enemy began to move off, it was impossible to check them, as their numbers were far greater than we had any reason to expect, being, as we were informed afterwards, between 4 and 5000 men. Our people pursued them as far as Piscataway, but finding it impossible to overtake them, and fear-

ing they might be led on too far from the main body, they returned to Brunswick. By information of the inhabitants, gen. Howe, lord Cornwallis, and gen. Grant, were in the town when the alarm was first given, but they quitted it very soon after. In the pursuit, colonel Morgan's riflemen exchanged several sharp fires with the enemy, which it is imagined did them considerable execution: I am in hopes that they afterwards retreated with general Maxwell, who was detached last night with a strong party to lay between Brunswick and Amboy to in interrupt any convoys or parties that might be passing, but I have yet heard nothing from him. Gen. Green desires me to make mention of the conduct and bravery of gen. Wayne and col. Morgan, and of the officers and men, upon this occasion, as they constantly advanced upon an enemy far superior to them in numbers, and well secured behind strong redoubts. Gen. Sullivan advanced from Rocky-Hill to Brunswick with his division, but as he did not receive his order of march till very late at night, he did not arrive till the enemy had been gone some time."

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extra of a letter from the camp at Middle-Brook, dated June 23.

"I wrote two letters yesterday by different expresses, giving an account of our being in possession of Brunswick, and the enemy retreating to Amboy, where we now hear their main body have reached; their advance guard about four miles between Woodbridge and Spoutnum-town; gen. Maxwell was near them, also gen. Parsons, with his brigade, and lord Stirling, with his division, is between them and our camp here; near 6000 remain (of our troops) in Brunswick.

"The enemy have thrown their bridge (designed for the Delaware) across the Sound from Amboy to Staten-Iland, by which it is clear they design to retreat, if closely pushed: the weather last night and this morning has been so wet that nothing could be done, otherwise, I believe, we should have moved nearer to them; their retreat has been attended with such a destruction of property, that marks their despair of possessing this country; and Sir William Howe's reputation, as a general, must be greatly lessened in their own eyes. A want of confidence in a commander in chief, and the troops deprived as theirs must be, can leave them no great prospect of ending the campaign with much advantage, which has opened to ingloriously."

I N C O N G R E S S, June 20, 1777.

Resolved, That a corps of invalids be formed, consisting of eight companies, each company to have one captain, two lieutenants, two ensigns, five sergeants, six corporals, two drummers, two fliers, and one hundred men. This corps to be employed in garrisons, and for guards in cities and other places, where magazines or arsenals are placed; as also to serve as a military school for young gentlemen, previous to their being appointed to marching regiments; for which purpose all the subaltern officers, when off duty, shall be obliged to attend a mathematical school, appointed for the purpose to learn geometry, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of roots; and that the officers of this corps shall be obliged to contribute one day's pay in every month, and stoppages shall be made of it accordingly, for the purpose of purchasing a regimental library of the most approved authors on tactics and the petite guerre; that some officers from this corps be constantly employed in the recruiting service, in the neighbourhood of the places in which they shall be stationed; that all recruits to made shall be brought into the corps and drilled, and afterwards draughted into other regiments, as occasion may require.

Extra of the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A N N A P O L I S, JULY 3, 1777.

On Sunday last the general assembly of this state adjourned to Monday the eighth of September next, after having passed the following laws:

- 1. An act to continue an act for suspending the power of the commissioners for building a court house and prison in Harford county.
2. An act directing the justices of Frederick county to ascertain the number of taxables in Washington and Montgomery counties, and to enable the sheriffs of those counties to collect their proportion of the public levy, as settled by the justices of Frederick county.
3. An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to sell or lease certain lands, and to enlarge and ascertain the jurisdiction of the mayor's court of the said city.
4. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Cecil county court.
5. An act for the recovery of fines on non-enrollers.
6. An act to revive the proceedings of Saint Mary's county court.
7. An act to continue an act for enlarging the powers of the governor and the council.
8. An act to reinforce the American army.
9. An act to remove the records of the prerogative office.
10. An act to repeal part of an act to promote the recruiting service.
11. An act to punish forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes.
12. An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court.
13. An act for the special appointment of inspectors.
14. A supplement to the acts for assessment of property.
15. An act for the relief of Jean Collineau of Marfeilles in the kingdom of France. (A private bill.)
16. An act relating to the treasurers.
17. An act to regulate the militia.
18. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
19. An act to direct the recording of a deed to William Smith. (A private bill.)

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq; GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS many of the soldiers who enlisted in the late colonel Smallwood's battalion, and the independent companies, have not yet joined any of the regiments of continental troops raising in this state, I have therefore thought fit, at the request of the general assembly, to publish this my proclamation, hereby re-

quiring such of them as appear on or before the last of any place where col. R and such of them as shi appear on or before the 1 of Annapolis, or Baltimore the penalty of being tre mise, to such who shall indulged to enter for three railed by this state, and i tinentinal bounty, and of persons concerned may l clamation, the several sh by commanded to make five counties.

Given at Annapolis the year of our Lord o seventy-seven.

By his excellency the G. T. JOH G O D sav

Extra of a letter, June 23, 17

"WE have nothing the enemy have found at Brunswick, and whi Delaware. They have from the main to State terminated to secure a fright."

Extra of another letter, "OUR army is more so than ever I k ing; inasmuch that, fimes dread the conseq reason. We are well provision, tents, and, The officers in general may judge from app our to themselves an

"The hospitals ar made by congress in t liberal, has induced r professions of physic vice; and from the q sick and wounded wil

"The strength of amounts to between their design appeared every preparation fo inst. advanced, with merket court-house, leaving all their bag army, in their rear, our post at this place their front; but fin numbers, the militi this and the neighb harrassing and attac them to abandon th one in the morning, retreat to Brunswick houses and barns o has damped the spi ours. The ruin an Somerset exceeds a coent with plund mained, their ruined particularly those w Almighty God: V certain, as they hav

The country people them to a great deg are in arms—indee nerable and succee Being permit such who are depriving means of worshipp

"We have killed the enemy within t a great degree amo

THE Printer of greable nec that the extraordi and every other obliges him to ra annum, which h ning of February measure, are req thereof, to settle to the present tim names struck ou tice, he shall con their papers will Persons, subscri date to be charge seven shillings an

L O S By SUNDRY vol of the LOW LAND—The 5th —the PROCEED Laws, &c. &c. Whoever has desired to send your will be ac

Prince-Georg THE co-pu obliging a setti quilled of all p or to the subsc &c. to make i availed themse refusing, and b open accounts gations, are e settlements a taken to comp resource will b

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quiring such of them as are on the eastern shore to appear on or before the last day of July next, at further, at any place where col. Richardson's regiment shall be; and such of them as shall be on the western shore, to appear on or before the last day of July next, at the city of Annapolis, or Baltimore, or Frederick-Town, under the penalty of being treated as deserters; and do promise, to such who shall so appear, that they shall be indulged to enter for three years in any of the battalions raised by this State, and shall thereupon receive the continental bounty, and other allowances. And that all persons concerned may have due notice of this my proclamation, the several sheriffs within this State are hereunto commanded to make the same public in their respective counties.

Given at Annapolis this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

THO. JOHNSON.

By his excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Sec.

GOD save the STATE.

Extra of a letter, dated Camp at Middle-Brook, June 23, 1777. 8 o'clock, A. M.  
"WE have nothing new this morning, but that the enemy have found a use for the boats they had at Brunswick, and which we supposed were to pass the Delaware. They have made a bridge of them across from the main to Staten-Island, where they seem determined to secure and recover themselves of their flight."

Extra of another letter, dated Middle-Brook, June 21, 1777.  
"OUR army is on a very respectable footing, more so than ever I knew it, and continually increasing; inasmuch that, from every circumstance, our enemies dread the consequences, and I believe with great reason. We are well supplied with arms, ammunition, provision, tents, and, in short, every other necessary. The officers in general appear like gentlemen, and, if I may judge from appearance, believe they will do honour to themselves and country."

"The hospitals are well regulated, the provision made by congress in the medical department being very liberal, has induced men of the first characters in the professions of physic and surgery to engage in the service; and from the quantity of medicine in store, the sick and wounded will be well taken care of."

"The strength of the enemy, from the best accounts, amounts to between nine and ten thousand effective, their design appeared to be Philadelphia, as they made every preparation for that purpose, and on the 13th inst. advanced, with one division of their army, to Somerset court-house, about eight miles from Brunswick, leaving all their baggage, and the remainder of their army, in their rear, with a view of obliging us to quit our post at this place and proceed to the Delaware in their front; but finding themselves overpowered with numbers, the militia coming in from all quarters of this and the neighbouring states, and our light troops harassing and attacking them night and day, obliged them to abandon their advanced post on the 19th, at one in the morning, with the utmost precipitation, and retreat to Brunswick, burning and destroying several houses and barns on the road. This sudden retreat has damped the spirits of their army, and enlivened ours. The ruin and devastation committed by them at Somerset exceeds any description I can give you: Not content with plundering the few inhabitants who remained, they ruined and destroyed every public edifice, particularly those which were erected and dedicated to Almighty God; what they will attempt next is uncertain, as they have been defeated in their late designs. The country people are spirited, and incited against them to a great degree, inasmuch that the whole state are in arms—indeed every thing bids fair for an honourable and successful campaign. Will an all-wise Being permit such vile miscreants to go unpunished, who are depriving his creatures of subsistence, and the means of worshipping him? Certainly he will not."

"We have killed, wounded and taken, a number of the enemy within these few days. Desertion prevails to a great degree among them."

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.

Prince-George's county, Queen-Anne, June 17, 1777.

THE co-partnership of RICHARD WOOTTON and Co. being dissolved some time past, necessity obliging a settlement of said concern, it is hereby requested of all persons indebted to said co-partnership, or to the subscriber, on bond, note, or open account, &c. to make immediate payment: Those that have availed themselves from the present times, by hitherto refusing, and being backward in the settlement of their open accounts, or not paying interest due on their obligations, are earnestly requested to make the necessary settlements as soon as possible, or there will be steps taken to compel payment without further notice, which resource will be exceeding disagreeable unto

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Lower Marlborough Academy, June 23, 1777.

THE TUTORS of this ACADEMY, considering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and desirous of applying some remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby render the seminary under their care as extensively useful as possible, have, by the advice of a number of the trustees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-house for the reception of such young gentlemen as shall choose to reside therein, on the following plan; viz—Every student to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admission, to pay the sum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring provisions and other necessaries for house-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the students, at the expiration of the year; and that just and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inspection of the friends of any of the students.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be considerably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the students from being constantly under the eye of the tutors.—Provision will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding house, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it. The Latin and Greek languages, and all the most useful and ornamental sciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Nassau-Hall.  
THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity college, Dublin.  
And the English language, writing and arithmetic, at forty shillings per annum, by

JOHN NICHOLS.

June 17, 1777.

To be sold, on the 20th day of August next,  
THE PLANTATION where the subscriber now dwells, containing 233 acres of land, about one hundred of which are wood land, lying in Montgomery county, about 20 miles from George-Town, and about 35 from Baltimore-Town; whereon is a good dwelling-house, with five rooms on the lower floor, the house new and well finished, a good kitchen, and all other convenient out-houses, a paved yard and garden, a new barn 32 feet by 24, sheded at each end, two good tobacco houses, and an apple orchard with 300 bearing trees, noted for making fine cider; the land exceeding level, and well adapted for making tobacco, Indian corn, or small grain, is well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow ground on it, about 15 acres now in grass, and as much more partly cleared; the plantation all in good repair. The land will be sold on the premises.—To be sold at the same time, ninety acres of wood-land, lying on each side of Rock-Creek, about 15 miles from George-Town, whereon is a noted fine mill seat; the land much burdened with fine timber, and about forty acres of exceeding good meadow ground, the whole of which may be watered with little trouble. Any person inclinable to purchase is desired to apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands, and make known the terms of sale.

JOHN BAKER.

Mayland, Prince-George's county, June 25, 1777.  
WHEREAS there is a report prevailing, somewhat to the prejudice of the character of Mrs. Margaret Hutton—which report says, that on the 9th of April, A. D. 1776, at her own table, Mrs. Hutton called on a lady for a toast—and on "General Washington" being given, peremptorily refused to drink it. This I aver to be an atrocious lie, and therefore take upon me to clear up the aspersion, by setting things in their true colours, as received from Mrs. Hutton herself, and other ladies who were present at the time. Mrs. Hutton was visited, the day above-mentioned, by several ladies, among others, the lady of a general; the preference was given her; she was called on, and gave, "General Washington," which was by all the company, without exception, drank. Mrs. Hutton was then desired to give a toast; her reply was, "We will leave politics and public toasts for gentlemen, and with for 'Peace and Quietness,' for I hate spinning." The reason why this matter had not been set to rights earlier is, the persons concerned were, till within a few days last past, ignorant of such a matter having been rumoured.

HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 1, 1777.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men:

RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, peck-marked, full-faced, and from his speaking appears to be a sensible, manly fellow; he is one of the men who were pressed on board the frigate, but discharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a short green sailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread stockings, a small round hat with a stone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dress; he had a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may sell, as he has no money, unless some has been advanced him by some privateer's man. He served his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Gruder's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Irishman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, fore eyes, and is a little bruised: Had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, long trousers, new shoes and stockings, a flapped hat, and is a well-built strong fellow.

Whoever will secure the above men, and send them to the ship Defence, or inform the officers thereof, so that they may find for them, shall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horses were missing in Annapolis the night they deserted, it is probable they may have stolen them to facilitate their escape.

Prince-George's county, June 21, 1777.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad, by the name of WILL, who says he belongs to Mrs. Paterfon, of Virginia. His mistress is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

THOMAS DUCKETT, Sheriff.

TAKEN up in Patuxent-River, about the first of June last, a six hoghead FEAT, with a ring-bolt in her stem. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

JAMES SMITH.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Calvert county, June 18, 1777.

RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kersey wove waistcoat and breeches, and an old nabor shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

BENJ. MACKALL, 4th.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burlingame, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almost upright; she gave milk when she went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from whence she strayed, shall receive 20s. reward.

STRAYED from Samuel Maynard, living near Herring-Bay, a small black MARE, about 12 hands 3 inches high, trots and gall ps, marked ES. Whoever takes up the said mare and brings her to the owner, shall receive fifteen shillings reward.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from Daniel J. Adams, the 19th instant, out of Mr. John Darnold's plantation, near Frederick-Town, two GELDINGS, viz. one a roan, about 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock IF, swich mane and tail, has a snip on his nose, trots, paces and canters, shod all round. The other a dark gray, three years old, about 14 hands 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock J, swich mane and tail, paces and canters, has been lately gelt, and not yet well of the operation. Whoever takes up said geldings, and will deliver them to the owner at Mr. Peter Grosh's, in Frederick-Town, or to Mr. Peter Grosh, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

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.

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.

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.

4W

LAND to be SOLD.

ABOUT 3000 acres, being part of a tract called the Resurvey 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.

3W

STOLEN or strayed, some time before Christmas last, from Dr. Alexander Hamil, Smith's lot, 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-Bay, eight dollars.

SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

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.

THERE is in the possession of Robert Tyler, Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small foal MARE, about five or six years old, twelve hands and a half high, has a blaze in her face, long docked, 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.

May 6, 1777. PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL. THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work, where he feels 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.

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 olinabrig 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.

SWEEPER 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 compleat horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grafs for mares at 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 W6 WALTER SMITH PARKER.

TO COVER, MARIUS, 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 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.

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 DAN. JENIFER.

June 7, 1777. 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. 6w

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. w6

THE managers of the Lower Mariborough 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 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.

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 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 drefs, 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.

To be SOLD, 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.

Port-Tobacco, June 17, 1777. THE copartnership between 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.

June 18, 1777. FIVE POUNDS REWARD. RAN away last Monday morning, from Bull-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.

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 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 DEAL, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

TAKEN up some days past, opposite the Seven Mounts, above the mouth of Magothy, 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.

Annapolis, May 13, 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.

(XXXII YEAR.) M A An ACT for the better WHERE this state enjoys the protection and laws the every person, if require attachment and fidelity government thereof, as is it enacted, by the every free male person years of age, unless a required, shall take, re fidelity and support t entitled, "An act to p meanors, and to prove every free male quake this state, above eigh shall solemnly, sincere in the words of the his name. And be it enacted, T own knowledge, or credible and reputab to suspect any person this state, or the pr and may be lawful fo hereby authorized an bring such person b the judge or justice th or disaffected to this thereof, he shall req and subscribe the said scribe the said declar quire such person to with sufficient securi court to be held to give such bail, shall go, there to remain law; and the judge, every person so retu if the court shall adj late, or the pret require such perfo said oath, or to ma declaration, and if to take the said oath said court shall reco person shall be so fa incapable of comm court of this state damages, for any him in his own rig take, repeat, and repeat, and subsc judge or justice; court, before wh ex officio, enter i shall also be disa physic or surgery trade of mercha liberal science, such time as he f or make, and tub judge or justice, hold or exercise state, and oblig zance with suffi for so long tin ceeding the pro such person shall person to resid person to enter for his appeara or the next ge into such reco the public ga courie of law; the general co in this state d thereof, they this state for imprisoned for direct; and t ral court, m not exceeding away his pro into recognia for his good and provided sufficient sec of all debts, this or any refusal to en bond, such his property vernor and may appoi thereof, pa if any, shal son; and retain in th their trou into and in law or property b as such on of this stat And be

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1777.

An ACT for the better security of the government.

WHEREAS, in every free state, allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and no man is entitled to have the benefit of the one, who refuses to yield the other; and as every inhabitant of this state enjoys the protection and benefit of the government and laws thereof, and it is reasonable that every person, if required, should give testimony of his attachment and fidelity to this state, and the present government thereof, as now established:

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That every free male person within this state, above eighteen years of age, unless a quaker, menonist, or dunker, if required, shall take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath of fidelity and support to this state, contained in the act entitled, "An act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of torjism;" and every free male quaker, menonist, or dunker, within this state, above eighteen years of age, if required, shall solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm, in the words of the said oath, and thereto subscribe his name.

