

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1777.

LONDON, May 5.

By a gentleman just returned from Portsmouth, we are informed, that when the Exeter was cruising in the channel, in a hard gale of wind, she drove into the bay of Biscay, where she met with the Robuste, a French ship of forty-four guns, who hailed her, and enquired what she was doing in those seas; she was answered, a hard gale of wind had drove them from their station, being on a cruise after the American ships bound to France; she informed the Exeter, that her orders were to cruise there, and protect the Americans against the English. The gentleman also says the French captain offered a copy of his instructions for that purpose, and was prepared to execute them with rigid attention. He had his tops manned, the swivels loaded ready for engaging, the tampions out of his great guns, and the matches lighted. This, the gentleman informs us, is a true state of the matter.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, March 30, 1777.

Yesterday the prince of Anspach arrived here with a regiment of chaffeurs, to guard the recruits going to America, and prevent mutiny and desertion. Never was there exhibited, in any age or country, a more shocking spectacle; the poor wretches were many of them bound hands and feet, and transported in waggon and carts; but, notwithstanding this precaution, many of them found means to desert, and others were shot by the chaffeurs in attempting to do it. No words can express the indignation which I felt from the barbarous treatment of these poor peasants (none of them were soldiers) thus torn from every attachment of country, of constancy, and of friendship, and sold to suffer and perish by the fatigues, diseases, and dangers of a long voyage, and distant cruel wars. Their prince too discovered some emotions; but they were from vexation for the lots he was like to suit in by those of his recruits, who either deserted, or were shot, before their actual delivery to the purchasers. At length however, the greatest part of these wretches were embarked, and the prince, like a true father of his people, returned to enjoy the price of their blood; which may not only enable him to recover his lost credit with his tradesmen, but perhaps, like the worthy prince of Hesse, to make the tour of Italy."

It is said that the German troops lately sent to America, in passing through a part of the Prussian dominions, came to a bridge where his Prussian majesty had been used to receive a toll for all the cattle passing over it; and that the king's officers, considering the troops who were thus sold to foreign service as no better than beasts, actually rated them as cattle, and refused them a passage until the toll was paid.

BON MOT.---Lord Stormont, whose time is chiefly employed in circulating reports to discredit the Americans, having in a very serious manner lately told a French nobleman that six battalions in Washington's army had laid down their arms, the nobleman applied to Lr. Franklin, to know whether the story was a truth (une verite) to which the doctor answered, "Non, Monsieur, ce n'est pas une verite, c'est seulement un Stormont." No, Sir, it is not a truth, it is only a Stormont." This answer was afterwards handed about amongst the wits of Paris, and the word Stormont has since become a cant phrase for a lie.

Dublin, May 24. We hear from Perry, that the American vessel lately put into that harbour with flexeed, and other commodities, is under an arrest till it can be determined whether her clearance from New-York, now under his majesty's obedience, and a passport signed by gen. Sir William Howe, shall be also as exemptions from the late act for the confiscation of American property.

A gentleman, who was formerly lord chief justice of this kingdom, lately died here, and, it is reported, has bequeathed to his majesty a fortune in money and estates to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds, to enable him the better to carry on the war against his rebellious subjects in America.

BOSTON, August 14.

An officer at Albany writes his friend here thus, "The next time you hear of me I shall have conquered, or shall be in the world of spirits, for we are determined never to give up the fort, while any of us are alive. And I think there are small hopes for any of us to surrender, for while there are a number of savages with them, there will be no quarters given. Burgoyne intimates we need expect no quarters; I hope it will learn us to defend our forts, and not run away and leave them like children."

Thursday last arrived safe in port, the prize brig Devonshire, laden with about 230 hogheads of rum, and 21,000 staves, bound from St. Kitt's for Corke, lately commanded by William Fisher, of Corke, and taken about the 9th ult. by the captains Oaks and Freeborn; who were in charge of a large sugar ship and a brig when the prize left them.

Capt. Freeborn engaged a sloop out of Newfoundland, with 12 double fortified four pounders, and near double the number of his own hands, two glasses, when he obliged her to bear away, much damaged. Captain Freeborn hurt one gun and one swivel, and had four men slightly wounded.

Capt. M'Daniel, prize-master of the above brig, informs, that on the 19th ult. he spoke with the brig Pluto, Brown, and schooner Harlequin, Dennis, in concert, who had then been out 14 days, and had taken a brig from Jamaica for Quebec, laden with rum.

The next day capt. Oaks, above mentioned, returned

safe in port. We hear he took a brig, after the above prize, laden with fish, and sent her for the West-Indies.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

Wednesday last the Syren frigate arrived here from Halifax, and has brought captain Fotheringham of the Fox, and about 40 of his teamen, with capt. Manly and his first lieutenant; the latter commanded the Fox when taken by the Flora. We hear Mr. Manly is on board the St. Albans.

Last Wednesday morning two wood boats from Long-Island were taken by a rebel privateer in the sound, near Hempstead harbour, and carried into Norwalk, in Connecticut.

STATE of VERMONT.

In council of safety, Bennington, August 16, 1777.

Brigadier-general Stark, from the state of New-Hampshire, with his brigade, together with the militia and companies of rangers raised by this state, with part of Symmons's regiment of militia, are now in action with a number of the enemy's troops assembled near this place, which has been for some time very severe. We have now in possession (taken from them this day) four brass field pieces, ordnance stores, &c. This minute 4 or 500 prisoners have arrived. We have taken the ground, although fortified by entrenchments, &c. but after being drove about one mile, and the enemy being reinforced, made a second stand, and still continue the action. The loss on each side is doubtless considerable, but the numbers not ascertained. You are therefore in the most pressing terms requested by general Stark and his council, to forward the whole of the militia under your several commands to this place, without one minute's loss of time. They will proceed on horseback, with all the ammunition that can be provided conveniently. On our present exertions depends the fate of thousands.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JONAS FAY, Vice President.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

Last Sunday morning part of the continental army, amounting to about ten thousand men, with his excellency general WASHINGTON at their head, marched through this city, and immediately proceeded over the river Schuylkill, on their way, it is said, to the eastern shore of Maryland, where the enemy's fleet have lately been seen, and it is thought will make a descent upon that state. And yesterday morning general Nash's brigade of North-Carolina forces, and Colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery, passed through this city, and we hear are to pursue the same route, in order to join our most illustrious general.

Extract of a letter from general SCHUYLER to his excellency general WASHINGTON, dated Forts, five miles below Stillwater, August 15, 1777.