And be it enacted, That if any judge or justice, of his own knowledge, or from the information of some credible and reputable person, shall have good cause to suspect any person to be disaffected or dangerous to this state, or the present government thereof, it shall and may be lawful for such judge or justice, and he is hereby authorized and required, to issue his warrant to bring such person before any judge or justice; and if the judge or justice shall adjudge such person dangerous or disaffected to this state, or the present government thereof, he shall require such person to take, repeat, and subscribe the said oath, or make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration, and on his refusal shall require such person to enter into a recognizance of bail, with sufficient security, for his appearance at the next court to be held for his county; and on his refusal to give such bail, shall commit such person to the public goal, there to remain till discharged by due course of law; and the judge, or justice, shall certify the name of every person so refusing, to his next county court, and, if the court shall adjudge such person disaffected to this state, or the present government thereof, they shall require such person to take, repeat, and subscribe the said oath, or make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration, and if such person shall refuse to take the said oath, or make the said declaration, the said court shall record such refusal, and thereupon such person shall be so far considered as an outlaw, as to be incapable of commencing or prosecuting any suit in any court of this state, for the recovery of any debt or damages, for any money or tobacco, due or owing to him in his own right, unless, previous to suit, he shall take, repeat, and subscribe the said oath, or make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration, before some judge or justice; and in case of neglect thereof, the court, before whom such suit shall be brought, shall, ex officio, enter judgment of nonsuit, and such person shall also be disabled to use or practise the science of physic or surgery, or the art of an apothecary, or the trade of merchandise, or buying and selling, or any liberal science, for his gain, within this state, until such time as he shall take and subscribe the said oath, or make, and subscribe the said declaration, before some judge or justice, and shall also be for ever incapable to hold or exercise any office, civil or military within this state, and obliged by such court to enter into recognizance with sufficient security for his good behaviour, for so long time as the court shall adjudge, not exceeding the present war with Great-Britain; and if such person shall be adjudged by the court a dangerous person to reside in this state, the court shall require such person to enter into recognizance with sufficient security for his appearance before the governor and the council, or the next general court, and on his refusal to enter into such recognizance, shall commit such person to the public goal, there to remain till discharged by due course of law; and if the governor and the council, or the general court, shall adjudge such person's residence in this state dangerous to the state or the government thereof, they shall adjudge such person to be banished this state for ever, and in case of return, to be close imprisoned for life in such goal as the governor shall direct; and the governor and the council, or the general court, may allow such person a reasonable time, not exceeding two months, to dispose, sell, or carry away his property, provided such person shall enter into recognizance, or give bond, with sufficient security for his good and peaceable behaviour in the mean time, and provided such person shall also enter into bond with sufficient security, to the chancellor, for the payment of all debts which he may owe to any of the subjects of this or any other of the United States, and in case of refusal to enter into such recognizance, or to give such bond, such person shall be immediately banished, and his property invested in such commissioners as the governor and the council, or the court by their order, may appoint, who shall thereout, and by public sale thereof, pay the debts of such person, and the balance, if any, shall be by them paid to the order of such person; and the said commissioners shall have, and may retain in their hands, a commission of five per cent. for their trouble, and the said commissioners may enter into and possess the estate of such person, or recover in law or equity, in their names, any debts or other property belonging to such person, in the same manner as such person would or might have done, by the laws of this state, for the purposes aforesaid.

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justice, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds current money, and shall be entitled to receive seven shillings and sixpence from the person on whom he shall serve such warrant.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the general and every county court shall, without fee or reward, keep a fair transcript in his office of the said oath and declaration to be subscribed by any person taking or making the same in open court, and shall make an entry in his minutes, and in the records of the proceedings of his court, of the time when any person shall take or make the said oath or declaration, and if such person shall hold or exercise any office of profit or trust in this state, he shall also note what office such person shall hold or exercise. And every judge or justice shall keep in his house a fair transcript of the said oath and declaration for every person to subscribe, who shall take or make the same before him: and shall also certify to his next general or county court the name of every person who shall take or make the said oath or declaration before him, and the time when, and the office of profit or trust such person shall hold, or enjoy, and the clerk of the court to which such certificate shall be returned, shall enter the same among the records of the proceedings of his court; but no judge or justice shall be obliged to administer such oath, or take such declaration, out of court, unless at the house where he shall usually live or reside.

WHEREAS several officers under the late government, and other persons, late inhabitants of this state, have fled from and deserted the defence of this country in the present just and necessary war, leaving considerable estates to be defended by the blood and treasure of the good people of this state, and it appearing very unreasonable that such persons should return, unless within a limited time, to this state, which they have deserted in the hour of distress and danger, to enjoy, without any risk, every benefit from the war, if our arms should be blessed with success:

Be it enacted, That no person who fled from this state since the fourteenth day of August seventeen hundred seventy-five, and did not subscribe the association, unless he shall return to this state within twelve months from the end of this present session, shall ever return to this state. And if such person shall return to this state within or after the twelve months aforesaid, and shall not take, repeat, and subscribe the said oath, or make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration of fidelity and support to this state, within ten days after his return, he shall be close imprisoned for life in such goal as the governor shall direct, and shall also forfeit all his property within this state; and such property shall, on conviction in the general court of his flight as aforesaid, and return and neglect as aforesaid, be invested in such commissioners as the court shall appoint, who shall thereout, and by public sale thereof, first pay the debts of such person, to any of the subjects of this or any of the United States, and afterwards the balance, if any, to the treasurer of their store, for the use of this state; and the said commissioners shall have, and may retain in their hands, five per cent. commission for their trouble.

WHEREAS it appears to be reasonable, that the property within this state of such persons who may have fled as aforesaid, and also of all such who shall refuse, when required, to take the said oath, or make the said declaration, as required by this act, should pay a sum of money in lieu of the danger and risk of pains and forfeitures which they might incur, if engaged in the service and defence of this state:

Be it enacted, That the justices of the several county courts shall annually, at their respective August courts, make diligent enquiry after every person who has fled from their county as aforesaid, and shall enter his name, together with the name of every person who shall refuse as aforesaid to take the said oath, or make the said declaration, on the minutes of the proceedings of their court at their then sitting, and shall annually, during the lives of such persons who shall refuse to comply as aforesaid with the directions of this act, assess and rate the estate of such person in any town not exceeding five pounds current money for every hundred pounds of property belonging to such person within this state, in lieu of the risk and danger of pains and forfeitures such persons might incur if engaged in the service and defence of this state; and the clerk of their court shall annually, before the fifth day of September, deliver a copy of such assessment to the collector of his county, who shall collect the same in the same manner as the rate and assessment by the act entitled, "An act to assess and impose an equal tax on all property within this state" is to be collected and levied; and if the property of such person shall lie in any other county, such clerk shall send a certificate of such person's flight, refusal or neglect, to the court of the county or counties in which the property of such person may lie, and such court shall assess and rate the property of such person as aforesaid, and the collector of such county or counties shall collect and levy such rate as aforesaid.

By the house of delegates, June 19, 1777. Read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.  
By order, G. DUVALL, cl. h. d.

By the house of delegates, June 21, 1777. Read the second time, and will pass.  
By order, G. DUVALL, cl. h. d.

By the senate, June 23, 1777. Read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.  
By order, A. C. HANSON, cl. sen.

By the senate, June 26, 1777. Read the second time, and will not pass.  
By order, A. C. HANSON, cl. sen.

LONDON, March 4.

The celebrated Dr. PRICE has published another pamphlet in February last, and dedicated it to the city of London, as an acknowledgment of the honour they had conferred upon him, entitled, "Additional observations on the nature and value of civil liberty, the war with America, and the state of the nation, with remarks upon the plans of raising money by public loans; an historical view and an analysis of the public debts; also a general state of the debts and resources of France."

IN this pamphlet the Doctor gives the following representation of the public debts:

	Capital.	Interest.
Debt before the war in 1740	£ 46,382,630	£ 1,903,861
After in 1749	78,166,906	2,765,608
Augmentation by the war	31,784,256	861,747
Diminution by the peace, from 1748 to 1755	3,089,641	111,590
Debt at the commencement of last war	75,077,264	2,654,018
Debt at the end of the war in 1763	146,582,844	4,840,821
Augmentation by the war	71,505,580	2,186,803
Diminution by the peace in 12 years from 1763 to 1775	10,639,793	400,000
Debt in 1775	135,943,051	4,440,821

The Doctor then proceeds, "We are now embarked in another war, and the public debt is visibly increasing. The mass of exchequer bills, which amounted to 2,250,000l. has been increased to 1,500,000l. A new capital of 2,150,000l. has been added to the three per cent. consolidated annuities, and in the last session a new loan of a million was agreed to. The last year, then, has added 3,400,000l. to our national debt, besides a vast sum for which no provision has yet been made, consisting of debts for the marine, artillery, victualling-office, transport vessels and the army. The present year (1777) will add thereto an augmentation equally great, and no one knows what these debts may amount to before our present troubles cease;—a foreign war, joined to the present civil war, might raise them to two hundred millions sterling; but more probably will reduce them to—NOTHING."

In the introduction to this work, the author makes mention of a swarm of writers, who have attacked his first *Observations*, &c. many of whom have been rather influenced by the spirit of party and passion, than the voice of decency and reason. "I leave, says he, for the present, the field open to those who would amuse themselves about me; wishing them the same satisfaction that I feel, in my intentions to advance the interests of peace and justice, and carrying my views farther than this world of discord and tumult,—of politics I take my last farewell."

After this preamble the Doctor enters into his subject, and contemplating the picture of the present state of the nation, he laments the obliquity of administration, in not entering into any mode of reconciliation with America: "I know, says he, from good authority, that, no longer ago than the month of June last, an accommodation might have taken place with the colonies, upon a reasonable and moderate plan, without relinquishing any of the rights claimed by this country, except that of having a power to alter their charters, and dispose of their property. And as this plan would have restored peace, and prevented the desolating calamities in which Great-Britain and America are at this day involved, no friend to humanity can avoid lamenting that it was not adopted. But our ministers have preferred means of force, and the right of conquest, and the consequence has been, that the colonies, provoked and irritated beyond all bearing, at last resolved to disengage themselves, and authorized the congress to declare them independent states, which has been done, as we all know, on the 4th of July last. After that time, it is probable they have applied to foreign powers, and it is to be feared that at this very moment it would be in vain to offer those very conditions, which before they entreated us to grant them. All this is the necessary consequence of principles which govern human nature. The time perhaps was, when we ourselves would have acted with more violence, and instead of making representations and prayers, as America has done, we would have refused the most advantageous offers, if they had been made to us with haughty threats and military array. If King William, instead of crossing the sea upon our invitation to be our deliverer, had done it by invasion at the head of an army, and presented us with a bill of rights, perhaps we should have rejected it with disdain;—perhaps we should consider liberty itself as contemptible as slavery, if we were only to enjoy it as a favour from an insolent conqueror. But we have for a long time acted as if we thought the people of America had not the feelings and passions of men, not to say of Englishmen. It is indeed strange, that our ministers have not long ago seen their mistake in the treatment of the colonies; that they have not perceived that gradually they might have been influenced into any thing, but would be forced or dragged into nothing. If James II. had avoided violence, if he had been a little more patient, and more secret in the pursuit of his views, he might have obtained all that he wished; but too-hasty measures, and an open avowal of his odious pretensions to unlimited power, precipitated his ruin: This was afterwards experienced."

The Doctor then adds, "Things have been conducted here, as well as in Ireland, upon a plan less expedient, 'tis true, but in the event more certain. If such a plan had been pursued in America, the whole empire would in time have been easily and quietly lulled to

repute in the lap of corruption and slavery. The colonies then, from what has happened, may esteem themselves happy, that they were not thought worthy of being treated with so much precaution. Forcible measures have done for them all that their warmest patriots could have wished; such measures have united them together, and linked them in one common chain of government; such measures have checked the career of luxury, and prevented its infection from becoming general; such measures have learned them to look for resources among themselves, and taught them the use of arms; by such measures they have been led to form a naval and military power, which may one day become superior to any force that would attack them, and serve as the means of securing from invasion and violence a government founded in justice and virtue, under which the oppressed from every part of the habitable world will find an asylum, and meet with peace, protection, and liberty. In short, such measures have, in all probability, hastened the separation of the new world from the old, which will begin a new era in the annals of mankind, and will produce a revolution more important, perhaps, than any that has happened in human affairs."

This prediction of Mr. Price leads him to the following reflections: "As a friend (says he) to the general interests of humanity, I ought then to rejoice at these very measures, and bless that Being who governs the universe, and whose Almighty Hand often brings forth good out of the evil designs of mortals—But when I consider the present evils they are to occasion, and the catastrophe which threatens Great-Britain, my whole body shudders; I feel myself unable to look into futurity, without feeling the keenest pangs in contemplating the fate of this empire, but a little while ago united and happy, now torn in pieces, and become the victim of blindness and despotic violence. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, and agonized at the dreadful crisis which presents itself to my eyes, though my voice is feeble, I cannot help raising it and crying out to my country: Cease from carrying the flames of war into your own bosom: Withdraw your armies from the colonies: Offer them your power to PROTECT, not to DESTROY them: Grant them the security they ask for their property and their charters: Renounce those ideas of DIGNITY which have induced you to prefer the EXACTIONS OF VIOLENCE to the OFFERS OF GRATITUDE, and made you hazard EVERY THING TO GAIN NOTHING. By such wisdom, by such equity, America perhaps will be preserved, and the breach, which our enemies behold with triumphant joy, and all Europe with astonishment, might be repaired.—But what am I saying? At this very moment in which I am writing, the possibility of a reconciliation may be lost.—America may have formed alliances.—The die may be cast for ever!"

The motions of the Austrian and Prussian armies are so marked and serious, that there cannot be a doubt of a war approaching; the mercantile people, who upon these occasions are the most quick-sighted of any, are making arrangements in the Prussian dominions, which shew their apprehensions; for the orders last given from Hamburg, for Silesia linens, went back unsatisfied, a new price being fixed, as the difficulty of getting them was expected to increase very soon. So impenetrable, however, is the Prussian cabinet, that there is not the smallest rational conjecture concerning the object of that war, which there is every reason to believe will soon break out.

March 12. Upon lord Harcourt's going to the levee, after the news of general Lee's being taken, the king came eagerly up to him,—"Oh, my lord, your son has behaved with the utmost gallantry! It gives me the utmost pleasure, and I doubt not but it does the same to you;" which pleased his lordship not a little. His majesty added, "I shall take care of col. Harcourt; leave his fortune to my care."

A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 17, says, "it has been a long time talked of to augment the fortifications of Brest. To carry this into execution, eighteen battalions have actually received orders to march there; and work under the direction of count Langeron, who is going to erect some new batteries on the sea side."

No less than five contracts have been lately made for the supply of the troops in North-America, four of them to be executed from Ireland. Gen. Howe has written in the strongest terms to complain of the troops at New-York not being supplied better.

The arrival of gen. Clinton from America, and in such a temper, has alarmed lord George Germaine not a little. As soon as it was whispered about court that he was expected, a courier was dispatched to Portsmouth with very flattering proposals, to prevent, if possible, his visiting this metropolis, and to persuade him to re-embark on board a frigate immediately for America; nothing, however, would satisfy him but a personal explanation of matters, and a personal redress of grievances, from the acting secretary of state, through whom he attributed the suppression of the chief part of his letter on the unfortunate affair of Charlestown, which, if it had appeared in the Gazette, as he had every reason, being commanding officer of the land forces, to expect, his character would have been freed from certain imputations, which, he is informed by his friends, the public have now unjustly thrown upon it.

General Clinton, it is said, absolutely refuses to return to the command in America, unless his letter is, even at this time, published in the Gazette, with an apologetical appendix from a certain person high in office.

March 28. Lord George Germaine has formed a scheme of establishing one general government in North-America, under a viceroy, like the lord lieutenant of Ireland, with an army, constantly to be supported, of thirty thousand men. The lord lieutenant to be governor, distinct of every colony, and to preside in every council and assembly; all the charters of the colonies to undergo a revision, but taxation to be established throughout the continent. The solicitor-general is directly contrary in opinion; he is for establishing no civil principle of union, but to keep the governments as distinct as ever, and to have nothing there under one head but the military. Several leading objects are however determined upon, among these are the following:

First. To restrain all commercial connection between the colonies and foreign nations, by way of cutting up the smuggling of their ports root and branch.

Secondly. To prohibit their fisheries, out of sight of their own coasts.

Thirdly. To subject the Americans to pressing.

Fourthly. To tax them to the full amount, and no more, of the civil and military establishment kept up among them, by requisition to the legislative government of the colonies, for them to raise the money as they like themselves. The ingenuity of the present administration will not find it difficult to add some other terms to these.

B O S T O N, June 19.

Saturday last arrived safe in port, two brigs from Bilbao, laden with salt, and other valuable articles. Their cargoes belong to the continent.

The same day arrived a prize brig, taken by commodore Manly; she was bound from London for New-York, laden with duck, cordage, &c. which has come to a very good market. Commodore Manly and capt. McNeil, as the prize-master informs, when he left them, had fallen in with three transports in latitude 39, under convoy of a 64 gun ship, bound for New-York, and as the two continental frigates had sailed round the ship several times, it is not doubted they will bring or send in one or more of the transports.

Captain Johnson (formerly of the Yankey Hero) in a continental brig from Virginia, has taken two prizes laden with wine, and sent them into Nantz. He was left in chase of another.

Last week arrived at the eastward, from Halifax, six highland deserters, most of them Philadelphia young lads, who were taken prisoners on Long-Island, and compelled to join the British army.—They have brought off their broad-swords, plaids, &c.

At the same time arrived 15 seamen, deserters from thence.

We hear that the Hessians who were taken some time ago by captain Fisk, and arrived at the eastward, are on their way to this town.

F I S H - K I L L, June 26.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 15.

"A spy is brought in here with letters of importance to gen. Howe; and it is said to another person, whom one would not suspect. The contents have not transpired. The other day a pretty strong detachment went from this place to Cherry-Valley, to keep the Tories in awe. It is currently reported that Icondroga will soon be visited. Many people are in confinement here."