"I am just informed that Lieut. col. Willet is arrived at Albany. He advises, that after the engagement which gen. Parkimer had with the enemy, col. Gansewoort ordered a party with two hundred and six men, commanded by Lieut. col. Willet; that he made a successful attack on part of the enemy's lines, drove them across the river, and killed many. That Sir John Johnston, he is informed, was among the slain. That he took and brought off a considerable quantity of baggage. That on his return to the fort he was ambuscaded, and attacked by a body of regular troops, who, after a fire by which Willet did not lose one man, were charged with fixed bayonets, and drove. He farther informs, that between three and four hundred Indians were killed, wounded, and left the besiegers after the engagement. That the militia with gen. Parkimer lost about 200 killed and wounded. That gen. St. Ledyard, who commands the enemy's forces in that quarter, sent in a flag to demand the delivery of the fort, offering that the garrison should march out with their baggage, and not be molested by the savages. That if this was not complied with, he would not answer for the conduct of the Indians, if the garrison fell into their hands; and that they would certainly fall on the inhabitants; that gen. Burgoyne was in possession of Albany. [The public are desired to take notice, that Lieut. col. Willet did not inform, that gen. Burgoyne was in possession of Albany, but that gen. St. Ledyard sent this false information to col. Gansewoort, in order to induce him to surrender the fort.] That col. Gansewoort, after animadverting on the barbarity and disgraceful conduct of the British officers, in suffering women and children to be butchered as they had done, informed the flag that he was resolved to defend the fort to the last; that he would never give it up as long as there was a man left alive to defend it; that he was well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

"Col. Gansewoort being informed, that the militia were dispirited, expecting that the fort would soon fall, sent Lieut. col. Willet out to cheer up their spirits; that he found the militia of Town county collecting with great alacrity, and as gen. Arnold, with the troops marched under his command, will probably reach the German flats on the 16th or 17th, I have great hopes that the siege will soon be raised."

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The following is Burgoyne's pompous proclamation, under which many of the credulous have lost their scalps.

By JOHN BURGOYNE, Esq; Lieut. gen. of his majesty's armies in America, col. of the queen's regiment of light dragoons, governor of Fort William in North Britain, one of the representatives of the commons of Great Britain, and commanding an army and fleet employed on an expedition from Canada, &c. &c.

THE forces entrusted to my command are designed to act in concert, and upon a common principle, with the numerous armies and fleets which already display, in every quarter of America, the power, the justice, and, when properly fought, the mercy of the king.

The cause in which the British arms are thus exerted applies to the most affecting interests of the human heart; and the military servants of the crown, at first called forth for the sole purpose of restoring the rights of the constitution, now combine with love of their country, and duty to their sovereign, the other extensive incitement, which form a due sense of the general privileges of mankind. To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and to the breasts of suffering thousands, in the provinces, the melancholy appeal, whether the present unnatural rebellion has not been made a foundation for the compleatest system of tyranny that ever God, in his displeasure, suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation.

Arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property, persecution and torture, unprecedented in the inquisitions of the Romish church, are among the palpable enormities that verify the affirmative. These are inflicted by assemblies and committees, who dare to profess themselves friends to liberty, upon the most quiet subjects, without distinction of age or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspicion, of having adhered in principle to the government under which they were born, and to which by every tie, divine and human, they owe allegiance. To consummate these shocking proceedings, the profanation of religion is added to the most profligate prostitution of common reason; the consciences of men are set at naught; and multitudes are compelled not only to bear arms, but also to swear subjection to an usurpation they abhor.

Animated by these considerations, the head of troops in the full powers of health, vigour, and valour, determined to strike where necessary, and anxious to spare where possible, I by these presents invite and exhort all persons, in all places where the progress of this army may point,---and by the blessing of God I will extend it far,---to maintain such a conduct as may justify me in protecting their lands, habitations and families. The intention of this address is to hold forth security, not depredation to the country. To those whom spirit and principle may induce to partake the glorious task of redeeming their countrymen from dungeons, and re-establishing the blessings of legal government, I offer encouragement and employment; and upon the first intelligence of their association, I will find means to assist their undertakings. The domestic, the industrious, the infirm, and even the timid inhabitants, I am desirous to protect, provided they remain quietly at their houses, that they do not suffer their cattle to be removed, nor their corn or forage to be scattered or destroyed; that they do not break up their bridges or roads; nor by any other act directly or indirectly endeavour to obstruct the operations of the king's troops, or supply or assist those of the enemy.

Every species of provision, brought to my camp, will be paid for at an equitable rate, and in solid coin.

In consciousness of christianity, my royal master's clemency, and the honour of soldiership, I have dwelt upon this invitation, and wished for more persuasive terms to give it impression, and let not people be led to disregard it, by considering their distance from the immediate situation of my camp---I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction, and they amount to thousands, to overtake the hardened enemies of Great-Britain and America. I consider them the same, wherever they may lurk.

If notwithstanding these endeavours, and sincere inclinations to effect them, the phrenzy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of God and men, in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the state against the wilful outcasts. The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field; and devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror; that a reluctant but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return.

JOHN BURGOYNE.

Camp near Ticonderoga, July 21, 1777.

By order of his exc. Lieut. gen. ROB. KINGSTON, Sec.

By Lieutenant-general John Burgoyne, commanding an army and fleet of Great-Britain, against the revolted provinces of America.

To the inhabitants of Castleton, of Hubbardton, Rutland, Tinmouth, Pawlett, Wells, Granville, with the neighbouring districts bordering on White-Creek, Cambden, and Bridge, &c. &c. &c.

You are hereby directed to send, from your several townships, deputations consisting of ten persons or more from each township, to meet col. Skeene at Castleton, on Wednesday July 16th, at ten in the morning, who will have instructions not only to give farther encouragement to those who complied with the terms of my late manifesto, but also to communicate conditions

...dent may yet be spared.

This fail not to obey under pain of military execution. JOHN BURGOYNE. By order of his exc. the lieut. gen. ROB. KINGSTON, &c. Head-quarters at Skeenborough-house, July 11, 1777.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE, FEBRUARY and JUNE SESSIONS, 1777. VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE of DELEGATES, JUNE SESSION, 1777. AND THE LAWS Passed last Session of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the 2d Maryland regiment, the following men, viz. KALPH BEALL, about eight years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a swarthy complexion, formerly lived near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county.

ELIAKIM COLVERT, about the size of Beall, aged twenty-two years, formerly lived in Nanjemoy, Charles county.

AARON SPALDING, about 30 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, formerly lived in St. Mary's county.

ALEXANDER SMART, about twenty-one or two years of age, born in Ireland, much pitted with the small-pox: Had on, when he went away, a coarse linen hunting-shirt. Deserted some time in May last.

WILSON JACKSON, about forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, has some gray hairs in the fore part of his head. Deserted some time in June last.

JOSEPH WINTENTON formerly lived in Anne-Arundel county, intitled by major John Stewart. Any person apprehending said deserters, and delivering them to any officer of the 2d regiment, or bring them to Annapolis, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them.

JAMES WINCHESTER, lieut. Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as this is the last time of asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, RUTH HARRIS, } Executors.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

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

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

I hat 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.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Green's mill, Patuxent river, July 7, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light sandy hair tossed back, has a weakness in one of his thumbs: Had on a country hat half worn, and a coarse country shirt almost new, one linsley jacket with a yellow cotton cape and one striped ditto with yellow metal buttons, coarse striped country trousers, old shoes newly soled, old stockings black and blue, an old razor, and an old day-book with his name in many places in it. It is imagined he has forged a pass and will endeavour to get on board some vessel. Whoever secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall have ten dollars reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by me,

WILLIAM RAY, jun.

WANTED.

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Patapco 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 beyond of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

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. Hooe, 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.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burdand, 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.

Annapolis, June 17, 1777.

BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners,

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 night 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 night-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.

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

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday the 18th of June last, a dull toriel 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.

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.

BENJ. MACKALL 4th. Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.

WILLIAM WETTERS takes this method to defire all those whose accounts have been standing with him unsettled twelve months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and expence to them as well as to himself.

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 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.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

To be SOLD, THAT large three story BRICK HOUSE,

Chester-Town, late the property of Dr. William Murray. It is situated in the most public and pleasant part of the town; has large commodious buildings adjoining, well adapted for any kind of public business. For terms apply to Mr. John Galloway, in Chester-Town, or to

JAMES MURRAY, in Annapolis.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my company, in col. John Gunby's regiment of the Maryland forces, a certain JOHN TRIM, who sometimes passes for John Baddler and last week enlisted with capt. Reynolds, by the name of John Burrel. He is a native of Ireland, about forty years of age, near six feet high, swarthy complexion, short black hair, a bold look, one of his shoulders, or lately healed; his cloaths unknown; as he several times has changed them; he is very talkative when in liquor, especially about his exploits at sea, and what a valiant sailor he was in his younger years. Whoever secures said deserter in Frederick-Town gaol, shall receive the above reward, besides the charges allowed by the honourable congress.

BENJ. SPYKER, Capt. N. B. It is supposed he is now near Sharpshury, or Shenparts-Town, in Virginia.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel county, August 14, 1777.

To be SOLD to the best bidder, and most advantage, on the 25th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of West Burgess, deceased, on the premises,

ABOUT three hundred and twenty-three acres of level valuable LAND well timbered, mixed with hickory; about eighty acres cleared, and under good fence; situate between Severn and Magothy rivers, and not above three quarters of a mile from either, which are famous for fish and oysters, convenient to three or four water-mills, and about nine miles from the city of Annapolis. It is adapted for a farmer or a planter; about fifty acres of meadow may be made; fruit-trees of all kinds; between three and four hundred apple-trees, which have been planted about twelve years, chiefly of the English kind of fruit; there is on said land a dwelling house, with three rooms on the lower floor, and sundry out-houses.—Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to Elijah Robinson, who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. Any passing current money will be taken in payment, by

ELISABETH BURGESS, Executrix.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have any demands against said estate, to bring in their accounts properly proved: Also those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

July 9, 1777.

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.

JAMES DICK. Instead of attending at Annapolis as above mentioned, attendance will now be given every Thursday and Friday, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis.

J. D.

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.

Calvert county.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 27th day of July last, a lusty NEGRO man, named Tom, about twenty-five years of age, of a yellowish complexion, and has a down look, his wool is combed up before, and his crown is oftentimes shaved, he is a tolerable good shoemaker, and understands the water, as he has been used to go in the boat with me: Had on, when he went away, a gray fearnought coat, one duffel ditto, country cloth breeches, striped and bound before with blue, one pair of blue cloth ditto, one country linen shirt, and one white ditto, one pair of white yarn stockings, one pair of shoes with brass buckles, and a straw hat bound with black; he speaks short in a muttering way. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, paid by

HILARY WILSON.

To the PUBLIC,

HIS excellency the governor, having authorized and empowered the subscriber to finish his business in the several courts, all persons are desired to take notice of the same. Letters directed to the subscriber in Annapolis will be duly attended to.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY. 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, jun.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

HARTFORD, August 25.

LAST Thursday night gen. Parsons, with 7 or 800 men, went on Long-Island, to bring off a party of the enemy posted at Setalket, which he intended to have taken by surprise; but it seems that, by means of some infernal traitor, they had been apprised of his coming for many days, and were so strongly fortified as rendered the attempt ineffectual. However he took a number of blankets, and 12 or 13 horses belonging to the British troops, and returned the next day in safety. This shows how much we suffer from internal foes, who get knowledge of our most secret movements, and find means to convey it to the enemy.

KINGSTON, August 25.

An express came to town last night from our northern army, commanded by gen. Gates, at Stillwater. From letters brought by the express we learn the following particulars, viz. That the late Bennington battle began about seven miles west of the meeting-house; that the number of the enemy at first was about 1300, who were soon after reinforced by 1500 more; that after the engagement had been continued warmly for some time, the enemy beat a party, which not being understood by our people, they rushed forward on the enemy with fixed bayonets, took great part of them, and totally routed the rest, pursuing them for five or six miles. The number taken 669, besides 100 wounded (including 32 officers). The number killed, besides many that it is supposed are not yet found, 222. Total 991.

Col. Baum, who commanded the whole of the enemy's forces, is among the slain. We have taken 900 swords of the dragoons, upwards of 1000 stand of arms, four brass field-pieces, viz. one 12, two 9, and one 4 pounders. Our loss 20 or 30 killed, and not more than 50 wounded. A deserter from the enemy, lately examined, reports, that there were only 800 of them escaped from the battle of Bennington.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

SIR, Head-Quarters, August 25, 1777. A messenger is just arrived with the enclosed letters from gen. Arnold and col. Gansevoort; I am happy in communicating them to your excellency. Great honour is due to col. Gansevoort, lieutenant col. Willet, and the officers and soldiers of the garrison under their command; I cannot too warmly recommend them to congress. The gallant defence of Fort Stanwix must convince all the western nations of Indians of the superiority of the American arms.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, HORATIO GATES.

His excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; prof. of cong.