A woman who left New-York about ten days ago says, that 300 of the Tories who lately went thither, but attempting to get off again, were, in one night, impressed and conveyed on board the shipping, in order, as was thought, to be transported to some of the British garrisons abroad.

We hear, that in the course of last week 60 of the enemy, in Jersey, were taken prisoners.

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

Extract of a letter from general Washington to congress, dated camp at Quibbletown, June 25, 1777.

"S I R, "WHEN I had the honour to address you last, it was on the subject of the enemy's retreat from Brunswick to Amboy, and of the measures pursued to annoy them. At the time of writing, the information I had received respecting their loss was rather vague and uncertain; but we have reason to believe, from intelligence through various channels since, that it was pretty considerable and fell chiefly on the grenadiers and light infantry, who formed their covering party. The inclosed copy of a letter corresponds with other accounts on this head, and with the declarations of some deserters. Some of the accounts are, that officers were heard to say they had not suffered so severely since the affair at Princeton."

"After the evacuation of Brunswick, I determined, with the advice of my general officers, to move the whole army the next morning to this post, where they would be nearer the enemy, and might act according to circumstances. In this I was prevented by rain, and they only moved yesterday morning."

"It is much to be regretted, that an express sent off to gen. Maxwell on Saturday night, to inform him of gen. Green's movements towards Brunswick, that he might conduct himself accordingly, did not reach him. Whether the express went designedly to the enemy, or was taken, is not known; but there is reason to believe he fell into their hands. If gen. Maxwell had received the order, there is no doubt but their whole rear guard would have been cut off. This the enemy confessed themselves, as we are well informed by persons in Bonam-Town."

By a reconnoitring party just returned, it is reported as a matter of doubt whether any of the enemy have removed from Amboy; though it is almost certain they have transported a great deal of their baggage."

I have the honour to be, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

"May it please your excellency,

"I have thought proper to trouble your excellency with the following intelligence, received by three different ways, that the greatest part of the fleet, from New-York harbour, has removed to the Watering Place and Prince's Bay, where the baggage and troops, passing from the Jerseys, are constantly embarking—that the transport at New-York, cut down for a floating battery, has twenty-six 24 and 18 pounders and lies off the grand battery in the river; another, which they have been fitting for the same purpose, is neglected and unfinished. Gen. Howe arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, the whole of which day they were employed in removing the wounded soldiers from the docks to the hospitals there, said to amount to five hundred men. Col. Campbell of the 57th regiment of British troops garrisons New-York, with the assistance of the inhabitants, fifty of whom are obliged to do duty every day. I am, &c."

Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Freshold, June 24, 1777.

"I laid a bait last Saturday to break up the plundering col. George Taylor; it so far succeeded that I was within an ace of taking the whole; we took one white man and one negro. While the rest were swimming towards a boat that was coming to take them off, we fired upon them, and killed one, and wounded another, who were both hauled into the boat."

"Last Sunday we discovered the enemy ferrying over from Amboy to Staten-Island, and this morning

we took four Tories, who were coming over to throw themselves upon the mercy of their country. They relate that they went as waggons with the British army from Brunswick to Somerset, and expected they were coming to Philadelphia; that they retreated with them to Brunswick, from thence to Amboy, and thence to Staten-Island; that, so far as they could learn, gen. Howe retreated because he did not think proper to attack gen. Washington, or to leave him in his rear while he should attempt a march towards Philadelphia; that some said in the army, that they were going to Staten-Island; others, that they were going up the North river, up the East river; but that they were all in great confusion. They have pitched their tents upon Staten-Island."

Copy of a letter from gen. Washington to congress, dated camp at Middle-Brook, June 28, 1777.

"S I R,

"On Thursday morning gen. Howe advanced with his whole army, in several columns, from Amboy as far as Westfield. We are certainly informed, that the troops sent to Staten-Island returned the preceding evening, and, it is said, with an augmentation of numbers—so that carrying them there was a feint, with intention to deceive us. His design, in this sudden movement, was either to bring on a general engagement upon disadvantageous terms, considering matters in any point of view, or to cut off our light parties, and lord Stirling's division, which was sent down to support them, or to possess himself of the heights and passes in the mountains on our left. The two last seemed to be the first objects of his attention, as his march was rapid against these parties, and indicated a strong disposition to gain those passes. In this situation of affairs, it was thought absolutely necessary that we should move our force from the low grounds to occupy the heights before them, which was effected. As they advanced, they fell in with some of our light parties, and part of lord Stirling's division, with which they had some pretty smart skirmishing, but very little loss, I believe, on our side, except in three field pieces, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands; but not having obtained returns yet, I cannot determine it with certainty, nor can we ascertain what the enemy's loss was. As soon as we had gained the passes, I detached a body of light troops, under brig. gen. Scott, to hang on their flank, and to watch their motions, and ordered Morgan's corps of riflemen to join him since. The enemy remained at Westfield till yesterday afternoon, when about three o'clock they moved towards Spank-town, with our light troops in their rear and pursuing. The enemy have plundered all before them, and, it is said, burnt some houses."

I have the honour to be, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from the same to congress, dated Headquarters, Middle-Brook, June 29, 1777, 9 o'clock, P. M.

"S I R,

"I have not been able to ascertain yet, with any degree of precision, the loss sustained by the enemy in the several skirmishes on Thursday, tho' we have many reasons to believe it was much more considerable than what it was apprehended to be when I had the honour of addressing you on the subject."

"As to our loss, I am assured by lord Stirling, that it was trifling; and by such deserters as have come in, that they saw but very few prisoners taken. It would have been certainly known before this—that is the number not yet returned) had not some of the parties, and I believe the most which were then out, joined the corps since detached."

I have the honour to be, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

June 30. P. S. The prisoners taken by us were thirteen—two of which are light dragoons, the rest infantry."

G. WASHINGTON.

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

That the design of the enemy was to endeavour to come to Philadelphia, says a correspondent, is a matter too clear to be doubted of; but it was necessary for gen. Howe to make some little movement, by which he might try the disposition of the militia in the two states of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, before he ventured to make his grand movement for this city.—His march from Brunswick to Somerset was intended to procure this knowledge, and he soon found that he should not only have general Washington upon his back, but the militia of both states about his ears, if he stirred any further; finding this to be the case he retreated to Amboy, hoping thereby that the militia would be dissipated, and likewise the 3000 men which had been ordered from general Putnam's camp, countermanded. This I take to be the true reason of Howe's two movements to Somerset and Amboy. If Howe means to bring on a general action, why don't he march for the Delaware at once? When I say a general action, I mean, his whole force against our whole force, and not his whole force against a part of ours, which is what he is trying at. Howe is a sleepy skulking general; when our force is collected he runs away, and when a part of it is dismissed he comes back again; and at this boo-peep kind of game he'll go on till he gets his head broke, and then he'll be quiet."

The privateer brig General Montgomery, from this port, has been taken by one of the enemy's ships of war, and carried into Gibraltar.

The following anecdote, being a lively representation of the blessings of British government, is recommended to the serious perusal of all timid, cool-hearted Americans.

—On Monday the 19th of May last, one Mr. Anderson, a house carpenter, living in Chapel-street, New-York, had a difference with a Tory, who insulted Mr. Anderson as he was going home from his work, with his tools on his shoulder, by tauntingly saying to him, "Times are changed with you—So! you are obliged to carry your axe—Where is your gun now that you used to carry!" This brought on a further altercation, and at length blows ensued: Upon which the Tory lodged a complaint with general Pigot; Mr. Anderson could not be heard in his defence, but was ordered to receive 500 lashes; and, notwithstanding the intercessions of his wife and children, and a number of his friends, this inhuman sentence was carried into execution with the greatest rigour, against a reputable freeholder and citizen, he fainting away twice during the execution; after which he was put into confinement on board a man of war.

A N N A P O L I S

By a letter from Philadelphia, general Howe has evacuated his destination in the river, in order to facilitate his going.

By a gentleman from two of the enemy's cruises and destroyed several of

Mr. PRINCE,

BY the act to punish negroes, and to prevent the sale, holding any office is required to take the oath, before he acts as such the notice of the public, tention of the executive the law, the trustees school, in this city, met bills for the payment of the school, without note. Some of the Tories, and others of tical character. If the impunity, our governm culous. This transaction new government, and of justice: The greater the more dangerous th the school to be gove whig parents permit a children? The trustee refused to take the o present matter of the Toryism; he acts in his fidelity to this state. former, could they obey them be prosecuted, ar

Just published, an LAWS of the LAST

To be SOLD on the 22d day of July, fair day, by the Gunpowder;

His dwelling PL hundred and good land, divided well watered; about one hundred brick house, fifty two stories high, with a brick office adjoining by twelve, with a good house with a good other out-houses, charts of good brick green-house situation, about eight twelve from Joppa, nient to several me than four miles distant known on the day view the premises n subscriber living the

w3

L A N

ABOUT three in Calvert county Marlborough, five two and a half of On the land is a good house, some other good apple orchard great quantity of little trouble. M from the 1st to the treat with any per chaise. w3

For

MY lot in Pif on are, a du by eighteen, two r clear the dimens fourteen, a story house, new cover small expence ma house or kitchen and oak paling, the price may be ing proper securi if

ALL persons

copartnersh or to either of fame by payment debts, with secur all further troubl piled with, suit notice.—Attend Friday, and Sat napolis, and on at his house in J

ALL persons

Mr. JOHN manor, deceas proved; and th to settle their r

I have for sale

old, and a blo

T O B E R U

free for ceeding half b heats at San the horses to BENJAMIN L shillings each race. Proper

By a letter from Philadelphia we are informed, that General Howe has evacuated the Jerseys, and it is supposed his destination is for the Highlands, up the North-River, in order to facilitate a junction with General Burgoyne.

By a gentleman from Chingoteague we learn, that two of the enemy's cruizers lately went into that inlet, and destroyed several of our vessels.

Mr. PRINTER, BY the act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toryism, every person, holding any office of trust or profit in this state, is required to take the oath of fidelity, directed by that law, before he acts as such. The following fact is worthy the notice of the public, and will, I hope, merit the attention of the executive: Some time since the making of the law, the trustees and visitors of King William school, in this city, met in that capacity, and drew their bills for the payment of the salary to the present master of the school, without taking the oath of fidelity to this state. Some of them have ever been looked on as tories, and others of them bear a very suspicious political character. If the tories can infringe our laws with impunity, our government is not only weak, but ridiculous. This transaction was an open insult to our new government, and calls for the notice of our courts of justice: The greater the offenders against our laws, the more dangerous the example. Is it right to suffer the school to be governed by tory visitors? or can the whig parents permit a tory schoolmaster to educate their children? The trustees were informed of the law, and refused to take the oath of fidelity to this state; the present master of the school is strongly suspected of toryism; he acts in his office without taking the oath of fidelity to this state. Are they whigs or tories? If the former, could they object to the oath? If the latter, let them be prosecuted, and removed from their office.

TITUS.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, LAWS of the LAST SESSION of the General Assembly.

To be SOLD on the premises, at public vendue, on the 22d day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by the subscriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder;

His dwelling PLANTATION, containing eight hundred and thirty-three acres and a half of good land, divided into seven fields, and each field well watered; about thirty acres of meadow now in grass, one hundred more may be made; a well finished brick house, fifty feet long, and twenty-three wide, two stories high, with a cellar in two apartments; also a brick office adjoining the dwelling-house, fifteen feet by twelve, with a good lodging room above; a storehouse with a good cellar, good kitchen, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair, with two large orchards of good fruit, a well paved garden, with a brick green-house therein; a fine, healthy, pleasant situation, about eighteen miles from Baltimore-Town, twelve from Joppa, and five from the church, convenient to several merchant-mills, the farthest not more than four miles distant.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclining to view the premises may see the same, by applying to the subscriber living thereon.

BENJAMIN ROYCE.

LAND for SALE.

ABOUT three hundred acres of good land, lying in Calvert county, about four miles from Lower-Mariborough, five from Hunting-Town, and within two and a half of a good landing on Patuxent river: On the land is a good dwelling-house, new barn, corn-house, some other small houses, a paved garden, and a good apple orchard; plenty of wood and timber, and a great quantity of good meadow may be made with little trouble. My son will attend on the premises, from the 1st to the 15th of August next, in order to treat with any person who may be inclined to purchase.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

For SALE.

MY lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a stone cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a story and a half high, and an old storehouse, new covered about three years ago, and with a small expence may be made either a convenient storehouse or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

July 9, 1777.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and SEWART, or to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for their debts, with security, where required, which will save all further trouble, as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at his house in London-Town. JAMES DICK.

Schoolfield, June 10, 1777.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, late of Mount-Calvert manor, deceased, are desired to send them in legally proved; and those indebted to said estate are requested to settle their respective balances without delay.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

I have for sale, a likely large saddle-horse, six years old, and a blooded mare, five years old.

July 3, 1777.

TO BE RUN for, on the 18th inst. TEN POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, not exceeding half-blood, carrying weight for size, two mile heats at Sancti old fields, near Martin Norris's mill. The horses to be entered, the day before the race, with BENJAMIN LAW, son of Richard, and to pay thirty shillings each entrance. Three horses to start, or no race. Proper judges will be appointed.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS LEVIN WALTER, and GILBERT VANSICKLE, received a furlough each, in May last, for the term of ten days, and as they have not yet returned, the above reward is offered, as further said below: Levin Walter was born in Accomack county, on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, it well made, about twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round faced, of a fair complexion, brown hair curled, and of few words. Had on, when he went away, a half worn castor hat, a light-coloured wilton coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, country thread stockings, old shoes and buckles.—Gilbert Vansickle, born in New-York government, but for some time since has lived near Vienna on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, a spare man, about six feet high, 34 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, black hair short and straight; Had on, when he went away, a coarse felt hat, a black jacket, and a pair of sail canvas trousers, old shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up the aforesaid men, and delivers them to the commanding officer on board the ship Defence, or secures them in the gaol at Annapolis, and (if the ship is absent from Annapolis) gives notice to the honourable council, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for either of them thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.

VACHEL YATES, lieut. mar.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Patapsco sitting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor; Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds; if forty miles, seven pounds; and, if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Saturday evening last, as appears by a bell and yoke found, a bay MARE, full thirteen hands and a half high, a perceivable brand on one of her shoulders, but remember not which, or with what; she has a hanging mane and switch tail, two hind feet and part of the same legs white, a baze face, some hair rubbed off under her jaws, by wearing a yoke; seldom trots when in the bridle, spirited either for road or draft. Whoever apprehends the said thief, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to justice, and secures the mare so that I get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or three dollars for the mare alone, besides all reasonable expences that may attend on bringing her home, paid by

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun.

St. Mary's county, July 4, 1777.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday the 18th of June last, a dull-furred pacing STONE-HORSE, about 14 hands high, three years old, has a feather on each jaw, and has lost his left eye. A reward of forty dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, living near St. Clement's-Bay, or secure him so that I may get him again.

ARTHUR THOMPSON.

Charles county 10. June 25, 1777.

MR. Richard Brandt brought before me a small flea-bitten horse, taken up as a stray; both his ears are cropped, branded on the near shoulder with three diamonds, and on the other, with something like a woman's stirrup.

SAMUEL HANSON.

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.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men:

RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock-marked, full-faced, and from his speaking appears to be a sensible, manly fellow; he is one of the men who were pressed on board the frigate, but discharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a short green sailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread stockings, a small round hat with a stone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dress; he had a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may sell, as he has no money, unless some has been advanced him by some privateer's man. He served his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Gruder's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Irishman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 3 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, sore eyes, and is a little bruised: Had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, long trousers, new shoes and stockings, a flapped hat, and is a well-built strong fellow.

Whoever will secure the above men, and send them to the ship Defence, or inform the officers thereof, so that they may send for them, shall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horses were missing in Annapolis the night they deserted, it is probable they may have stolen them to facilitate their escape.

Annopolis, 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.

4W

On Monday the 12th 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.

Prince-George's county, Queen-Anne, June 17, 1777.

THE co-partnership of RICHARD WOOTTON and Co. being dissolved some time past, necessity obliging a settlement of said concern, it is hereby requested of all persons indebted to said co-partnership, or to the subscriber, on bond, note, or open account, &c. to make immediate payment: Those that have availed themselves from the present times, by hitherto refusing, and being backward in the settlement of their open accounts, or not paying interest due on their obligations, are earnestly requested to make the necessary settlements as soon as possible, or there will be steps taken to compel payment without further notice, which resource will be exceeding disagreeable unto

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Lower Mariborough Academy, June 22, 1777.

THE TUTORS of this ACADEMY, considering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and desirous of applying some remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby render the seminary under their care as extensively useful as possible, have, by the advice of a number of the trustees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-house for the reception of such young gentlemen as shall chuse to reside therein, on the following plan, viz.—Every student to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admission, to pay the sum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring provisions and other necessaries for house-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the students, at the expiration of the year; and that just and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inspection of the friends of any of the students.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be considerably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the students from being constantly under the eye of the tutors.—Provision will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding house, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it: The Latin and Greek languages, and all the most useful and ornamental sciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Nassau-Hall, THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity college, Dublin. And the English language, writing and arithmetic, at forty shillings per annum, by JOHN NICHOLS.

June 17, 1777.

To be sold, on the 20th day of August next, THE PLANTATION where the subscriber now dwells; containing 233 acres of land, about one hundred of which are wood land, lying in Montgomery county, about 20 miles from George-Town, and about 35 from Baltimore-Town; whereon is a good dwelling-house, with five rooms on the lower floor, the house new and well finished, a good kitchen, and all other convenient out-houses, a paved yard and garden, a new barn 32 feet by 24, sheded at each end, two good tobacco houses, and an apple orchard with 300 bearing trees, noted for making fine cider; the land exceeding level, and well-adapted for making tobacco, Indian corn, or small grain, is well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow ground on it, about 15 acres now in grass, and as much more partly cleared; the plantation all in good repair. The land will be sold on the premises.—To be sold at the same time, ninety acres of wood-land, lying on each side of Rock-Creek, about 15 miles from George-Town, whereon is a noted fine mill seat; the land much burthened with fine timber, and about forty acres of exceeding good meadow ground, the whole of which may be watered with little trouble. Any person inclinable to purchase is desired to apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands, and make known the terms of sale.