SIR, Head-Quarters, August 28, 1777.

In the packet, I have the honour to transmit to your excellency a copy of a letter I received last night from maj. gen. Arnold. The defeat and disgrace with which the enemy have been obliged to retreat from Fort Schuyler, added to the complete and brilliant victory gained by gen. Gates and col. Warner at Bennington, gives the brightest lustre to the American arms, and covers the enemies of the United States with infamy and shame. The horrid murders and scalping paid for and encouraged by lieutenant gen. Burgoyne, previous to his defeat at Bennington, will for ever stain the honour of the British arms. In one house, the parents, with six children, were most cruelly butchered; and this polite macaroni and wine dollars for each of their scalps. Heaven has shown us some punishment for such unheard of crimes.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, HORATIO GATES.

The hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

Dear Sir, Fort Schuyler, August 22, 1777.

This morning at 11 o'clock I began a heavy cannonade upon our enemy's works, which was immediately returned by a number of shells and cannon. About 3 o'clock several deserters came in, who informed me that gen. St. Ledger, with his army, was retreating with the utmost precipitation; soon after which, I sent out a party of about 60 men to enter their camps, who soon returned and confirmed the above account. About 7 o'clock this evening Hans. Schuyler arrived here, and informed me that gen. Arnold with 2000 men were on their march for this post; in consequence of which I send you this information.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

PETER GANSEVOORT, colonel.

To the hon. gen. Arnold, or officer commanding the army on their march to Fort Schuyler.

Mohock River, ten miles above Fort Datum, August 23, 1777. Five o'clock, P. M.

Dear general,

I wrote you the 21st inst. from the German Flats, that from the best intelligence I could procure of the enemy's strength, it was much superior to ours, at same time enclosed you a copy of the resolutions of a council of war, and requested you to send me a reinforcement of one thousand light troops. As the enemy had made their approaches within two hundred yards of the fort, I was determined at all events to hazard a battle, rather than suffer the garrison to fall a sacrifice; this morning I marched from the German Flats for this place; the excessive bad roads, and necessary precautions in marching through a thick wood, retarded us so much, that we have but this moment reached this place, where I have met an express with the enclosed letter from col. Gansevoort, acquainting me the enemy had yesterday retired from Fort Schuyler with great precipitation; I am at a loss to judge of their real intentions, whether

they have returned home, or retired with a view of engaging us on the road. I am inclined to the former from the account of the deserters, and from their leaving their tents and considerable baggage, which our people have secured. I shall immediately detach about 900 men, and make a forced march to the fort, in hopes of coming up with the rear, and securing their cannon and heavy baggage. I am, dear general, Your affectionate, obedient humble servant, Hon. maj. gen. Gates. B. ARNOLD.

Fort Schuyler, August 24, 1777. Ten o'clock at night.

Dear general,

I wrote you yesterday that the enemy had retreated from this place; at 5 o'clock this evening, by a forced march of 22 miles, thro' a thick wood, I reached this place, in expectation of harassing the enemy in their retreat; col. Gansevoort had anticipated my design by sending out a party, who brought in four rays, and a considerable quantity of baggage, with a number of prisoners and deserters; the enemy went off with the greatest precipitation, leaving their tents standing, their provisions, ammunition, &c. &c. which have fallen into our hands. I am, dear general, your affectionate, Hon. maj. gen. Gates. B. ARNOLD.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, dated August 14.

Arrived in this port capt. Ezekiel Sand, in the schooner Advance, who sailed from Great Egg Harbour on the 11th inst. and on the third, in lat. 35, long. 66, came on a violent gale of wind, or hurricane, from the westward, when they found under their foremast with the bonnet off, a very heavy sea running, the vessel over-ripped and soon filled; they then attempted to cut away the mainmast, and in so doing lost their axe; shortly after, the foremast working loose in the partners, they cut away the shrouds and stay, and cleared the wreck, when the rigging, having lost every thing off the deck except the mast; the gale still continuing, they lay in that condition for thirty hours before they could begin to free her. In this dismal situation they lost their dead lights and hatches, and the round house lifting up with the sea, every thing was washed out of the cabin, together with all their books and papers. It was something very extraordinary, they lost both their compasses, but after some time they saw a compass floating at a distance, when they sent out the boat and saved it, which proved of great service, as they then shaped their course for Bolton; they made the life of shoals in ten days after they freed the vessel, with no other subsistence than raw meat and water, being seven in number, and arrived in the harbour of Hillsborough, having lost their foremast, fore-sail, fore-top-sail, with the rigging belonging to the same, and their cable.

A gentleman arrived in town last week from New-Jersey informs us, that general Mulvan, with 1500 men, under general Smithwood and Burie, went from Morris-Town last Thursday last night at noon, crossed at Elizabeth-Town point, and was on Staten-Land at day-break the next morning. One party went towards New-York till they got in sight of it, the other went towards Amboy. In their course killed many of the new levies, and took colonels Chen, Burton, and Dougan, 2 majors, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 surgeons major, and 203 privates, with which they crossed to Amboy about two o'clock. About three o'clock the rear-guard of our army consisting of 120 men, was attacked, and twice repulsed the assailants, who suffered much in killed; but our party having expended all their ammunition, were obliged to surrender; among which are col. Antill, major John Stewart, of Maryland, a major of col. Eazen's regiment, and two other majors, with six or seven other officers. Four officers of ours are missing.

On the 15th of June died at Jamaica, his excellency Sir Basil Keith, governor of that island.

We hear that since the enemy have landed at the Elk, the number of prisoners and deserters from them amount to sixty. Friday last several were brought to this city.

By the accounts of deserters from the enemy, their situation must be very disagreeable and distressing, as the number of sick is considerable, having increased greatly since they landed, and they are so closely observed by the militia, that they dare not venture out far to procure fresh provisions. That numbers of tea-men as well as soldiers are determined to desert the first opportunity; the latter, in particular, are greatly dissatisfied, on account of their bad provisions, for which even part of their pay is stopped, as they do not receive more than twopence-halfpenny a day, and when that happens to be paid them it is not in their power to purchase any vegetables, which the poor fellows are now more desirous of than ever they were of liquor. And that soon after their landing they lost near thirty horses, having turned them into a corn field, where the creatures eat to such excess that they expired before the English farriers could discover their disorder, and administer any thing to their relief.

Extract of a letter from a principal house in Bilbao, who have distinguished themselves by their zealous attachment to the American cause, and successful endeavours to serve it. Dated May 30, 1777.

"We have only time at present to inform you of our having this day received permission from the court of Spain to land and dispose of, or ship for any foreign port, all the tobacco that may be consigned to us from the Thirteen United States of America. As this is a privilege granted only to our house, we must beg the

favour of your having it inserted in your news-paper that it may come to the knowledge of those who are willing to speculate in the article aforesaid. We are, &c. JOSEPH GARDOU and SONS."

New-Castle county, THIS day came Francis Alexander, a reputable resident in the county aforesaid, before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace, and made oath, that he was an eye witness to several brutal ravages committed by the merciless troops of the tyrant of Great-Britain, on their late landing on the Head of Elk; that he particularly saw one of them, in the presence of divers others, ravish, or attempt violently to effect it, on the person of a young woman of spotless character, living at his house, notwithstanding her cries and resistance to the contrary; at the same time making use of severe menaces in case of refusal, and sundry other acts of barbarity he saw there perpetrated, shocking to humanity, and which cry aloud for vengeance. FRANCIS ALEXANDER. Sworn before me this

31st August, 1777, GEORGE LATTIMER.

The above deposition was taken in our presence, Wm. MAXWELL, b. g. A. MARTIN, col. 2d batt. N. C. troops. THO. BLAND, col. 1st. regt. I. d.

In CONGRESS, June 14, 1777.

Resolved, That the FLAG of the United States be THIRTEEN STRIPES alternate red and white; that the Union be THIRTEEN STARS white in a blue field, representing a new confederation.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMPSON, sec.

In CONGRESS, August 27, 1777.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on the mode of conducting the enquiry into the causes of the evacuation of Fort Mifflin and Mount Independence, and into the conduct of the general officers in the northern department at the time of the evacuation; whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee of three members of congress be appointed and authorized to correspond with public bodies, or private persons, by letter or otherwise, in this and the neighbouring states, in order to collect the clearest and fullest evidence of the state of the army in the northern department, and also of the state of the troops, military stores and provisions, at the different posts, before and at the time when the evacuation was determined upon.

To call for and examine the minutes of the council of war; and to enquire what orders were given, from time to time, by the commander in chief of that department.

To enquire particularly if the barracks and stores were destroyed, or left standing.

To enquire if the quarter-master general, and commissary-general, what quantity of provision had been laid up at Fort Mifflin, or near it, for the use of the garrison, and what measures were taken or taking for throwing in farther supplies.

To inform themselves, as fully as possible, of the number, appointment, and movements of the enemy from the time of their landing to the time of evacuating the fort; and also of the number, quality, and condition of the garrison, and if any and what measures were taken to gain intelligence of the strength of the enemy, by the commander in chief, or the commanding officer at Fort Mifflin.

To enquire of the clothier-general what cloathing, from time to time, had been issued for the use of the northern department; and from other public officers, into the expenditures of such general issues.

To enquire into the number, equipment, and behaviour of the militia, and the time of service for which they were engaged, at and before the time of the evacuation; into the situation and condition of the lines at Fort Mifflin, and the fortifications upon Mount Independence; what works had been thrown up by the enemy, what posts they had taken, and the distance of their works; what orders had been given by the commanding officer for directing and regulating a retreat, and the manner in which the retreat was conducted; what orders were given relative to the fleet, and what care taken of them. Whether any continental troops, and what number, were at Albany, or in the neighbourhood; how long they had been there, and why they were not ordered to Fort Mifflin.

To enquire into the number and size of cannon, and whether any were removed before the evacuation; the quantity and species of military stores; the state of the arms, both of the continental soldiers and militia; whether the troops were furnished with bayonets, and whether there were any, or what number of pikes or spears proper for detaching lines.

That upon such enquiry and collection of facts, a copy of the whole be transmitted, by the said committee, to general Washington, and that thereupon be appointed a court-martial for the trial of the general officers who were in the northern department when Fort Mifflin and Mount Independence were evacuated, agreeable to the rules and articles of war.

August 28. Congress proceeded to the election of the committee to collect evidence and facts relative to the evacuation of Fort Mifflin, &c. and the ballots being taken, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Richard Henry Lee, and Mr. John Adams, were elected.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

Resolved, That general Washington be directed to appoint a court of enquiry, relative to the late expedition by general Sullivan against the British forces on Staten-land.

WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, dep. sec.

310 ANNAPOLIS, September 11.

On Tuesday the ninth instant, the General Assembly of this state adjourned to the twenty-ninth of September—none of the Eastern-shore members attending, and only one senator and eight members of the house of delegates.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel county, August 14, 1777.

To be SOLD to the best bidder, and most advantage, on the 21st day of October, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of West Burgess, deceased, on the premises;

ABOUT three hundred and twenty-three acres of level valuable LAND well timbered, mixed with hickory; about eighty acres cleared, and under good fence; situate between Severn and Magothy rivers, and not above three quarters of a mile from either, which are famous for fish and oysters, convenient to three or four water-mills, and about nine miles from the city of Annapolis. It is adapted for a farmer or a planter; about fifty acres of meadow may be made; fruit-trees of all kinds; between three and four hundred apple-trees, which have been planted about twelve years, chiefly of the English kind of fruit; there is on said land a dwelling house, with three rooms on the lower floor, and laundry out-houses.—Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to Elijah Robbison, who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. Any passing current money will be taken in payment, by

ELISABETH BURGESS, Executrix. Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have any demands against said estate, to bring in their accounts properly proved: Also those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Upper-Marlborough, August 1, 1777. Agreeable to the will of John Hepburn, Esq. deceased, will be SOLD, by public vendue, at Mrs. Gibbons, in Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the 27th of September, for ready money,

THREE and a half LOTS of ground adjoining each other in the said town, on one of which stands a very good two story brick house, three rooms below, and four above, a cellar under one half of the house, a brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above, a negro quarter, milk-house, store house, stable and chaise-house.

At the same time will be sold, two other houses in Upper-Marlborough, one where William Urquhart keeps tavern, under lease for twenty-one years, nine of which are expired; the other one is now made use of as an office for the records removed from Annapolis, rents for 24l.

SAM. CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Cole, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated and attested, that they may be adjusted, and those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly requested to make speedy payment, that the subscriber may thereby be the better enabled to pay off the claims against the said estate in due time.

All accounts received and approved by Mr. Basil Burgess, who is empowered to settle the business, and all receipts given by him, for money received for the use of the said estate, shall be binding on

MARY COLLE, Administratrix. There came to the subscriber's plantation, in the life time of her deceased husband, about a year ago, a mild sized black cow, with a calf by her side; she is marked with a hole and slit in the right, and a crop and under cut in the left ear, her fore legs white, has a bob-tail, and is about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Charles county, August 6, 1777.