JOHN BAKER.

Prince-George's county, June 25, 1777.

WHEREAS there is a report prevailing, somewhat to the prejudice of the character of Mrs. Margaret Hutton—which report says, that on the 6th of April, A. D. 1776, at her own table, Mrs. Hutton called on a lady for a toast—and on "General Washington" being given, peremptorily refused to drink it. This I aver to be an atrocious lie, and therefore take upon me to clear up the aspersion, by setting things in their true colours, as received from Mrs. Hutton herself, and other ladies who were present at the time. Mrs. Hutton was visited, the day abovementioned, by several ladies, among others, the lady of a general; the preference was given her; she was called on, and gave, "General Washington," which was by all the company, without exception, drank. Mrs. Hutton was then desired to give a toast; her reply was, "We will leave politics and public toasts for gentlemen, and with for 'Peace and Quietness,' for I hate spinning." The reason why this matter had not been set to rights earlier is, the persons concerned were, till within a few days last past, ignorant of such a matter having been rumoured.

HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Calvert county, June 18, 1777.

RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kersey wove waistcoat and breeches, and an osebagg shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

BENJ. MACKALL, 4th.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work...

WILLIAM WHECROFT. 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...

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.

N. B. Good grass for mares at 3/6 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.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from Daniel J. Adams, the 19th instant, out of Mr. John Darnold's plantation, near Frederick-Town, two GELDINGS, viz. one a roan, about 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock IF, switch mane and tail, has a strip on his nose...

Annapolis, June 18, 1777. STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burland, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almost upright; she gave milk when she went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail.

TAKEN up in Patuxent-River, about the first of June last, a six hoghead FLAT, with a ring-bolt in her stem. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

STOLEN or strayed, some time before Christmas last, from Dr. Alexander Hamil, Smith's lot, in Frederick-Town, a dark bay MORSE, 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.

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 Parkers, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Dunson. 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.

June 16, 1777. To be SOLD, by the subscriber, THE noted and well-frequented tavern in Fort-Tobacco town, where Mrs. Halkerston now dwells, also two other improved lots in the said town.

A few negroes likewise may be had of DAN. JENIFER.

June 7, 1777. 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 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.

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 fover fellow, used to plantation work; four very good cows and calves.

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.

W A N T 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.

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 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 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.

To be SOLD, 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.

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 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.

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.

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, both lately soaled.

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.

W A N T E D, By the PUBLIC, A NUMBER OF LABOURERS. Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

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 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.

THERE 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 docked, 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.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777. NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE. THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP betwixt 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 benefit, may direct him to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 17, 1777.

L O N D O N.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

City of WINCHESTER.

The voluntary CONFESSION of JAMES AITKEN, commonly called JOHN the PAINTER, now a prisoner in the county gaol of Southampton, and under sentence of death, for burning the dock-yard at Portsmouth, taken this seventh day of March, 1777.

SAITH, that he was born at Edinburgh, the 28th of September, 1752; his mother now living, as he believes. Curiosity led him to Virginia, in America, at the age of twenty-one, as an adventurer, to seek his fortune.— Left America in March, 1775.

In October 1775, by the name of James Boswell, enlisted a private soldier in the 32d regiment at Gravesend, marched to Chatham next day, from whence he soon deserted; was not concerned in the fire in Temple-street, Bristol, nor privy to it. Broke into Mr. Morgan's warehouse alone, no person concerned with him in that, or any other accident that ensued in that city. He intended to set fire to two houses in Portsmouth, in order to employ the engines, whilst the fire might spread in the rope-yard. Broke into Mr. Morgan's warehouse at Bristol, in order to burn it, that the engines might be there employed, whilst the shipping was burning, and the quay, for which purpose he left a candle burning in said warehouse, and because that fire did not take effect, he afterwards set fire to the warehouse in Quay-lane, by getting over the top of the door. Mr. Deane told him, when the work was done (meaning burning the dock-yard at Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Bristol harbour, but not the houses) he should make his escape, and come, if possible, to him at Paris, and he should be rewarded. As a reward, his own expectations prompted him to hope that he should be preferred to a commission in the American army.

When after setting fire to the rope-yard, he left Portsmouth, to wit, the next night, being Sunday, he reached London, and went to Dr. ———, in Westminster, to whom he had a verbal recommendation from Mr. Deane, who gave him at Paris, the doctor's name in writing, and place of abode; but the doctor would give him no countenance, and therefore did not relate the particulars of the mischief he had done, to him, but hinted to him that he would soon see or hear, by the papers, of an extraordinary accident that had happened.

And he afterwards wrote such an account in a letter to him, which he left himself at the doctor's house, with a person who came to the door; which for the sake of truth he relates, and without intention of casting any slur on the character of an innocent man.

That he saw the doctor the day following in ——— coffee-house, and told him, that he would do all the prejudice he could to this kingdom; at which the doctor replied, "He could not be of opinion with him, in that respect, for that he got his bread in that kingdom, and therefore would not be concerned with him." And seeing that the doctor did not approve of his conduct, he hoped he would not inform against him. To which the doctor said, "he did not like to inform against any man." When at Paris, he was assisted by Mr. Deane with 12 six livre pieces; he asked for no more, neither did he receive from him any bank bill, draft, or note whatever.

After leaving London, at High-Wycombe, he broke into a house, and took away a few linens, consisting of caps, handkerchiefs, but nothing of value. He then went to Oxford, from thence to Abingdon, where he attempted to break into two houses, silversmiths or watchmakers, but without effect. From thence he went to Fairford, where he broke into a house, and took from thence a number of stockings and handkerchiefs, and a metal watch, and near fifty shillings, in silver and halfpence; the watch he pledged for 16 shillings, in the name of James Hill, at a pawnbroker's in Castle-street, Bristol. After this, without attempting anything, but having prepared some of his ingredients, he went from Bristol to Plymouth, with intent to set fire to the dock-yard there; twice he reached the top of the wall, but the watchmen being near, he could hear them talk together, especially the last night, therefore he desisted. He never committed, or attempted to commit any robbery, but when he was like to be drove short of money.

After leaving Plymouth, he returned once more to Bristol with a determined resolution then to set fire to the shipping in the harbour; and in his way to Bristol, at Taunton, he attempted to break into the house of a silversmith, or watchmaker, without effect.

He attempted the shipping a second time, but on account of the vigilance and strictness of the watch, then kept on the quay and in the ships, his attempt proved abortive. He likewise attempted on the Saturday morning, but in vain, to get into a stable or coach-house on the quay, in order to set fire to it; but seeing a man lying in a cart near the place, he desisted.

On the Sunday morning following, he set fire to the warehouse in Bristol, in Quay lane, which he effected in the following manner, viz. He bought some coarse flax on the quay, and some turpentine at another place, but where he cannot remember; and with these and charcoal, matches and gunpowder, and striking a spark of light on tinder, to which he set a proper match, he effected his purpose. The match was made of touch-paper, and as that consumed to the end, the powder being laid and wrapped up likewise in touch-paper, it of course took fire, and so, he presumes, it instantly mounted into a blaze. Then he left the town, but seeing no fire behind, he returned back part of the way, till at

last, hearing the city was on fire, he then went on to Sodbury, and so crossed the country to Mashfield, and to Chippenham and Calne. But the first night after the fire, he slept at Sodbury; the second night he broke open the door of an out-house near it, where he slept, and left behind him in the morning a dark lantern. On the Wednesday night he went to Calne, and being near short of money, broke open Mr. Lowe's house; which robbery, as it is known, he need not enlarge upon it. He left a parcel, with a pistol and other things in it, in the church porch of Calne.

At Bristol, he first broke into Mr. Morgan's warehouse, and there prepared the combustibles for setting fire to the shipping.

He never was in the 45th regiment, neither did he go to America in any regiment.

He never said that one Brooks, or any other prisoner in Newgate, would be hanged, as was sworn against him in his trial; neither doth he know any man by the name of Brooks.

His father was a blacksmith at Edinburgh, and he was apprenticed to a painter there, served his time out, and then had his indentures delivered up, which he usually carried about in his pocket, and afterwards burnt them, which gave rise to the story of his destroying papers to the value of three hundred pounds.

Those were the things of value which he means to express by what he had burnt.

As to any merchant in London, or any other person, except Dr. D——, he had no recommendation to, or conversation with, respecting the many unhappy accidents before related.

That he stopped a post-chaise between Portsmouth and Petersfield, with a gentleman and lady in it, some considerable time before the fire, and robbed them of nine shillings and sixpence; of which he returned two shillings.

The latter end of December, 1775, he enlisted at Chard, in Somerset, into the 13th regiment, and a few days after deserted.

At Richfield, as hath been publicly mentioned, he followed the trade of a painter, also at Birmingham, with Mr. Robinson, at Warrington, and many other places.

That he had committed, and attempted to commit, several other robberies and burglaries, but of no material account to mention.

Declares, that all the acts herein mentioned, of a public, as well as of a private nature, were of his own motion, and that he was not advised or instigated thereto by any person whatever, except what is before related, and that he had no accomplice.

One other circumstance strikes his present recollection, which he is desirous to mention, and which happened in the city of Norwich, at the house of Mr. Mark, where he stole two silver table spoons, and a pair of silver buckles, in the spring of 1776.

JAMES AITKEN.

Signed by James Aitken, and protested to contain the truth only, in the presence of us, this 7th day of March, 1777.

GEORGE DURNFORD, N. P. SMITH,

Two of his majesty's justices of the peace in and for the city of Winchester.

T. LAWRENCE, of the Bear-Inn, Devizes.

Mr. Lawrence, of Devizes, who attended the unhappy criminal at Winchester, in consequence of a letter received from him, and who was present at, attested his above confession, has favoured us with the following letter, which he received from him since by post. 'Tis in his own hand writing, dated from Winchester, immediately after receiving the sacrament, on Sunday the 9th instant, and witnessed by George Durnford, Esq.

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

I have sent you inclosed a further confession of some particulars, which, with the others, I humbly desire you will regulate into a proper stile, and publish them, for the satisfaction of the world, and the clearing of the innocent.

I humbly beg, for the compassion you have for me as a dying man, that you will write to my sorrowful mother concerning my unhappy fate; but in the softest terms possible, as her grief, I know, will be very great on hearing of it.—Dear Sir, may the peace of God abide with you always—Amen.

I James Aitken was born in the city of Edinburgh, was brought up from the 9th to the 13th year of my age, in Harriot's hospital, then was put an apprentice to a painter for seven years, which time I served out; after that I came to London, and went to America as an indentured servant, with capt. John Robinson, but when there, I made a verbal agreement with him, to pay him 24l. Virginia money for my liberty, but after paying some of it to him, and a little more of it to Mr. Graham, I left that province without paying the rest of it, and went into North-Carolina, from whence I failed for England, and landed at Liverpool, May the 5th or 6th, 1775, where I have committed many enormous crimes since, many of which I have told you. Amongst others, I stopped a chaise or litter near Cambridge, and took from the man a bad shilling, I think, some time about the month of August, 1776. Some time after I broke into a house a few miles from Warrington, viz. between that and Holmeschanel, and took from thence handkerchiefs and other things, and of money something less than 20 shillings, I think. After that I broke into a house in a town a few miles from Coventry, and there took away a great quantity of handkerchiefs, sixpence in silver, and the rest in halfpence; I believe this was

in the beginning of October, 1776. After that, in a few days, and a few miles from Basingstoke, I committed a rape upon a girl that was keeping sheep, to my shame be it said.

I likewise committed a burglary in the house of Mr. Newman, glazier in Rumsley, and stole a few things out of it, among which were two diamonds, such as glaziers use.

Besides these I have committed a great number of crimes of a more petty nature (that may less concern the general world, both now and in my unhappy life) but I beg forgiveness of all the world, as they would wish to be forgiven of God. And I, for my part, freely forgive all mankind, none excepted, even as I wish myself to be forgiven of God.

PROVIDENCE June 21.

The following is a copy of an intercepted letter from a person at Rhode-Island, to Ned Winslow, at Plymouth, and is here inserted by way of specimen of the lying abilities of the Tories, never more necessary than at this time to cheer each other's desponding spirits.

"Dear Sir,

"I cannot omit this opportunity of returning you, and the rest of my friends, my many thanks, for your civilities to Mrs. Esdaile, during the time we were at Plymouth. There is no expressing the joys of our little party, on being safely landed among our own people. We found your amiable daughter here well and in high spirits. I don't know how many colonels, majors, &c. &c. the white wench's black eyes (according to Shakespear) have smote. Bo h Mrs. Hutchinson and herself intended writing to all their friends by this opportunity.

"The rebel game, I take it, will be up this summer, when I fancy they will lose at a d—d rate. Poor Ticonderoga, we are credibly informed, was taken by gen. Carleton the 27th of last month! Philadelphia will soon follow the same fate. Lord Howe is gone or going very soon by the Delaware with a large force, and I suppose the general beats his march by land about the same time, with a considerable army. He has at least 30,000, with continentals, which is at least 10,000, the last return being 7800. Your son I hear is well at New-York, whom I hope soon to see, but at present we have no opportunity. I suppose you have heard of the boasted exploits of the yankees, in an attempt on the picket-guard last Wednesday night, and two nights after, on this island; and I make no doubt but they have, according to custom, killed 2 or 300 of the enemy: three they have killed, and wounded one, but done in a rascally manner. I should write more, but the bearer of this is going directly. My respects and compliments to all friends. I am, dear Sir, your much obliged humble servant,

SAMUEL ESDAILE."

Rhode Island, June 17, 1777.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in Connecticut, dated the 16th instant.

"Our army at the northward is very healthy, and well supplied with necessaries. The design of the enemy's approach on the Lake appears to have been to receive some wheat and other provisions from Gilliland's creek, and a number of cattle collecting on the opposite shore, which happily we had secured from them. They soon disappeared, and are returned with some disappointment. There hath been no appearance of them since. Gen. St. Clair, and the French general De Formoy, with their suites, left Albany the 8th for Ticonderoga; the former takes the command at that post. The Indian treaty ended to their satisfaction. The account of burning seven houses at St. John's, and one at Isle aux Noix, is confirmed. Eleven hundred of the enemy died at or near Montreal, during the winter. The 2d instant 24 sail of shipping from England arrived at Sandy-Hook; on the 3d 16 came to New-York, some of them full of soldiers, part British, part Hessians. Great preparations are making in New-York; the enemy's capital movement seems to be designed against Philadelphia; and 'tis expected they will at the same time send a considerable body of troops into Connecticut."

NEW-HAVEN, June 25.

Yesterday se'nnight, the enemy from their cruizers, landed a considerable number of men at Sachem's Head, about four miles from Guilford town, and took off a number of cattle and sheep; and burnt a house and barn of Mr. Solomon Leet's, with great part of his furniture, &c. before the inhabitants had time to assemble and oppose the invaders.

Monday last, a small privateer from Connecticut river, took a sloop of 30 tons, near Huntingdon, Long-Island, having on board a quantity of flour, &c.

Yesterday two of the enemy's ships passed our harbour, standing to the eastward.

PHILADELPHIA.

We can assure the public, from undoubted authority, that upwards of three thousand six hundred people have taken the oath of affirmation of allegiance to this state, before the magistrates of this city, within these ten days past.

By letters from New-Jersey, we learn, the enemy have burnt between 15 and 20 of the principal houses, in that part of the country they passed in their late rout. We also learn that the enemy have returned to Amboy and Staten-Island, to plan some other manoeuvre. The light horse from New-England, and 42 of the brass field-pieces, lately imported into New-Hampshire from France, are arrived at head-quarters.

Extract of a letter from camp at Middle-Brook, June 28, 1777.

"On last Sunday morning the enemy left Brunswick, apparently with an intention to embark; they gave out that they were going to Philadelphia by water; but their real design was, to draw Gen. Washington from the mountains, and force a general engagement. General Howe is sensible of the difficulty of conquering us. He probably expects no more, or but few recruits, and is desirous to put all upon a single throw. Every day will lessen his army and strengthen ours. Their policy, however, was not an overmatch for our prudence. Light parties harassed him, but not in such numbers as to produce any considerable action. Great part of our army, however, has left the mountains, and general Lord Stirling was posted at the short hills with about a thousand men. On Thursday morning, general Howe having reinforced his army with all the marines that could be spared, began his march towards us. By accounts of deserters and others, his numbers were from 12 to 14,000. We met with Lord Stirling's party early in the morning, a smart engagement ensued, and our men stood their ground manfully for a considerable time; but the amazing superiority of numbers obliged them to retreat, and the enemy having flanked them, they lost two pieces of cannon, with a number of men. No return having been yet made, the exact number of killed, &c. cannot be ascertained. General Stirling thinks there were not more than twelve killed, and one captain; but there are near 50 missing. It is a pity that this party could not have been properly reinforced, without hazarding a general battle. But their numbers and distance from our main body was such, that any thing more than covering the retreat of our party would have been dangerous. They continued near the place of engagement that day, and are now at Westfield. Our army is encamped in the old spot, only large bodies are posted at all the passes, and in some advantageous places below the mountains. It is suspected the enemy would force our camp, if possible; but to attack us in the mountains is a thing devoutly to be wished by every one that desires to see the destruction of the British army.

"I must not omit to mention a little affair, that happened in the late engagement. The fire growing hot, and our men beginning to retreat, a British officer singly rode up to a cannon that was playing on the enemy, and with his pistols and hanger forced every man from it, then seeing Lord Stirling, he cried, 'Come here, you damned rebel, and I will do for you.' Lord Stirling answered him, by directing the fire of four marksmen upon him, which presently silenced the hardy fool, by killing him on the spot. Our men recovered the field-piece which their want of small arms obliged them to abandon."

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.

Extra from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

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

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) May 19.