To be SOLD,

THE PLANATION on which I now dwell; containing about five hundred and thirty acres of land, lying in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco; on which are a dwelling-house, with seven rooms and two passages on the lower floor, and five rooms and a passage above stairs, a kitchen with a brick floor, a brick milk-house, spinning-room and lumber-room, under one roof, a large granary, corn-house, stables, two tobacco-houses, cow-house, a dwelling-house, calculated to suit a weaver, and other out-houses: This land is rich, and capable of producing any commodity suited to the climate; there is a considerable quantity of low ground, which might be converted into fine meadow. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, the prospect delightful, having a fine view of Patowmack river, Virginia, Port-Tobacco creek, and the neighbourhood all round you; very convenient to two places of public worship, a protestant church, and Roman catholic chapel, which last is an elegant building, full in view, and adds to the other beauties of the place; two grist mills within a mile and a half, and Port Tobacco warehouse almost at the door, plenty of fish in their season, and frequent opportunities in the winter of getting oysters—in short, this seat has every advantage to make life delightful and happy. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to

WILLIAM HANSON.

WANTED,

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

A LIST of the numbers which were drawn PRIZES in the LOWER MARLBOROUGH ACADEMY LOTTERY, anno 1777.

Prize of £. 150—No. 249.

Prizes of £. 100—Nos. 1690, 2664.

£. 50—1667, 2762, 3016.

£. 25—299, 1251, 2334, 3903.

£. 20—1505, 1556, 1600, 2759, 3535.

£. 15—412, 727, 1195, 1375, 3704, 3907.

£. 10—132, 350, 667, 2018, 2360, 3121, 3824.

£. 5—111, 162, 1819, 1820, 2043, 2581, 2864, 3259.

£. 4—277, 389, 539, 579, 1454, 1723, 1977, 2112, 3220.

£. 3—376, 1369, 1471, 1516, 1966, 2337, 2956, 3199, 3373, 3615.

£. 2—192, 288, 509, 747, 1064, 1083, 1187, 1882, 1932, 2595, 3040, 3606.

Prizes of one pound ten shillings each.

Table with 10 columns of numbers representing prizes of one pound ten shillings each. The numbers are arranged in a grid-like pattern across the page.

Table with 10 columns of numbers representing prizes of various amounts. The numbers are arranged in a grid-like pattern across the page.

First drawn, blank, £. 20—No. 1982.

Last drawn, blank, £. 40—No. 2055.

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.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE subscriber, having the management of the TANNERY 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 those threads, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

HERE is at the plantation of James Smallwood, jun. in Charles county, taken up as a fray, a likely dark brown grey MARE unbranded; she appears to be about three years old, blooded; she has been about my plantation three weeks, and is about 14 hands high. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Alexander Maclean, living on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a fray, a dark sorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, has a twitch tail, hanging mane, a narrow blaze down her face, and a white spot on the near side of her back, no perceivable brand, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons.

ALEX. OGG.

N.B. All persons indebted to the late Edward North, Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment unto the subscriber

A. O.

July 9, 1777.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the partnership 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 further 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.

Instead of attending at Annapolis as above mentioned, attendance will now be given every Thursday and Friday, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis.

J. D.

M

PHILA In CON

T HE

have commencement of Britain and Am conduct and con considerable weal to the society o render it certain with much ranc American cause. "That as the to there is no d communicate int other ways to inj "That when 1776, were bene Philadelphia, a "To our friend in these and the berton, in and o held at Philadelp the 20th of the 1 as your commit amongst many n throughout the d "That as the f the city of Phil names are under by their general c highly inimical t "Resolved, Th supreme executi forthwith to app Fiber, Abel Jam Israel Pemberton Pleasants, Thom Joshua, and sam all such papers i nature. And whereas that these perfor section highly p in this state, but "Resolved, Th powers of the r and secure all pe quakers as other and conversation cause of America fined in such pla be consistent wit nity of their per "That the recog ing, in the resp carefully examin be of a politica congress. The said rep graphs considerer verily thereon, September 3- Bryan Esq; vi council of Penn consequence of their own perfu the measure, th inimically dispo few of the qual promise of any particularly, w ginia, would n these persons. "Resolved, T ficers, being congress, that milt proper pl dence and sec ficers mention supreme execut their widom t "The supren gress, by one final letters a of the quaker "Ordered, I whom general letred. September 5 sent to cong Pennsylvania was read. P thereof, a lett Wharton, jur council of the that the perfe tice of going that it may p removal of such as wou state, and de France from "Resolved, formed that ment of such swear or affi "The remo lodge enclou

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6. In CONGRESS, August 28, 1777.

THE committee to whom the letter from general Sullivan, with the papers enclosed, was referred, reported, "That the several testimonies which have been published, since the commencement of the present contest between Great Britain and America, and the uniform tenor of the conduct and conversation of a number of persons of considerable wealth, who profess themselves to belong to the society of people commonly called quakers, render it certain and notorious that those persons are, with much rancour and bitterness, disaffected to the American cause.

"That as these persons will have it in their power, so there is no doubt it will be their inclination, to communicate intelligence to the enemy, and in various other ways to injure the councils and arms of America. "That when the enemy, in the month of December, 1776, were bending their progress towards the city of Philadelphia, a certain seditious publication, addressed, "To our friends and brethren in religious profession in these and the adjacent provinces," signed Joan Pemberton, in and on behalf of the meeting of sufferers held at Philadelphia for Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the 20th of the 12th month, 1776, was published; and, as your committee is credibly informed, circulated amongst many members of the society called quakers throughout the different states."

That as the seditious paper aforesaid originated in the city of Philadelphia, and as the persons whose names are undermentioned have uniformly manifested, by their general conduct and conversation, a disposition highly inimical to the cause of America, therefore

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, forthwith to apprehend and secure the persons of Joshua Fisher, Abel James, James Pemberton, Henry Drinker, Israel Pemberton, John Pemberton, John James, Samuel Pleasants, Thomas Wharton, sen. Thomas Fisher son of Joshua, and Samuel Fisher son of Joshua, together with all such papers in their possession as may be of a political nature.

And whereas there is strong reason to apprehend, that these persons maintain a correspondence and connection highly prejudicial to the public safety, not only in this state, but in the respective states of America.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of the respective states forthwith to apprehend and secure all persons, as well among the people called quakers as others, who have, in their general conduct and conversation, evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America, and that the persons so seized be confined in such places, and treated in such manner as shall be consistent with their respective characters; and security of their persons.