The Priscilla, a privateer schooner belonging to this state, commanded by capt. Fowke, in the night of the 16th ult. unfortunately struck on the Abrollo bank, near Turk's-Island, and soon went to pieces. Part of the crew got into a canoe, which it is supposed was overset; the rest got upon different parts of the wreck; but we hear none of them were saved, except two Frenchmen, who were taken off a piece of a quarter-deck on the 21st (from which the captain, lieutenant, and a Mr. McCarthy, were washed the day before) nearly exhausted, by a Bermuda sloop.

About three weeks ago, the ship Adventure, capt. Frenier, from Philadelphia, bound for this port, laden with Hare's porter, flour and bread, was chased ashore by three English frigates, upon a bank seven miles within Cape-May. The people got ashore; but the men of war's tenders set fire to and burnt the ship and cargo.

We hear that the Brune frigate, when she called at Cape-Fear, to water, put 29 American prisoners ashore, amongst them capt. Lyme, the master of a sloop from and belonging to this state, and the master of a schooner from Georgia, bound for New-England, both which vessels they burnt.

It is reported, and there are good grounds to credit the report, that there are not less than 30 American cruizers now at sea, in one squadron, and fifteen in another.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 27.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Friday, June 20.

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be given by the speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Esq; for the faithful services he has rendered his country in the discharge of his duty as one of the delegates from this state in general congress.

And thereupon Mr. Speaker gave Mr. Lee, he standing up in his place, the thanks of the house as follows:

SIR,

It is with a particular pleasure that I obey this command of the house; because it gives me an opportunity, whilst I am performing an act of duty to them, to perform an act of justice to you. Serving with you in congress, and attentively observing your conduct there, I thought that you manifested in the American cause a zeal truly patriotic, and, as far as I could judge, exerted the abilities you are confessedly distinguished for, to promote the good and prosperity of your own country in particular, and of the United-States in general. That the tribute of praise deserved may reward those who do well, and encourage others to follow your example, the house has come to this resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be given by the speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Esq; for the faithful services he has rendered his country, in the discharge of his duty as one of the delegates from this state in general congress.

To which Mr. LEE answered:

MR. SPEAKER, I thank the house for this instance of candour and justice, which I accept the more willingly, as my con-

science informs me it is not undeserved. I consider the approbation of my country, Sir, as the highest reward for faithful services; and it shall be my constant care to merit that approbation, by a diligent attention to public duties.

My thanks are particularly due to you, Sir, for the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to signify the vote of the house; and I pray you, Sir, to receive my grateful acknowledgments.

In SENATE, June 21, 1777.

On a motion made,

Resolved, as a just tribute due to Richard Henry Lee, Esq; our worthy delegate in general congress, that the speaker be desired to present him with the warmest thanks of this house, for his unwearied diligence and fidelity, in discharge of that important trust.

The above resolve was enclosed in a letter from the Speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Esq; in answer to which the senate received the following letter, directed to the speaker:

SIR, June 25, 1777.

As nothing can be more valuable to a citizen than the approbation of his countrymen, so I have received, with singular pleasure, the honourable testimony that the house of senators has been pleased to give of my conduct in congress as a delegate from this commonwealth.

That community which is willing to acknowledge the fidelity of its servants, can never want such as are zealous to promote its best interest, honest and diligent in discharge of their duty.

It shall be my care, Sir, to deserve, on all occasions of public trust, the reward that the honourable senate have now conferred upon me. I am, with sentiments of duty and respect for the honourable house, Sir, your most humble servant,

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 17, 1777.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, July 11, 1777.

THE general assembly having by an act of the last session appropriated two thousand pounds for erecting public salt works, any person who has a convenient situation to let to the public, or would undertake the management of the work, is desired to propose terms to the governor and council.

By the same act the governor and council are empowered to advance one thousand pounds in any sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds to any one adventurer, on bond with security, without delay to apply the same in erecting salt works within this state, and to repay the same without interest after one year from the advance. Only one sum of two hundred and fifty pounds is yet applied for.

Per order, T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. co.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

WHENEVER a diversity of sentiment takes place between your two branches of legislature, respecting the utility, policy, or necessity of any public regulation, it remains solely with you to determine in favour of the one or the other. Both branches originate from you, and from you alone derive all their authority. You are their constituents. The senate are the mediate, and the house of delegates the immediate representatives of the people. They are both equally bound to speak your opinion, and to carry your will, when known, into execution. Each branch of your legislature is, and ought to be, perfectly free and independent of each other; both ought to be subject to, and dependent on you. A great contrariety of opinion has happened between your senate and house of delegates, relative to the tender of a test of fidelity to the disaffected, the consequences of a refusal to take it, and what penalty ought to be inflicted on those who have deserted their country, and fled to Britain.

The senate have twice refused their assent to establish any test of allegiance in this state, and at the last session rejected the bill entitled, "an act for the better security of the government," without assigning any reasons for their negative. Your delegates have published the bill for your consideration, and made their appeal to you. It is therefore your duty to approve the one, and condemn the other. Your decision alone can reconcile the difference, and the sooner it is declared the better. Arguments, by way of message, between the two houses, will only encrease the breach; both are rivetted in their opinion. Jealousy, suspicion and animosity may arise between them, to the grief of the friends, and the joy of the enemies of our common country. Consider, therefore, maturely the subject, pronounce with candour and dignity, yet with firmness, your opinion, and be assured that either will cheerfully acquiesce in your determination.

It is an uncontrovertible fact, that each county produces some persons disaffected to the independency of this state, and its present government; it is also a truth, that a few are to be found not only inimical to its government, but whose residence among us is dangerous to the state. To our internal foes are we indebted, in great measure, for the present war, the immense expence incurred, and the devastation, ravage and ruin suffered by us, in consequence of it. My soul glows with the warmest resentment against our wicked, perfidious, and cruel open foes, but in a much greater degree accumulates my detestation and abhorrence of our internal secret enemies: Some of them drew their first breath in Maryland; others fled to it as a land of refuge, and have raised themselves from indigence to affluence. The first offices in government were lavished, and the profits of trade indiscriminately bestowed on foreigners. A preference was too generally given to the English and Scotch emigrants, in the appointment to office, and the emoluments of commerce. A native traitor is a villain of the blackest hue: His parricide ought never to be pardoned. Scotch treachery might have been expected, and British enmity may be forgiven. "The Scots, transplanted from their own country, are always a distinct and separate body from the people who receive

them." The English have the strongest affection to, and pride in their native country, and an huzzra for old England will transport them into a temporary frenzy, and break every tie, human and divine. These are angels in the comparison with our apollate countrymen. A want of patriotism and virtue, and bale ingratitude, may be urged against the one; but against the other, I want language to express their crime. Lost to every sense of virtue and duty to their country and posterity, they almost sink beneath the dignity of revenge.

Since the late act to punish treason, misprision of treason, and certain misdemeanors, against the government, the Tories in this state may be ranked under two classes. The first artfully take care to elude the letter of the law; they conform their public conduct agreeable to it, and are legal whigs; they remain the same insidious enemies as before, with their poisonous doctrines they taint and corrupt the principles of our people; they pretend a fear of our success, and attempt to prove the impossibility of it, by magnifying the wealth and power of Britain. They dread a foreign alliance, and whisper that aid from France or Spain may end in our destruction. They paint, in the strongest colours, our former happiness from our connection with Britain; they deprecate and lament our present wants as insupportable, and describe the hardships we now suffer as intolerable to endure for ever. They originally depreciated our currency, they continue the practice, and justify their conduct by the advance of others, which they first inspired. They encrease our distress, by forestalling and engrossing the conveniences and necessities of life. They alarm and terrify our people by their daily lies of battles never fought, and victories never gained. The war is to have a long continuance, and the taxes for its support will be enormous. Our independency may produce endless wars among ourselves, and, with them, a certain loss of liberty is to be sustained from our foreign foes, from an apprehension that imaginary evils will flow from internal divisions. Every base art which can be executed with impunity, is daily practised by them. Every state has lately experienced their hypocrisy and duplicity, their baseness, falsehood, and treachery. Your observation will furnish more instances of their ingenuity to injure our cause, and the ill effects which flow from their conduct and influence over their relatives and dependents, and their weak and ignorant neighbours, than I am acquainted with, or can enumerate.

The second class of these miscreants are those who formerly affected the reputation of the moderate men, and may now be distinguished under the character of the neutrals. Under the garb of moderation they uniformly opposed every measure as too violent; their opinion they esteemed more wise than the general sense of America; Folly and impudence in the extreme! If by moderation they had meant deliberate, prudent, wise and firm measures, and had only opposed injudicious, hasty and rash conduct, I should not only have approved, but have ceased to heartily to despise their assumed character. In truth, this character was fabricated by knaves, adopted by the timid, and passed as current among fools. After the declaration of independency, the men of this cast joined themselves to the neutrals. It is a mark of base and abject cowardice for a man, who professes himself a friend to his country, to remain neuter, to stand an indifferent spectator, while his countrymen and the friends of liberty are compelled, by brutal force, to contend for the dearest rights of human nature: Meanly, infamously, hoping to reap the benefits of success without risking the danger. No man can now doubt the wicked designs of the hypocritical and sanguinary tyrant of Britain. His venal, servile parliament have avowed their intentions; absolute, unconditional submission. The galling chains of conquest, or the glorious freedom of independency await the event of war. Our cause is common, the benefits of success will be shared by all; we are all equally interested, and should all be engaged. Our liberties and property, our laws and constitution, are invaded by robbers; not to defend is to betray. At such a moment, no honest man would remain silent or inactive. The old Grecian law, which forbade any man to remain neuter, in their civil dissensions, was wise and politic. The man who by his neutrality deterts the cause, is a traitor to his country. I consider every man an enemy to the state who will not give his assistance to maintain the new government in the same manner as he contributed to the support of the old: I would demand no more, nor would I be satisfied with less. The baneful example of the neutrals is not only dangerous, but infectious. When a few of the principal men in a county pursue such a conduct, it creates caution and distrust, suspicion and fear, in the inferior rank. They conclude the neutrals foresee a danger, and are aware of consequences above their comprehension. A pretext is thus afforded for imitation, and the security supposed to arise from such a situation, allows votaries to the doctrine. I am satisfied that the inhabitants of this state would have been generally united, from the beginning, but from the fatal example of one man. His learning and abilities are great, his influence extensive, and he may now be justly hailed the father and patron of the Tories. His superior talents might have been of service to his country, but his attachment to the old governments, his natural timidity of soul, the supposed security from the resentment of both parties, if an open friend to neither, and his hatred to individuals, has chained him down to the appearance of a neutrality, injurious to his native country, and infamous to himself. Cowardice may claim compassion, hypocrisy merits contempt. Can it be believed that he would relinquish his share in the success, if he did not hope to profit by our misfortunes? Each county affords a few men with similar principles, and actuated by the same motives, though with inferior abilities. Without virtue to acknowledge or support the justice of our cause, and without courage to oppose it, may eternal infamy be their portion, and as they deserve, so may they meet the scorn and contempt of both parties. Let us profit by their folly, and benefit by their vices.

RATIONALIS.

A national reflection is not intended. The observation is true in the general, but many are the exceptions. Lee, Gates, Stephens, Maxwell, Sinclair, McDougall, and many other officers in the army, and gentlemen in the civil departments, of the States, are a reproach to their less virtuous countrymen, and worthy of our highest trust and confidence.

THOMAS HARWOOD, continental loan-office for the Treasury's office, Annapolis, growing money agreeable to the laws of the State. Just published, and sold by the Author, at the SIGN of the LAST SHEEP, in the City of Baltimore.

THE Printer of this paper, in consequence of the extraordinary necessity that the extraordinary and every other matter obliges him to raise his annual, which he intends to begin of February last, is requested to be requested thereof, to settle and pay to the present time, at the same struck out. — Success, he shall conclude their papers will be continued. Persons subscribing for the paper to be charged five shillings and sixpence.

LOST By the SUNDRY volumes of the LOWER HOUSE of the 5th volume of the PROCEEDINGS of the LAWS, &c. &c. Whoever has all or any of them, and is willing to send them to the printer, will be acknowledged.

THE subscriber JOHN BRICE, in debt to the subscribers, and whose residence will be given in Annapolis, for the purpose of settling his factory settlements, and long indulgences, will be paid to this deal of trouble, and

NOTICE is hereby given that the second dividend amounting to the second Tobacco, at which are desired to attend portions.

Two DWELLING houses, with a garden, well adapted for a family, apply to

DESERTED, a young man, a man of mature years, in said cloth, obtained leave never returned; 19 years of age, tall, complexion, has near Snowdens in takes up said desert, in Annapolis.

N. B. If the and deliver himself, date, then he will soldier.

TAKEN up on Kent-Island twenty-one feet had in her two p. She appears to be fired to come, p. take her away, p.

STRAYED SMARE, delon who will del at Herring-Bay, Hill, shall receive

For MY lot in a by eighteen, tw cellar the time fifteen, a stone house, new covered small expence house or kitchen and oak paling the price may ing proper, sec if

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

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.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, LAWS of the LAST SESSION of the General Assembly.

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.

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.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all persons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD and JOHN BRICE, or to himself, that constant attendance will be given in the LOAN OFFICE at Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving payment or satisfactory settlements, for all monies due them, and, as long indulgences have been given them, hopes regard will be paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great deal of trouble, and will very much oblige their

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Mrs. BARNES and RIDGATE will make a second dividend among their creditors, under the trust deed, on the second Tuesday of August next, in Port-Tobacco, at which time and place the said creditors are desired to attend, to receive their respective proportions.

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, near South-River Ferry, with land sufficient for two hands. The soil is well adapted to any kind of grain.—For particulars apply to ANNE TILLY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of matrosses, a certain JOSEPH WORTH, a matross in said company; enlisted the 10th of June last, obtained leave of absence for a few days, and never returned: He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, thin visage, dark straight hair, dark complexion, has a sore on one of his legs; he lives near Snowdens iron-works, on Patuxent.—Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward.

TAKEN up some time in May last, at Love Point, on Kent-Island, a flat-bottomed BOAT, about twenty-one feet keel, and about eight feet wide. She had in her two pine oars, twenty-five feet long each: She appears to be some ferry-boat. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, by applying to CHARLES RALEY.

STRAYED away from Strawberry-Hill, a black MARE, about fourteen hands high. Any person who will deliver her to Samuel Harrison, jun. Esq; at Herring-Bay, or to the subscriber, at Strawberry-Hill, shall receive four dollars reward.

MY lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, a stone cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a story and a half high, and an old store-house, new covered about three years ago, and with a small expence may be made either a convenient store-house or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE. THE term of the 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 favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

To be SOLD on the premises, at public vendue, on the 22d day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by the subscriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder,

HIS dwelling PLANTATION, containing eight hundred and thirty-three acres and a half of good land, divided into seven fields, and each field well watered; about thirty acres of meadow now in grats, one hundred more may be made; a well finished brick house, sixty feet long, and twenty-three wide, two stories high, with a cellar in two apartments; also a brick office adjoining the dwelling-house, fifteen feet by twelve, with a good lodging room above; a store-house with a good cellar, good kitchen, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair, with two large orchards of good fruit, a well paved in garden, with a brick green-house therein; a fine, healthy, pleasant situation, about eighteen miles from Baltimore-Town, twelve from Joppa, and five from the church, convenient to several merchant-mills, the farthest not more than four miles distant.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclining to view the premises may see the same, by applying to the subscriber living thereon.

Charles county Co. June 25, 1777. MR. Richard Brandt brought before me a small sea-bitten horse, taken up as a stray; both his ears are cropped, branded on the near shoulder with three diamonds, and on the other, with something like a woman's stirrup.

ANNAPOLIS, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE. THE term of the 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 favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

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HIS dwelling PLANTATION, containing eight hundred and thirty-three acres and a half of good land, divided into seven fields, and each field well watered; about thirty acres of meadow now in grats, one hundred more may be made; a well finished brick house, sixty feet long, and twenty-three wide, two stories high, with a cellar in two apartments; also a brick office adjoining the dwelling-house, fifteen feet by twelve, with a good lodging room above; a store-house with a good cellar, good kitchen, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair, with two large orchards of good fruit, a well paved in garden, with a brick green-house therein; a fine, healthy, pleasant situation, about eighteen miles from Baltimore-Town, twelve from Joppa, and five from the church, convenient to several merchant-mills, the farthest not more than four miles distant.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclining to view the premises may see the same, by applying to the subscriber living thereon.

BENJAMIN ROYCE.

LAND for SALE. ABOUT three hundred acres of good land, lying in Calvert county, about four miles from Lower-Martinborough, five from Hunting-Town, and within two and a half of a good landing on Patuxent river: On the land is a good dwelling-house, new barn, corn-house, some other small houses, a paved garden, and a good apple orchard; plenty of wood and timber, and a great quantity of good meadow may be made with little trouble. My son will attend on the premises, from the 1st to the 15th of August next, in order to treat with any person who may be inclined to purchase.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and STEWART, or to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for their debts, with security, where required, which will save all further trouble, as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at his house in London-Town. If JAMES DICK.

Schoolfield, June 10, 1777.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, late of Mount-Calvert manor, deceased, are desired to send them in legally proved; and those indebted to said estate are requested to settle their respective balances without delay.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

I have for sale, a likely large saddle-horse, six years old, and a blooded mare, five years old.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ship Defence, July 8, 1777.

WHEREAS LEVIN WALTER, and GILBERT VANSICLE, received a furlough each, in May last, for the term of ten days, and as they have not yet returned, the above reward is offered, as further said below: Levin Walter was born in Accomack county, on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, is well made, about twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round faced, of a fair complexion, brown hair curled, and of few words: Had on, when he went away, a half worn castor hat, a light-coloured wilton coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, country thread stockings, old shoes and buckles.—Gilbert Vansickle, born in New-York government, but for some time since has lived near Vienna on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, a spare man, about six feet high, 34 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, black hair short and straight: Had on, when he went away, a coarse felt hat, a black jacket, and a pair of sail canvas trousers, old shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up the aforesaid men, and delivers them to the commanding officer on board the ship Defence, or secures them in the goal at Annapolis, and (if the ship is absent from Annapolis) gives notice to the honourable council, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for either of them thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.