That the records and papers of the meetings of sufferers, in the respective states, be forthwith secured and carefully examined, and that such parts of them as may be of a political nature, be forthwith transmitted to congress.

The said report being read, and the several paragraphs considered and debated, and the question put severally thereon, the same was agreed to.

September 3. A letter of the 2d instant from G. Bryan Esq; vice-president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, was read, informing, that in consequence of the recommendation of congress, and their own persuasion of the propriety and necessity of the measure, the council have taken up several persons inimically disposed towards the American states—that few of the quakers among these are willing to make any promise of any kind, and desiring the advice of congress particularly, whether Augusta and Winchester, in Virginia, would not be suitable places in which to secure these persons, whereupon

Resolved, That congress approve of the quakers, prisoners, being sent to Virginia, and, in the opinion of congress, that Stanton, in the county of Augusta, is the most proper place in the state of Virginia for their residence and security; and, with regard to the other prisoners mentioned in their letter, congress leave it to the supreme executive council to do with them as they in their wisdom shall think best.

The supreme executive council having sent to congress, by one of the delegates of their state, sundry original letters and papers found in the possession of some of the quakers taken into custody, the same were read.

Ordered, That they be referred to the committee, to whom general Sullivan's letter of the 25th ult. was referred.

September 5. The committee to whom the papers sent to congress by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, were referred, brought in a report, which was read. Previous to entering on the consideration thereof, a letter of this day from his excellency Thomas Wharton, jun. Esq; president of the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, was read, informing that the persons detained in the Malon's lodge had notice of going for Augusta to-morrow, and intimating that it may perhaps be worth consideration, whether the removal of those persons might not be relaxed, as to such as would yet swear or affirm allegiance to this state, and desiring an answer. Also enclosing a remonstrance from twenty-one persons in the lodge, whereupon

Resolved, That the supreme executive council be informed that congress have no objection to the enlargement of such persons now confined in the lodge as will swear or affirm allegiance to this state.

The remonstrance from the twenty-one persons in the lodge enclosed was read.

A remonstrance, from Israel Pemberton, James Pemberton, John Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Henry Drinker, Thomas Fisher, Samuel Pleasants, and Samuel R. Fisher, was read.

Ordered to lie on the table. September 6. Congress took into consideration the report of the committee to whom the papers transmitted by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania were referred, whereupon

Ordered, That the papers as reported by the committee from number 1 to number 11, both inclusive, be published.

Congress took into consideration the remonstrance from Israel Pemberton, James Pemberton, John Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Henry Drinker, Thomas Fisher, Samuel Pleasants, and Samuel R. Fisher, who were taken into custody, upon the recommendation of congress, praying to be heard.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, to hear what the said remonstrants can allege, to remove the suspicions of their being afflicted or dangerous to the United States, and set therein as the said council judge most conducive to the public safety.

Extracts from the journals,

WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON, dep. sec.

Extra of a letter from Chester county.

"A venerable old gentleman, Mr. William Hughes of this county, went down a few days ago into Newcastle county, to see what was become of a daughter of his who had married and settled near the place now occupied by our worse than savage foe. On his way he was met by a party of six Hessians, who dismounted and stripped him, and then, with the most wanton barbarity, scourged the poor old gentleman in such a manner as would shock humanity. This account I have from a young lady who saw his back at the miserable house to which, with the utmost difficulty, he had made a thirt to crawl.

P. S. You may be assured they stole the horse."

Extra of a letter from gen. Washington to congress, dated Wilmington, Sept. 5, 1777. Eight o'clock, p. m.

"This morning the enemy came out with considerable force and three pieces of artillery, and our light advanced corps, and after some pretty smart skirmishing obliged them to retreat, being far inferior in number and without cannon. The loss on either side is not yet ascertained. Ours, though not exactly known, is not very considerable; theirs, we have reason to believe, was much greater, as some of our parties, composed of expert marksmen, had opportunities of giving them several close, well directed fires; more particularly in one instance, when a body of fifteen formed a kind of ambuscade. They advanced about two miles this side of Iron-Hill, and then withdrew that place, leaving a picket at Couch's mill, about nine in front.

"The design of their movement this morning seems to have been to disperse our light troops, who had been troublesome to them, and to gain possession of Iron-Hill, to establish a post, most probably, for covering their retreat in case of accidents."

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMPSON, sec'y.

SIR, Chads Ford, Sept. 11, 1777. 6 o'clock, p. m.

WHEN I had the honour of addressing you this morning, I mentioned that the enemy were advancing, and had begun a cannonade. I would now beg leave to inform you, that they have kept up a brisk fire from their artillery ever since. Their advanced party was attacked by our light troops under general Maxwell, who crossed the Brandywine for that purpose, and had posted his men on some high ground; on each side the road. The fire from our people was not of long duration as the enemy pressed on in force, but very severe. What loss the enemy sustained cannot be ascertained with precision, but from our situation and briskness of the attack, it is the general opinion, particularly of those who were engaged, that they had at least three hundred men killed and wounded. Our damage is not exactly known, but from the best accounts we have been able to obtain, it does not exceed fifty in the whole. After this affair the enemy halted upon the heights, where they have remained ever since, except a detachment of them which fled off about eleven o'clock from their left, and which has since passed Brandywine at Jones's Ford, between five and six miles above Chad's; the amount of it is not known, accounts respecting it being various—some making it two or three thousand strong, and others more. Generals Sullivan, Stirling, and Stevens, with their divisions, are gone in pursuit and to attack it, if they can with any prospect of success. There has been a scattering loose fire between our parties on each side the brook, since the action in the morning, which just now became warm, when general Maxwell pushed over with his corps, and drove them from their ground, with the loss of thirty men left dead on the spot, among them a captain of the 49th, and a number of intrenching tools, with which they were throwing up a battery.

At half after four o'clock the enemy attacked general Sullivan, at the ford and above this, and the action has been very violent ever since. It still continues: A very severe cannonade has begun here too, and I suppose we shall have a very hot evening. I hope it will be a happy one.

I have the honour to be, in great haste, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT H. HARRISON.

The hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

SIR, Chester, Sept. 11, 1777. 12 o'clock at night.