VACHEL YATES, lieut. mar.

Charles county Co. June 25, 1777. MR. Richard Brandt brought before me a small sea-bitten horse, taken up as a stray; both his ears are cropped, branded on the near shoulder with three diamonds, and on the other, with something like a woman's stirrup.

SAMUEL HANSON.

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.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD. July 1, 1777.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men: RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock marked, full-faced, and from his speaking appears to be a sensible, manly fellow, he is one of the men who were pressed on board the frigate, but discharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a short green sailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread stockings, a small round hat with a stone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dress; he had a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may sell, as he has no money, unless some has been advanced him by some privateer's man. He served his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Grude's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Irishman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, fore eyes, and is a little bruised: Had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, long trousers, new shoes and stockings, a flapped hat, and is a well-built strong fellow.

Whoever will secure the above men, and send them to the ship Defence, or inform the officers thereof, so that they may send for them, shall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horses were missing in Annapolis the night they deserted, it is probable they may have stolen them to facilitate their escape.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. June 25, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Parsco sifting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor: Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds, if forty miles, seven pounds, and, if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHEATCROFT.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday the 18th of June last, a dull sorrel pacing STONE HORSE, about 14 hands high, three years old, has a feather on each jaw, and has lost his left eye. A reward of forty dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, living near St. Clement's-Bay, or secure him so that I may get him again.

ARTHUR THOMPSON.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD. May 21, 1777.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Aundel county, Maryland, two stevan 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 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 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 dress, 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.

THERE 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 docked, and branded on the off buttock thus—; she trots and gallops, and is dull. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges.

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 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.

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, 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.

Prince-George's county, Queen-Anne, June 17, 1777. THE co-partnership of RICHARD WOOLTON and Co. being dissolved some time past, necessity obliging a settlement of said concern, it is hereby requested of all persons indebted to said co-partnership, or to the subscriber, on bond, note, or open account, &c. to make immediate payment: Those that have availed themselves from the present times, by hitherto refusing, and being backward in the settlement of their open accounts, or not paying interest due on their obligations, are earnestly requested to make the necessary settlements as soon as possible, or there will be steps taken to compel payment without further notice, which resource will be exceeding disagreeable unto SINGLETON WOOLTON.

Lower Marlborough Academy, June 18, 1777. THE TUTORS of this ACADEMY, considering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and desirous of applying some remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby render the seminary under their care as extensive, useful as possible, have, by the advice of a number of the trustees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-house for the reception of such young gentlemen as shall chuse to reside therein, on the following plan, viz.—Every student to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admission, to pay the sum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring provisions and other necessaries for house-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the students, at the expiration of the year; and that just and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inspection of the friends of any of the students.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be considerably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the student, from being constantly under the eye of the tutors.—Provision will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding house, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it. The Latin and Greek languages, and all the most useful and ornamental sciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Nassau-Hall. THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity-college, Dublin. And the English language, writing and arithmetic, at forty shillings per annum, by JOHN NICHOLS.

June 17, 1777. To be sold, on the 20th day of August next, THE PLANTATION where the subscriber now dwells, containing 233 acres of land, about one hundred of which are wood land, lying in Montgomery county, about 20 miles from George-Town, and about 35 from Baltimore-Town; whereon is a good dwelling-house, with five rooms on the lower floor, the house new and well finished, a good kitchen, and all other convenient out-houses, a paved yard and garden, a new barn 32 feet by 24, sheded at each end, two good tobacco houses, and an apple orchard with 300 bearing trees, noted for making fine cider; the land exceeding level, and well adapted for making tobacco, Indian corn, or small grain, is well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow ground on it, about 15 acres now in grass, and as much more partly cleared; the plantation all in good repair. The land will be sold on the premises.—To be sold at the same time, ninety acres of wood-land, lying on each side of Rock-Creek, about 15 miles from George-Town, whereon is a noted fine mill seat; the land much burdened with fine timber, and about forty acres of exceeding good meadow ground, the whole of which may be watered with little trouble. Any person inclinable to purchase is desired to apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands, and make known the terms of sale. w3 JOHN BAKER.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, June 25, 1777. WHEREAS there is a report prevailing, somewhat to the prejudice of the character of Mrs. Margaret Hutton—which report says, that on the 9th of April, A. D. 1776, at her own table, Mrs. Hutton called on a lady for a toast—and on "General Washington" being given, peremptorily refused to drink it. This I aver to be an atrocious lie, and therefore take upon me to clear up the aspersion, by setting things in their true colours, as received from Mrs. Hutton herself, and other ladies who were present at the time. Mrs. Hutton was visited, the day abovementioned, by several ladies, among others, the lady of a general; the preference was given her; she was called on, and gave, "General Washington," which was by all the company, without exception, drank. Mrs. Hutton was then desired to give a toast; her reply was, "We will leave politics and public toasts for gentlemen, and wish for 'Peace and Quietness,' for I hate spinning." The reason why this matter had not been set to rights earlier is, the persons concerned were, till within a few days last past, ignorant of such a matter having been ramoured. w6 HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

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

May 6, 1777. 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 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.

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

SWEPPER 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 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.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from Daniel J. Adams, the 19th instant, out of Mr. John Darnold's plantation, near Frederick-Town, two GELDINGS, viz. one a roan, about 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock IF, switch mane and tail, has a snip on his nose, trots, paces and canters, shod all round. The other a dark gray, three years old, about 14 hands 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock I, switch mane and tail, paces and canters, has been lately gelt, and not yet well of the operation. Whoever takes up said geldings, and will deliver them to the owner at Mr. Peter Groth's, in Frederick-Town, or to Mr. Peter Groth, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. w3

Annapolis, June 18, 1777. STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burlingame on the north side of Severn river, about five or six weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almost upright; she gave milk when the went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from whence she strayed, shall receive 20s. reward. w4

TAKEN up in Patuxent-River, about the first of June last, a six hoghead FLAT, with a ring-bolt in her stem. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w4 JAMES SMITH.

STOLEN or strayed, some time before Christmas last, from Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith's lot, 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-Bay, eight dollars. w6 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

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. w4 ABRAHAM BURFORD.

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. w4 ROGER JOHNSON.

June 7, 1777. To be LET, and may be possessed immediately. THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Beal Bordley, Esq; last dwelt, 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. w6

For SALE, TWO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 36 years of age, who undertands 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. w6

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.

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.

May 1, 1777. To be SOLD, 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 warehouse. 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. w4 ROBERT KNOX.

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

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 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. w4 THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. Calvert county, June 18, 1777. RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kersey wove waistcoat and breeches, and an osnabrig shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any way, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home. w4 BENJ. MACKALL, 4th.

XXII YEA MA L O From the L O WHITEH IS majo Portmo New Yc William of whicl Extra'd of a letter Lord George Gern 20, 1776.

"I have the honor from Lieut. Gen. Clive in possession of Rhode Island's troops. I advanced for him to purchase, I am confident, advantages very important to the service upon the walls of the city of Bristol. The enemy's troops, and the communication, and on the brigade of British, Grant. On the guards excepted, to Princeton, which day. This corps is the first, advancing soon after the enemy's main army having taken post on the other side of the river. Lord Cornwallis' Maidenhead, six or seven miles higher up the Delaware there, and in the river; but in having taken the south side, all played for this purpose. The passage of the river, which place and until the 14th, which severe to keep their respective stations too extensive, but to cover the country many loyal inhabitants, and to the advanced posts, I security.—Lord Cornwallis, the communication, in which greatest confidence I cannot too much services during the city and good communication from Fort Mifflin, in eighty miles, in ardour of his courage and heavy baggage. By pressing the court their stores; by and plenty of food. During Lord Cornwallis' stay at the head-quarters, gallantry, to get surrounded it, a the general a prisoner. Being confident of majesty's gracious commiendment on this occasion. I must also mention Erikie, in his whose indefatigable the success of Maryland, of the command of the force he has distinguished. The time of troops were strength, from which, is about and in Philadelphia county, New North-Castle,

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 24, 1777.

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, February 25, 1777.

His majesty's ship Bristol, which arrived at Portsmouth the 23d inst. has brought from New-York dispatches from general Sir William Howe to lord George Germaine, of which the following is an extract:

Extract of a letter from general Sir William Howe to lord George Germaine, dated New-York, December 20, 1776.

"I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter from lieut. gen. Clinton, containing advice of his being in possession of Rhode-Island, without any loss of his majesty's troops. The season may be found too far advanced for him to proceed to Providence, but, if practicable, I am confident the attempt will be made; and the advantages to be derived from this acquisition are nevertheless very important.

In Jersey upon the approach of the van of lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunswick by a forced march, on the 11th inst. the enemy went off most precipitately to Princeton, and had they not prevented the passage of the Kariton, by breaking a part of Brunswick bridge, so great was the confusion among them, that their army mult inevitably have been cut to pieces.

My first design extending no further than to get and keep possession of East-Jersey, lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunswick, which occasioned him to discontinue his pursuit; but finding the advantages that might be gained by pushing on to the Delaware, and the possibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunswick was reinforced, and on the 6th I joined his lordship with the 4th brigade of British, under the command of major general Grant. On the 7th, lord Cornwallis's corps, the guards excepted, who were left at Brunswick, marched to Princeton, which the enemy had quitted on the same day. This corps marched in two divisions on the 8th; the first, advancing to Trenton, reached the Delaware soon after the enemy's rear guard had crossed. Their main army having passed the preceding day and night, took post on the other side of the river.

Lord Cornwallis, with the rear division, halted at Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, and marched at one o'clock next morning to Coryell's-Ferry, 13 miles higher up the Delaware, in some expectation of finding boats there, and in the neighbourhood, sufficient to pass the river; but in this he was disappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution to destroy or to secure, on the south side, all the boats that could possibly be employed for this purpose.

The passage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his lordship took post at Pennington, in which place and Trenton the two divisions remained until the 14th, when the weather having become too severe to keep the field, and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their respective stations. The chain, I own, is rather too extensive, but I was induced to occupy Burlington to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants; and trusting to the almost general submission of the country to the southward of this chain, and to the strength of the corps placed in the advanced posts, I conclude the troops will be in perfect security.—Lord Cornwallis having desired to return to Britain, the command in Jersey is given to major general Grant, in whose approved good conduct I place the greatest confidence.

I cannot too much commend lord Cornwallis's good services during this campaign, and particularly the ability and good conduct he displayed in the pursuit of the enemy from Fort Lee to Trenton, a distance exceeding eighty miles, in which he was well supported by the ardour of his corps, who cheerfully quitted their tents and heavy baggage, as impediments to their march.

By pressing the rebels to close, they had not time to destroy the country, as they intended, or to remove their stores; by which a large quantity of provisions, and plenty of forage, have been secured.

During lord Cornwallis's stay at Pennington, a patrol of thirty dragoons, from the 16th regiment, was sent out to gain intelligence of a corps under command of general Lee, reported to be in Morris county, on their way to cross the Delaware at Alexandria. Lieut. col. Harcourt desired the direction of this detachment, and learning, as he proceeded, the situation of this corps, consisting of two thousand men, and of general Lee's headquarters, he contrived, by infinite address and gallantry, to get to his house undiscovered by the guard, surrounded it, and, overcoming all their resistance, made the general a prisoner.

Being confident this gallant action will not escape his majesty's gracious attention, it is needless for me to recommend lieut. col. Harcourt to the king's notice upon this occasion.

I must also mention the signal services of Sir William Erskine, in his department of quarter-master general, whose indefatigable zeal has eminently contributed to the success of this campaign; nor must I omit major Maitland, of the corps of marines, who has the command of the second battalion of light infantry, in which he has distinguished himself much to his honour.

The time of service, for which most of the enemy's troops were engaged, being expired, their present strength, from a review of the latest intelligence received, is about 6,000 on the south side of the Delaware, and in Philadelphia; 300 militia embodied in Morris county, New-Jersey, and about 3000 at Peck's-Kill, North-Castle, and the smaller posts in this province. Ma-

yor-general Robertson, who served the campaign by his majesty's permission, will return to Britain by the earliest opportunity."

April 26. In pursuance of an act of parliament made in the present year of his majesty's reign, entitled "an act to empower his majesty to secure and detain persons charged with or suspected of the crime of high treason, committed in any of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, or on the high seas, or of the crime of piracy;" the king has been pleased, by warrants under his royal sign manual, to appoint a certain messuage or building called Forton, on the Gosport side of Portsmouth harbour, in the parish of Alveritoke, in the county of Southampton, and also a certain messuage or building called Old Mill prison, situated in the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, to be places of confinement for such prisoners.

May 2. The emperor's journey to France puzzles many politicians. The division of Poland followed his interview with the king of Prussia, and he is known to be the last prince to make a journey of this sort for mere amusement or pleasure. It certainly has some great object, which will come to light, when the immense armies on foot now, and raising in almost every part of Europe, are in motion. It is thought in Holland, that two great schemes are in agitation; first, the division of Italy, between the emperor and the house of Bourbon; and secondly, the driving the Turks out of Europe, in conjunction with the emperors of Russia, neither of which can be easily effected without the acquiescence of France.

Great quantities of military stores are preparing at the Tower for North America.

A draught is ordered to be made from the regiments of infantry in Great-Britain, and also from Ireland, to be sent to America; and recruiting parties are already gone out in order to supply their vacancies.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated August 23, 1776.

"The trade of India is almost engrossed by the French, to our very great prejudice. A French sixty gun ship is now delivering her cargo, valued at sixty-five thousand pounds, and there remains on board her as much copper as cost twenty thousand pounds, which lord Pigot would not suffer them to land. A twenty gun ship sailed yesterday that had been delivered here. These ships were consigned to Mess. De Castro and De Fries, by gentlemen in Europe, whom they have commissioned to send them."

B O S T O N, July 3.

By a letter from Albany, dated the 28th ult. we learn, that the enemy's fleet and army are arrived at Crown-Point—that they have sent strong detachments, one to cut off Fort-George, and the other either to surprise Skenborough, or throw themselves on the communication between that and Ticonderoga.

The advices by the Hartford post make the enemy very considerable at Crown-Point.

Sunday last three of the enemy's frigates went into the harbour of Truro, and took from thence a brig belonging to this state, which had been pretty well gutted of a valuable cargo.

Yesterday the cargo of Hessians, lately mentioned to have been taken by one of the states vessels of war, and sent into Townsend, arrived safe in this town, under a proper guard, and were escorted to a place of as great safety as New-York, to which place they at first set sail for.

H A R T F O R D, July 7.

Our accounts from the northward are so various and uncertain, that we are unable to give our readers any thing particular from that quarter.

We hear the militia from the western part of this state, and the county of Berkshire, in the state of Massachusetts-Bay, who universally turned out and marched for Ticonderoga, on the alarm last week, are all returned, but still hold themselves in readiness to proceed on the shortest notice, for the relief of our brethren on that station.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated June 20.

"On the 17th instant, about 1 o'clock, the camp was alarmed with the firing of a number of guns at a small distance from the French lines—two soldiers of col. Hale's regiment were killed and one made prisoner, by a party of Indians. The same day a ranging party had a lieutenant wounded and two men killed: They brought in a scalp and ornaments of an Indian who appeared to have been of some note amongst the warriors. On the 19th instant a soldier was made prisoner by three Indians and a Frenchman, but made his escape in the evening. Indians have been almost every day discovered near this place."

K I N G S T O N (Esopus) July 7.

Accounts from the Northward.

The enemy have lately made their appearance at Crown-Point, and by their garconades would lead us to believe that they mean to carry all before them.—It is said that one party is to come by Skenborough on the east, and one by Oswego on the west, and to take Fort-George, and then Albany, &c. &c. But if they were in force for all these movements, which cannot be unless it should rain soldiers to fill up their exhausted regiments, it is not unworthy of consideration how the gentlemen are to obtain provision during their excursions through a wilderness. The general hath thought proper to call out a considerable part of the militia to watch their motions, and strengthen the several posts. The enemy have engaged in their service several of the Ashmefaine Indians (the same who killed

some of our people at Sabbath-Day Point) who lately fell in with a party of Tories going into Canada, and, supposing them to be better men, put them all to the sword."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 30, 1777.

"The enemy are landed at Crown-Point and Chimney-Point, where they have been for several days—Their strength unknown.—Since their landing they have sent out two parties, one by the way of Otter-Creek, the other through Jessop's-Patent; the one by the way of Otter-Creek, it is supposed, a good account will be given of, as the people on the grants were some days ago ready to meet them. One half the militia is ordered out, I suppose to keep open the communication between Fort-Edward and Lake-George."

We have just now heard that two officers, of col. Gansevoort's regiment, have been scalped, but at what place is not mentioned.

F I S H - K I L L, July 10.

We hear by express, and by the Albany post, that Ticonderoga is in the hands of the enemy. The account we have received is very imperfect; the post says he just came off as the express arrived at Albany, and informs that our people had retreated from the fort, being unable to defend it; they brought off their small arms, &c.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Stanwix, dated the 4th inst.

"Ensign Spore, of capt. De Witt's company, was out with 16 men cutting fods at the Wood-Creek Landing, where a party of Indians fired on them.—This place is about a mile from the fort. I took a party of men and went after them, but was a little too late. I found one of our men on the road half dead and scalped, another coming in, shot through both arms; and about two miles further I found a third dead and scalped, with a tomahawk sticking in his head. I still pursued on farther, but it being towards evening, and having no provision, I thought best to return, and brought in the wounded and dead men. Four men and the ensign they took off with them, two of whom were of my company. This is another specimen of the tender mercies of the king of Britain, in his hiring the savages to murder us. By this also you may read what unnatural animals the Tories are, who have an immediate hand in promoting these barbarities.

"Yesterday our worthy chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Mason, arrived safe. Capt. Gregg the same day was wounded; he is much better, and likely to recover."

We learn that a man was hanged at Albany a few days ago, who had been recruiting for the enemy.—Another was hanged the other day at Livingston's manor, for a similar crime.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 15.

Extract of a letter from general SCHUYLER to general WASHINGTON.

"Dear Sir, Saratoga, July 7, 1777.

"Soon after I had dispatched the letter which I did myself the honour to address to your Excellency from Stillwater, I met with lieutenant colonel Hay, deputy quarter-master general, who was at Ticonderoga: He informs me that on Saturday it had been agreed upon to retreat from Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence: That between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, general St. Clair, with the rest of the general officers and the army, marched out of the lines at Mount-Independence; that colonel Long, with about six hundred men, embarked on board our few vessels, and in batteaux; that just before they arrived at Skenborough they were overtaken by the enemy's vessels, in which we lost all our ammunition.

"The troops under col. Long are arrived at Fort-Anne; where general St. Clair is with the main body I have not yet learnt.—Col. Hay imagined he would come by the way of Skenborough; if so, he will fall in with the enemy, who have taken possession there.—Captain Dantignone, who is just arrived here, confirms colonel Hay's account, except as to general St. Clair, who he understood was to march to No. 4—this is not likely. I have dispatched an officer to meet general St. Clair, and requested that he should march by the shortest rout to Fort-Edward. As I have related the above from memory, I may have omitted some, and misapprehended other circumstances. It is impossible to say what post we shall take; it depends on the rout the enemy mean to pursue."

Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From New-York we learn, that general Sir Henry Clinton, having built the ministry, has returned to New-York, accompanied by lord Clinton, and two other lords, as volunteers, and no other recruits.—That the person who was killed, attempting to take the cannon in the affair of lord Stirling, as mentioned in our paper of the 2d inst. was the hon. Mr. Finch, son of the earl of Winchelsea, who came out this spring as a volunteer—after he fell, his horse came over and was taken by our army.—Finch was buried with great pomp by general Howe.

We cannot learn that the enemy are yet certainly moved from New-York, but by an officer from Amboy we are informed, that there were, as we could learn, only 3000 British troops on Staten-Island—and that between 80 and 90 sail of vessels left early last Friday, but whether any troops were on board we cannot find.

We are further told, that all the reinforcements general Howe has reason to expect this spring, amounting to about 2000, are arrived.—The general's chief commander in chief of the Hessians at New-York, having

met with an affront, was gone or going home, which  
gave d. and by all accounts his corps was much re-  
duced in point of numbers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany to his friend  
in this city, dated July 10, 1777.

"The seventh instant we had a report of the loss of  
Tionteroga and Mount Independence, without a single  
circumstance, of consequence not easily credited.  
But at night col. Hay, D. Q. M. general, who was the  
last off the ground, and had left Fort Anne that morn-  
ing, arrived; by him we got an account that the e-  
vacuation of those posts was made the most sudden, and  
with the greatest confusion and precipitation, after a  
council of war of the general officers, to the great re-  
gret of the army, who were in high spirits, and en-  
raged at leaving every thing behind them.

Gen. St. Clair retreated with the main body of  
the garrison, by the way of Castletown, and as yet has  
not been heard of this way. What batteaus were fit  
for service, it is said about seventy, with some armed  
schooners, and two howitz and about five or six hun-  
dred men, retreated by water up the south bay to  
Skeenborough, and had got within two miles of that  
place, when the wind falling, and being closely pur-  
sued by the enemy who had a bomb ketch that out-  
fitted them, after engaging them some time, not being  
able to tow them quite to the landing to get some can-  
non on shore to make a stand, were obliged to abandon  
boats and vessels, and were attacked by the enemy, who  
they beat back; and as Mr. Winslow has left the pay  
office and in the artillery, Mr. Pierce got up just time  
to secure the military chest and public papers which  
Mr. Winslow had caused to be put into a bat-  
teau; as for giving you any distinct particulars, it is  
impossible. We have lost all our cannon, ammunition,  
stores, provisions, medicines, and baggage, tents, boats,  
and vessels; not a single thing destroyed, as we hear.

The day of the retreat the garrison was reinforced  
with eight hundred men, who drove in ninety head  
of fat cattle, all which we believe are gone, with all  
the waggons, ox teams and horses, both public and  
private. The enemy then attacked our people, who  
were retired to Fort Anne, they consisted of a party  
of eight armed foragers, and, it is said, some Cana-  
dians and Indians; they were beat back to Skeensbo-  
rough, and our party surrounded a large scouting party  
of the enemy, and sent to general Schuyler, who is  
at Fort Edward, for a supply of ammunition, which  
was immediately sent. The Caiverick militia requested  
to turn out volunteers to go with it, they came up  
with the enemy, had a smart skirmish, took a captain,  
lieutenant, ensign, doctor, and some privates, prisoners.  
Major Kantalaer, brother to Phil. is wounded, having  
his thigh broke. Half the militia, on the first alarm,  
was ordered up, and since that the other half; and  
yesterday gen. Nixon set off for Fort Edward with his  
brigade, suppose a out a thousand. You know what  
dependence can be placed on the militia of this county.  
If gen. Schuyler can but collect a respectable army of  
continental troops and militia at Fort Edward, this  
country may be saved; otherwise nothing can prevent  
their forming a junction, if gen. Howe comes up, as  
sir John Johnston is at Oswego it is reported, with  
eight hundred men besides Indians, others say only  
forty-five regulars, some Canadians and Indians, in-  
viting the Indians to meet him there with Butler, that  
he may speak to them of peace, as the commissioners  
at Albany have done; and desires them only to go with  
him as companions, and see how brave he is; he does  
not want any assistance, he tells them.

I now take off my pen, to hear farther. Seven  
o'clock in the evening; Mr. Tucker and Dr. Potts are  
just come in; they left gen. St. Clair with the main  
body, at some place between Bennington and Castlet-  
own; that they are to be with gen. Schuyler at eleven  
o'clock to-morrow morning; much fatigued, but in  
good spirits. By their accounts the rear of general  
St. Clair's was attacked about seventeen miles from  
Mount Independence, and five from Castletown, by  
eighteen companies of light infantry and grenadiers,  
and were engaged for two hours; our main body was  
got into Castletown, and on hearing the firing, some  
regiments were detached to support the rear guard,  
when both parties quitted the firing and retreated,  
seemingly satisfied with each other. A col. Reed, a  
gentleman of veracity, declared he counted, with the  
point of his sword in a certain circumference, fifty of  
the enemy lying, and from the appearance of the slain  
lying about, he believes on his honour, they must have  
lost three hundred dead on the field; what our loss is  
cannot say, but there are four or five hundred missing  
in that affair. Our people fell in with a foraging party,  
one capt. Frazer, forty-five regulars and a number of  
Canadian and Indians; they say they drove the party,  
and got possession of their cattle, on which they lived,  
having taken no provisions with them from Mount  
Independence.

Of the prisoners taken in the affair, when major  
Ranfalaer was wounded, a capt. Montgomery, a re-  
lation of gen. Montgomery, wounded in the leg, and a  
doctor, are come in. By the last accounts from head-  
quarters, we have a strong party at Fort Anne, have  
brought off from Fort George forty pieces of cannon,  
fifteen tons of powder, a quantity of provisions, and  
getting away the remainder of the stores, to be in readi-  
ness to destroy the vessels on that lake, and evacuate  
that post which is useless to us, unless we had a strong  
army here. Gen. Schuyler and the troops with him  
in good spirits; the militia from every part moving up,  
but I hope that will not prevent continental troops  
coming, for in them is all our hopes. Oh for some  
Virginia riflemen, col. Morgan's regiment would be  
of great use this way. It is reported that the road to  
the eastward are full of men, but I much fear it is tory  
news to make people as ready to turn out, as was the  
case after the death of gen. Montgomery, when they  
were afraid we should have twice the number of men  
necessary, so got few or none. We shall however keep  
ourselves in readiness to secure the public paper and  
our baggage, but which way, have not yet determined,  
should we be obliged to move."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated March 22, 1777.

"If the brave Americans can support themselves  
this campaign, I consider them as free and independ-  
ent, for England this summer will be ruined, and  
will no longer insult France and Spain, who are in such  
a respectable situation as to be able to check her arro-  
gance; and no doubt but she must be greatly vexed to

see Americans in alliance with France and Spain, and  
their vessels protected by the former.

"We this morning hear that sixty Hessians have  
deserted from one of the transports at Borte, that they  
are in general discontented, and will desert the first  
opportunity, in Europe and America."

Description of counterfeit continental eight dollar bills,  
dated May 9, 1776.—They are done from copper-plate,  
or other engraving; the words in the face of the bill  
are crowded together, so as scarce to leave any space  
between them; the letters stand very irregular, and in  
some lines are smaller than others, whereas in the true  
bills they are all uniform, with regular spaces between  
the words. The O in No. is much smaller than the true  
ones; in the words EIGHT, of the denomination, the top  
of the T is flat, which should be thus T; in the second  
line the word Bearer is close to the bottom of the large  
T, which is not so in the genuine bills; in the device,  
the harp is rather larger, and the letters of the motto  
are smaller, and not so well shaped as the true ones;  
in the word MAJORA, the tail of the J turns to the  
right hand, and looks something like L. The back is  
also badly imitated, the flowers round it are larger and  
not like the genuine ones; in the word EIGHT the  
first four letters are close together, and the I stands in  
the middle between them and the word DOLLARS.  
The paper is something smoother and a little whiter  
than the true bills, and has some small specks of isin-  
glass; but the whole is so badly executed that they may  
readily be detected.

There are also counterfeit four dollar bills, dated Fe-  
bruary 17, 1776, but so badly done, that, on the least  
inspection, no person can be deceived by them.

Published by order of the board of treasury,  
July 12, 1777. JOHN GIBSON, Auditor-general.

IN CONGRESS, July 16, 1777.

Resolved, That for carrying into execution the re-  
solves respecting col. Nicholas's corps of invalids, the  
following plan for raising one company, be adopted  
for raising the whole of the said corps.

1. That the director general of the continental  
hospital be desired to give directions to the physicians  
and surgeons, in the different departments, at a reason-  
able distance from Philadelphia, that before they dis-  
charge any sergeants, corporals, or private men from  
the hospitals as unfit for service, they consider whether  
such men are actually, or likely soon to be, capable of  
doing garrison duty, and if thought so, to mention it  
in the discharge, that they may not be entirely dis-  
charged from the service, but transferred from the re-  
giment they actually belong to that of invalids. And  
that in case such men are at a distance from their re-  
spective regiments, the director or steward of each hos-  
pital send such men to Philadelphia in the best manner  
circumstances will admit.

2. That notice be sent by the board of war, to the  
generals commanding the armies, of the raising a corps  
of invalids, and they be desired to give orders to the  
officers commanding regiments, that in case they have  
any sergeants, corporals, drummers, or private men  
deemed incapable of doing field duty, such men should  
be examined by the director of the hospital, or some  
other physician or surgeon, and if judged fit for garrison  
duty, that they be not discharged, but transferred to  
the invalid corps, and sent to Philadelphia as soon as  
possible. Men having only one leg, or one arm each,  
if otherwise capable of doing garrison duty, are to be  
deemed proper recruits for this corps.

3. That the following advertisement be published in  
the several newspapers as soon as possible, viz.

War-Office, July 16, 1777.

The congress being desirous to make provision for  
such men as suffer in the military service of the United  
States, have directed a regiment of invalids to be im-  
mediately raised for the reception of such as have al-  
ready been, or may in future be rendered by wounds  
or disorders incapable of doing field duty, but are yet  
fit for garrison service, notice is hereby given that all  
persons in Philadelphia, or within twenty miles round,  
who are under continental half pay, on account of in-  
capacities contracted in the service, must within fif-  
teen days repair to Philadelphia, and shew themselves  
to col. Nicholas in Front-street, four doors below the  
coffee-house, that if judged capable of duty they may  
be put on full pay. All other persons, who have served  
in the armies of the United States, within the above  
description, though not on half pay, may present them-  
selves, and if judged capable, they will be immedi-  
ately received. All such as are above twenty miles from  
Philadelphia, must apply to the nearest continental  
general, field officer, physician or surgeon, who are  
desired to forward such as they judge fit for the corps  
of invalids. Officers who, from wounds or disorders  
contracted in the service, are rendered unfit for field  
duty, must signify their pretensions, with certificates  
from continental physicians or surgeons, to the board  
of war. As this corps is intended not only as a pro-  
vision for disabled officers and soldiers, but as a school  
for propagating military knowledge and discipline, no  
officers need apply but such as produce ample certifi-  
cates of their having served with reputation, and having  
supported good characters both as citizens and soldiers.  
Officers and soldiers who have engaged during the war  
will be preferred.

Published by order of the board of war,

RICHARD PETERS, sec.

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.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

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

IN CONGRESS, June 10, 1777.

RESOLVED,  
I. THAT for supplying the army of the United  
States with provisions, one commissary general and four  
deputy commissaries general of purchases; and one  
commissary general and three deputy commissaries ge-  
neral of issues, be appointed by congress.

II. That each of the said commissaries and deputy  
commissaries be authorized to appoint for himself one  
clerk.

III. That the deputy commissaries general have au-  
thority to appoint as many assistant commissaries to ad-  
under them as may from time to time be necessary,  
and the same to displace at pleasure, making returns  
thereof to the commissaries general respectively, who  
shall have full power to audit their numbers, to replace  
such as they shall think disqualified for the trust, and  
direct the respective deputy commissaries general to  
appoint others in their stead: that special care be taken  
by the officers empowered as aforesaid, to appoint none  
but persons of probity, capacity, vigilance, and at-  
tachment to the United States, and the cause they are  
engaged in, and to make returns to the board of war,  
the commander in chief, and the commander of the  
respective department, of the assistant commissaries by  
them respectively appointed, the several places of  
abode, the time of their appointment and dismissal,  
and the post, place, magazine or district to which they  
are severally assigned, and that the deputy commissaries  
general of purchases and issues in the same district make  
similar returns to each other.

IV. That the commissary general of purchases shall  
superintend the deputy commissaries general of pur-  
chases, and assign to each a separate district, who shall  
constantly reside therein, and not make any purchase  
beyond the limits thereof; and every purchaser em-  
ployed therein shall also have a certain district assigned  
him by the respective deputy commissary general, in  
which he shall reside, and beyond the limits of which  
he shall not be permitted to make any purchase,  
unlets by special order of his superior, directing the  
quantity and quality of provisions to be purchased  
beyond his limits, and informing such purchaser of the  
prices given by the stationed purchaser in the  
district to which he may be sent.

V. That the commissary general of purchases shall  
direct the deputy commissaries general in their respec-  
tive districts to inform themselves and assistants, as nearly  
as may be, of the prices for which the articles, which  
they are to procure, may be purchased, and that nei-  
ther they nor any of the said assistants employed under  
their direction, exceed such prices; and if any deputy  
commissary general of purchases shall neglect his duty,  
or be guilty of any fraud or misconduct in his office,  
the commissary general may suspend him, and shall im-  
mediately certify the same to congress, with the reasons  
for such suspension, and appoint a person to act in his  
stead with all the powers of a deputy commissary general,  
until the sense of congress shall be known thereon.

VI. That the present commissary general, by him-  
self or his deputies, deliver unto the commissary gen-  
eral of issues, or his deputies or assistants, all and every  
kind of provisions and other public stores in the com-  
missary general's department, that now are, or, at the  
time when such delivery shall be made, may be, in any  
of the posts, places, magazines and store houses be-  
longing to the United States, taking duplicate receipts  
for the same, one set whereof, together with a general  
return of all stores so delivered to be sent to the board  
of treasury, that the commissary general of issues may  
be charged therewith.

VII. That it shall be the duty of the commissary  
general of purchases, with the assistance of the deputy  
commissaries general and assistant commissaries of pur-  
chases, to purchase all provisions and other necessaries  
allowed, or which may hereafter be allowed by congress  
to the troops of the United States, and deliver the com-  
missary general of issues, or his deputies or assistants,  
in such quantities and at such places or magazines, as  
the commander in chief, or the commander in the re-  
spective department shall direct.

VIII. That the commissary general of issues shall  
direct the respective deputy commissaries general to  
station one of their assistants at every fort, post, place  
or magazine where provisions are or may be stored.

IX. That the commissary general of purchases shall  
furnish each of the deputy commissaries general and  
assistants with a book, in which is to be entered every  
purchase by them respectively made: and, that all the  
accounts may be kept in the same form, he shall cause the  
pages of such books to be divided into ten columns, in  
the first of which shall be entered the year, month and  
day in which any purchase is made; in the second, the  
names of the persons from whom; in the third, in what  
place; in the fourth, the species and quantity of pro-  
visions, and if live stock, the number, colour and nat-  
ural marks; in the fifth, the artificial marks and num-  
ber; in the sixth, the prices; in the seventh, the a-  
mount of the purchase money; in the eighth, ninth  
and tenth, the weight of the meat, hides and tallow of  
the live stock as hereafter directed: and the commissary  
general of issues shall furnish each of the issuing deputy  
commissaries general and assistants with a similar book,  
in which shall be entered all provisions received by  
them from the purchasers respectively, the first column  
to contain the time of receiving such provision; the  
second, the name of the purchaser; and in each of the  
other columns the entries before directed.

X. That each purchaser shall enter, in different  
pages of the said book, each species of provisions by  
him purchased, and, at the end of every month shall  
foot and transfer the said entries to a general account  
specifying the quantity, amount and average cost of  
each article, and shall also, in the course of the next  
succeeding month, send a copy of such account to the  
respective deputy commissary generals, who shall there-  
upon make out a monthly return of all the provisions  
purchased in his district, specifying the quantity, a-  
mount and average cost of each species, as before di-  
rected, together with a copy of each purchaser's ac-  
counts, to the board of war and commissary general  
of purchases, within the time limited as aforesaid.  
(To be continued.)

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 22, 1777.

Maryland, Charles county, July 9, 1777.

Mr. PRINTER,

IN consequence of a very curious publication in  
your Gazette of the third instant, signed Hezekiah Ma-  
gruder, which, with the impartial and discerning reader,  
I flatter myself has its due weight, though intended  
not only to disprove a matter of fact, but traduce the  
characters of some ladies to whom I am nearly con-  
nected; I request you will give this, the following de-  
positions, &c. a place in your next paper.

Charles county, July 9, 1777.

Mrs. Sarah Dent, the wife of John Dent, Esq; Mrs.  
Anne Wilkison, and Miss Elizabeth Tyler, made oath  
on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, that on the  
8th of April, 1776, they, in company with Mrs. Mary

Magruder, Miss Polly  
dined with Mrs. Mar-  
Prince George's county  
Mrs. Hutton gave for  
that after sitting some  
let us finish the toast;  
said she hoped it would  
little addition to it, ar-  
as her toast, which M-  
drank, A safe return  
of Patowmack. And  
Sarah Dent the prefer-  
one, or that Mrs. Hutt  
these deponents severa  
was mentioned, to the  
lief.

Whether Mrs. Hutton  
ral Washington, or, in  
tory or not, very little  
influence has been fu-  
gruder's principles, w-  
signed the association  
rolled-himself in the  
whereby we discrimina-  
able of beings; a tory-  
my conscience, believe  
for these reasons; He  
of a family that has n-  
contest with Great-Bri-  
share of property in th-  
Hutton should not m-  
not happen) in all  
lesses.

In C O

Resolved,  
THAT an interest  
allowed on all sums  
directed to be borrow-  
through such certifica-  
per centum per annu-  
Extra

THOMAS HARV  
continental loan-offi-  
treasurer's office, A-  
rowing money agree-

Just published,  
LAWS of the LAS

THE Printer of  
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ning of February la-  
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tice, he shall conclu-  
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LOST

By t  
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of the LOWER  
LAND—The 5th vol-  
—the PROCEEDING  
LAWS, &c. &c.  
Whoever has all  
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who neglect to  
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bond, note, or  
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given. Those v  
pend on having  
Friday of Septe  
30

Magruder, Miss Polly Cox, and Miss Nancy Maxwell, with Mrs. Margaret Hutton, at her house in Prince-George's county; that after dinner the said Mrs. Hutton gave for her toast, Peace and Plenty; that after sitting some time, Mrs. Hutton said, Ladies, let us finish the toast; upon which Mrs. Sarah Dent said she hoped it would not be disagreeable to have a little addition to it, and drank, General Washington, as her toast, which Mrs. Hutton, instead of pledging, as she returned to general Dent from the mouth of Patowmack. And as to Mrs. Hutton's giving Mrs. Sarah Dent the preference of a toast, or asking her for one, or that Mrs. Hutton was desired to give a toast, these deponents severally declare, that no such thing was mentioned, to the best of their knowledge and belief,

Before SAM. HANSON.

Whether Mrs. Hutton refused or not, to toast general Washington, or, in other words, whether she be a tory or not, very little concerns the public, except her influence has been such as to have vitiated Mr. Magruder's principles, who, I am informed, has neither signed the association prescribed by this state, nor enrolled himself in the militia, the principal criterion whereby we discriminate a whig from the most detestable of beings; a tory. But such a being I cannot, in my conscience, believe Mr. Magruder naturally to be, for these reasons: He is a native of America, a branch of a family that has not been backward in our present contest with Great-Britain, in possession of a tolerable share of property in this state, and, if the said Margaret Hutton should not marry again (which I believe will not happen) in all probability will enjoy all the posses-

JOHN DENT.

### 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.

*Extract 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.

*Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,*  
LAWS of the LAST SESSION of the General Assembly.

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.

July 16, 1777.

To be SOLD, at the Northampton Furnace, about ten miles from Baltimore-Town,

SALT-PANS of different sizes; and will make agreeable to any orders sent to the subscriber. Salt-pans to be delivered, either at the furnace or grist-wharf, by

HENRY HOWARD.

Severn-Ferry, near Annapolis, July 21, 1777.

To be SOLD,

AN English convict servant MAN, who understands plantation and farming business; he has three years and upwards to serve, is a healthy, able fellow, and sold for no other fault than that of being too much addicted to liquor.

JOHN RAWLINS.

July 24, 1777.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at the house of major James Tootell, on the head of Severn, for ready continental or convention-money, on Wednesday the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock,

SEVEN very likely NEGROES, consisting of four men, one woman, one boy thirteen years old, and one girl about nine years old.

JOSHUA LACKLAND.

Annapolis, July 22, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to me on judgments of a court heretofore obtained, and which remain unsettled, and on bond, note, or open account, are hereby required to make immediate payment. Those who neglect to do so will oblige me to bring suits against them in a very short time, without further notice.

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

NECESSITY obliges me to request all persons indebted from the sale of the estate of Thomas Stockett, late of Anne-Arundel county, whether by bond, note, or open account, to come and make immediate payment, as no farther indulgence can be given. Those who neglect the above request may depend on having suits commenced against them, by the 1st day of September next, without respect to persons.

T. N. STOCKETT, Executor.

South-River, July 22, 1777.

ON Friday the 20th of June last, I purchased a dull sorrel pacing stallion, three years old, of one Benner Thompson, from St. Mary's county, for four pounds currency, at the house of Mrs. Jemima Selby, for her use; and on the 12th of July I saw an advertisement issued by Arthur Thompson, brother to Benner Thompson, of forty dollars reward to any person who would secure the said horse, which I took up from Mrs. Selby as stolen, and kept him in my possession till the 13th of July, when one Ignatius Edwards came to Mrs. Selby and enquired for such a horse; upon which I told him I had taken him up, and would deliver him to the owner for forty dollars reward. This Edwards, in the presence of some reputable people, desired I would keep the horse till the 21st of July, and I should be paid the reward, and the money I gave for the horse; but he, the said Edwards, and Arthur Thompson, coming before the time afix'd, denied paying the reward for this horse, which Arthur Thompson confessed to be his property. I declined delivering the horse. I desire the said Arthur Thompson would pay, agreeable to his advertisement, and take the horse from me, or else I shall take every step that the law directs me in to tell the said horse.

EUGENE FERRIS.

Baltimore, July 16, 1777.

### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from capt. Jacob Brice's company, of the 3d regiment of Maryland troops, commanded by col. M. Gift, the two following men, viz.

JOHN DUNBAR, an Irishman, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, short black curling hair, has a black eye, which he got lately by fighting, and a black patch above his eye: Had on a blue coat, torn on the right shoulder, a light coloured work jacket with gold vellum holes, buckskin breeches clothed on the front, white cotton stockings, pumps, and silver buckles, and wears his hat like a fair.

WILLIAM SALLY, an Irishman, five feet seven or eight inches high, fair complexion, a little pitted with the small-pox, light hair tied behind, and likewise has a black eye: Had on a short brown jacket with metal buttons, buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, long quartered pump, and silver buckles, has his hat cocked in the military taste, and has much the appearance of a soldier.

Whoever apprehends the said deserters, and confines them in any goal in the United States, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for each, and if brought to Baltimore, all reasonable charges paid, by JACOB BRICE, captain.

Annapolis, July 23, 1777.

DESERTED from the detachment of the 2d Maryland regiment, under my command, now in this city, the following men, viz.

THOMAS MEEKS, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: Had on a brown coat faced with buff, and lives somewhere in Charles county. He deserted the 21st instant.

CHRISTIAN MINGOES, about forty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on a blue coat faced with white: He is a Dutchman, and is supposed to be gone either to Cambridge on the Eastern shore, or to Frederick county. He deserted yesterday.

Also Levin Prichard, Thomas Parrymore, Thomas Noble White, Henry R. White, Isaac Denton, William Holton, and William Blanch, who deserted some time ago, and are well known in their respective counties, viz. Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, and Talbot. A reward of ten dollars each will be paid for Meeks and Mingoer, and eight dollars for each of the others.

RICH. GRACE, Lieut. ad M. R.

### TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, some time in March last, a NEGRO man, named JACK, commonly called Jack Gutrick, formerly belonged to col. Hoge, of Charles county, and sold by him to Dr. Walter Jenifer, of said county; he is a short, well set fellow, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so as his master may get him again, shall have ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton Furnace, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, shall have the above reward, paid by

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. Whoever may happen to take said negro are desired to confine him well in irons.

COMMITTED to Queen-Anne's county goal, on the 30th of June, as a deserter, one Rowland Harris, who says he belongs to capt. William Sandford's company of the second Virginia regiment, commanded by colonel Spotwood; who hereby is requested to send his order for him.

W. WRIGHT, Sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. John Lane, near Pig-Point, Anne-Arundel county, a small bright bay mare, about thirteen hands high, six or seven years old, two white feet, a long switch tail, and a lump upon her nose. Whoever owns the said mare, and will come and pay costs and charges; may have her again, by applying to the subscriber.

STEPHEN DORSEY.

THERE is in the possession of the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, an old sorrel horse, that lately belonged to Mr. Joseph Brasshear, who sold said horse to one Mrs. Simson; he is about 14 hands high, a sorrel white mane and tail, crestfallen, branded on the near thigh R.P. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JEREMIAH BELT.

July 9, 1777.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and SEWART, or to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for their debts, with security, where required, which will save all further trouble; as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at his house in London-Town.

JAMES DICK.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, 287 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.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all persons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD and JOHN BRICE, or to himself, that constant attendance will be given in the LOAN OFFICE at Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving payment or satisfactory settlements, for all monies due them; and, as long indulgences have been given them, hopes regard will be paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great deal of trouble, and will very much oblige their

Humble servant,  
THO. HARWOOD, junr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Messrs. BARNES and RIDGATE will make a second dividend among their creditors, under the trust deed, on the second Tuesday of August next, in Port-Tobacco, at which time and place the said creditors are desired to attend, to receive their respective proportions.

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

### For SALE,

MY lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above; a fine cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a store and a half high, and an old it-rehouse, new covered about three years ago, and with a small expence may be made either a convenient store-house or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, in giving proper security, with interest.

AL. X. HAMILTON.

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 prosecuted 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. JOHN ON, 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.

### TICKETS

IN THE

### AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

WILL BE SOLD BY

WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

ANNAPOLIS,

Until the 11th day of August next, and no longer.

June 30, 1777.

To be SOLD on the premises, at public vendue, on the 22d day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by the subscriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder,

HIS dwelling PLANTATION, containing eight hundred and thirty-three acres and a half of good land, divided into seven fields, and each field well watered; about thirty acres of meadow now in grass, one hundred more may be made; a well finished brick house, fifty feet long, and twenty-three wide, two stories high, with a cellar in two apartments; also a brick office adjoining the dwelling-house, fifteen feet by twelve, with a good lodging room above; a store-house with a good cellar, good kitchen, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair, with two large orchards of good fruit, a well paved in garden, with a brick green house therein; a fine, healthy, pleasant situation; about eighteen miles from Baltimore-Town, twelve from Joppa, and five from the church, convenient to several merchant-mills, the farthest not more than four miles distant.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclining to view the premises may see the same, by applying to the subscriber living thereon.

W3

BENJAMIN BOYCE.

July 1, 1777.

### LAND for SALE.

ABOUT three hundred acres of good land, lying in Calvert county, about four miles from Lower-Marlborough, five from Hunting-Town, and within two and a half of a good landing on Patuxent river. On the land is a good dwelling-house, new barn, corn-house, some other small houses, a paved garden, and a good apple orchard; plenty of wood and timber, and a great quantity of good meadow may be made with little trouble. My son will attend on the premises, from the 1st to the 15th of August next, in order to treat with any person who may be inclined to purchase.

W3

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

Lower Marlborough Academy, June 28, 1777. THE TUTORS of this ACADEMY, considering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and desirous of applying some remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby rendering the study under their care as extensively useful as possible, have, by the advice of a number of the trustees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-house for the reception of such young gentlemen as shall choose to reside therein, on the following plan, viz.—Every student to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admission, to pay the sum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring provisions and other necessaries for house-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the students, at the expiration of the year; and that just and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inspection of the friends of any of the students.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be considerably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the students from being constantly under the eye of the tutors.—Provision will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding house, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it. The Latin and Greek languages, and all the most useful and ornamental sciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by

SIEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Nassau-Hall. THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity college, Dublin. And the English language, writing and arithmetic, at forty shillings per annum, by JOHN NICHOLS.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, June 25, 1777. WHEREAS there is a report prevailing, somewhat to the prejudice of the character of Mrs. Margaret Hutton—which report says, that on the 9th of April, A. D. 1776, at her own table, Mrs. Hutton called in aaddy for a toast—and on "General Washington" being given, peremptorily refused to drink it. This I aver to be an atrocious lie, and therefore take upon me to clear up the aspersion, by setting things in their true colours, as received from Mrs. Hutton herself, and other ladies who were present at the time. Mrs. Hutton was visited, the day abovementioned, by several ladies, among others, the lady of a general; the preference was given her; she was called on, and gave, "General Washington," which was by all the company, without exception, drank. Mrs. Hutton was then desired to give a toast; her reply was, "We will leave politics and public toasts for gentlemen, and wish for 'Peace and Quietness,' for I hate spinning." The reason why this matter had not been set to rights earlier is, the persons concerned were, till within a few days last past, ignorant of such a matter having been rumoured. w6 HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

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

Annapolis, June 18, 1777. STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burland, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almost upright; she gave milk when she went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from whence she strayed, shall receive 20s. reward. tf

STOLEN or strayed, some time before Christmas last, from Dr. Alexander Hamil, Smith's lot, in Fire-creek-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-Bay, eight dollars. w6 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

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. tf ABRAHAM BURFORD.

June 18, 1777. FIVE POUNDS REWARD. RAN away last Monday morning, from Bull-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 shod. 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.

May 6, 1777. 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 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.

TAKEN up in Patuxent-River, about the first of June last, a six hoghead FLAT, with a ring-bolt in her stem. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w4 JAMES SMITH.

June 7, 1777. 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 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 towing, 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. 6w

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.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777. THE subscriber, having the management of the TANNERY 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.

May 2, 1777. To be SOLD, 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. tf ROBERT KNOX.

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

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kersey wove waistcoat and breeches, and an osnabrig shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home. tf BENJ. MACKALL 4th.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men: RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pock-marked, full-faced, and from his speaking appears to be a sensible, manly fellow. He is one of the men who were pressed on board the ship, but discharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a short green sailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread stockings, a small round hat with a stone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dress; he had a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may sell, as he has no money, unless some has been advanced him by some privateer's man. He served his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Grude's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Irishman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, fore eyes, and is a little bruised: Had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, long trousers, new shoes and stockings, a striped hat, and is a well-built strong fellow. Whoever will secure the above men, and send them to the ship Defence, or inform the officers thereof, so that they may send for them, shall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid. GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horses were missing in Annapolis the night they deserted, it is probable they may have stolen them to facilitate their escape.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ship Defence, July 8, 1777. WHEREAS LEVIN WALTER, and GILBERT VANSCLE, received a furlough each, in May last, for the term of ten days, and as they have not yet returned, the above reward is offered, as further said below: Levin Walter was born in Accomack county, on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, it is well made, about twenty-four year of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round faced, of a fair complexion, brown hair curled, and of few words: Had on, when he went away, a half worn castor hat, a light-coloured wilton coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, country thread stockings, old shoes and buckles.—Gilbert Vansickle, born in New-York government, but for some time since has lived near Vienna on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, a spare man, about six feet high, 34 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, black hair short and straight: Had on, when he went away, a coarse felt hat, a black jacket, and a pair of fail canvas trousers, old shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up the aforesaid men, and delivers them to the commanding officer on board the ship Defence, or secures them in the gaol at Annapolis, and (if the ship is absent from Annapolis) gives notice to the honourable council, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for either of them thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid. 3w VACHEL YATES, lieut. mar.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777. DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of matrosses, a certain JOSEPH WORPH, a matross in said company; enlisted the 10th of June last, obtained leave of absence for a few days, and never returned: He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, thin visage, dark straight hair, dark complexion, has a fore on one of his legs; he lives near Snowdens iron-works, on Patuxent.—Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward. W. BROWN, Cap. N. B. If the said Joseph Worph should come in and deliver himself up within eight days from this date, then he will be favoured, and treated as a good soldier. W. B.

St. Mary's county, July 4, 1777. STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday the 18th of June last, a dull-red el pacing STONE-HORSE, about 14 hands high, three years old, has a feather on each jaw, and has lost his left eye. A reward of forty dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, living near St. Clement's-Bay, or secure him so that I may get him again. w8 ARTHUR THOMPSON.

Charles county sc. June 25, 1777. MR. Richard Brandt brought before me a small flea-bitten horse, taken up as a stray; both his ears are cropped, branded on the near shoulder with three diamonds, and on the other, with something like a woman's stirrup. 3w SAMUEL HANSON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Parapasco slitting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion; black curling hair, much given to liquor: Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half-worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds; if forty miles, seven pounds; and, if out of the province, the above reward. WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

P A R

IT is asserted, that count Duchaffa, first fair wind. June and six frig the French set it likewise said, that to augment the squad and frigates.

Lisbon, March 1. since the death of a turn; the prime minister of all his other native or foreign was at once the minister that ever disgraced, the late king's has for the present into his own hands. to his station, and is

Among the prisoners the late king's decease almost ever since his During all the time had access to him speaks to his state p to his friends, they grown quite gray, melancholy air, gre been. His speech having been accusd sometimes to be at a

BRUSSELS, March public attention d that the marquis d the siege of fort St the second armame richest provinces n to have revolted them; but this is suppressed, which is try; so that the ob on in this kingdom add that advice ha Mexico has caused appeared under a contraband trade: and proved, the amount of ei their crews put in

L O

In consequence admiral Clayton on this week for from to embark as soon Every person is under arms. Lord Barringt ing five entire no and all. Lord N such a measure v fruitful source distant expedition from among th The raising and the riotous par benefit to the will be accepted catholics might arms for, and traitants. The number is immense. C were shipping t their hurry to commands a sh passengers. The quantiti bec, Halifax, a gined that gr some of the ot for the confun The pay of may hereafter jelly, is to be cavalry. Th Britain per he who may here to be paid p mentation o the use of th onal levies, f April 14. a pretended his majesty v on his retur April 16. brought adv and three ir old Spain, present, is frigates, 3 7000 of the staff of gene anxiety to i In the d pldge for The pre guthed mo alter taking