I AM sorry to inform you that in this day's engagement we have been obliged to leave the enemy masters of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the enemy's advancing up the Brandywine, and crossing at a ford about six miles above us, was uncertain and contradictory, notwithstanding all my pains to get the best. This prevented my making a disposition adequate to the force with which the enemy attacked us on our right; in consequence of which the troops first engaged were obliged to retire before they could be reinforced. In the midst of the attack on the right, that body of the enemy which remained on the other side of Chad's Ford, crossed it, and attacked the division there under the command of general Wayne and the light troops under general Maxwell; who after a severe conflict also retired. The militia, under the command of general Armstrong, being posted at a ford about two miles below Chad's, had no opportunity of engaging. But though we fought under many disadvantages, and were, from the causes above mentioned, obliged to retire; yet our loss of men is not, I am persuaded, very considerable; I believe much less than the enemy's. We have also lost seven or eight pieces of cannon according to the best information I can at present obtain. The baggage having been previously moved off is all secure, saving the mens blankets, which being at their backs, many of them doubtless were lost.

I have directed all the troops to assemble behind Chester, where they are now arranging for this night. Notwithstanding the misfortune of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirits; and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained.

The marquis La Fayette was wounded in the leg, and general Woodford in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded, and some slain, but the numbers of either cannot now be ascertained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. It has not been in my power to send you earlier intelligence; the present being the first leisure moment I have had since the action.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, sec.

BALTIMORE, September 9.

By his excellency Sir WILLIAM HOWE, &c. &c.

A declaration to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties in Delaware, and the counties on the eastern shore of Maryland.

SIR WILLIAM HOWE regretting the calamities to which many of his majesty's faithful subjects are still exposed, by the continuance of the rebellion; and no less desirous of protecting the innocent, than determined to pursue with the rigours of war, all those who are in arms against the king: Doth hereby assure the peaceable inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, and the counties of Maryland on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, that in order to remove any groundless apprehensions which may have been raised, of their suffering by depredations of the army under his command, he hath issued the strictest orders to the troops for the preservation of regularity and good discipline; and has signified, that the most exemplary punishment shall be inflicted upon those who shall be guilty of plundering the property, or molesting the persons of any of his majesty's WELL DISPOSED SUBJECTS.

Security and protection are likewise extended to all persons, inhabitants of the province and counties aforesaid, who are not guilty of having assumed legislative or judicial authority; may have acted illegally in subordinate stations; and conscious of their misconduct, been induced to leave their dwellings: Provided such persons do not return and remain peaceably in their usual place of abode.

Considering, moreover, that many officers and private men, now actually in arms against his majesty, may be willing to relinquish the part they have taken in this rebellion, and return to their due allegiance.

Sir William Howe doth therefore promise a free and general pardon to such officers and private men, as shall voluntarily command and surrender themselves to any detachment of his majesty's forces, before the day on which it shall be notified, that the said indulgence shall be discontinued.

Given under my hand at head-quarters of the army, the 27th of August, 1777. By his excellency's command, ROBERT M'KENZIE, secretary.

Last Sunday morning, a number of the enemy's fleet were seen standing down our bay with a fair wind; their destination is supposed to be to Delaware. On their first appearance off the mouth of Patuxent river, it was thought that an attempt might be meditated against this town. In that case, it is with pleasure we can inform our readers, we are well prepared to give them a warm reception. The fort, batteries, and boom at Whetstone-Point, are in excellent order. A furnace is erected on the Point, from which red-hot ironbolts of war will issue to meet our invading foes. All valuable effects, together with the women and children, are chiefly removed out of town to places of safety and our brave countrymen flock in great numbers to our assistance, so that a resolute and determinate stand may be expected, whenever these lawless plunderers shall think proper to invade us.

Extract of a letter from Chester, dated September 12, 1777. 11 o'clock, a. m.

I have just time to drop you a few inaccurate particulars of the bloody transactions of yesterday. Our army was posted on the heights of Brandywine, about 12 miles above Wilmington, at and contiguous to Chad's Ford; the enemy lay nearly opposite to them, though at the distance of several miles on the other side of the creek. About sunrise a small body of the enemy appeared opposite Chad's-Ford, and began a heavy cannonade upon our lines, which was returned with equal vigour; they at the same time being posted upon the hills around made several efforts, as if to attack us with small arms. Gen. Maxwell's light troops fell in with them upon the meanders of the Brandywine, and a very hot firing ensued, and each party were alternately drove back. In this skirmish we lost but few men, and the enemy suffered very considerably, not less, I am assured, than 400, for our troops were advantageously posted and kept up a constant and well directed fire all out the whole day. Their efforts to force the pass at Chad's-Ford were evidently calculated only to amuse, for in the interim they had filed off up the creek in a large body, and crossed the forks of Brandywine, and marched very rapidly down upon our right, where general Sullivan's and lord Stirling's divisions were posted. General Sullivan's division, being entitled to the right by seniority, filed off to their ground, but before they had time to form regularly the enemy approached upon them, and immediately a hot and incessant discharge of small arms began, which continued most obstinately for nearly one hour without cessation, when our troops gave way: however, reinforced about half after five o'clock the attack began again, and lasted nearly one hour longer, when orders were given to retreat, which was done. The enemy at the same time passed Chad's-Ford, where they suffered much. We have not left many."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Sept. 13, 1777. 9 o'clock.

"No doubt, before this reaches you, you will hear various accounts of the late action, but you may depend the enemy paid dear for the ground they got. I saw general Maxwell at Chester; he informed me that he, with 500 men, crossed early in the morning over the Brandywine and laid in ambush for the enemy, in which he succeeded, and left 400 of them dead in the field, before he recrossed the Brandywine. The engagement began early in the morning, and continued till late in the evening; he says the enemy lost at least 2000 men: we have lost (killed, wounded and taken) not above five or six hundred. Gen. Cornwallis commanded the column which carried our lines; here our people made them fall like blackbirds; gen. Sullivan's division was fired on before they could form. The morning after the engagement many of our troops came up, and are now joining the army. Gen. Washington this morning left this place, and is gone to Germantown, where, and on the falls of the Schuylkill, all the army is to be encamped. Three thousand militia from the Jerseys, 1500 regulars with gen. Putnam, several of the Continental militia, and three classes of the militia from this city, are now on their march. Tomorrow, it is expected, will be the great day; how the event will be God only knows; however much blood will be shed before Howe gets this place, if ever. Howe was all day yesterday burying his dead, and taking care of his wounded. Our officers and men are in high spirits. Not one Marylander was killed; capt. Joseph Ford was wounded in the arm."

The following account is given by an intelligent skipper, who had been many months in the British fleet, and made his escape from it ten days since:—There are 8 or 10 privateers that came from New-York with lord Howe's fleet, carrying 8 and 10 guns. Not daring to act whilst with the English fleet, they purposed to lay behind the fleet when it goes down the bay, and then run along shore, and into the unguarded rivers, and plunder the inhabitants. Negroes are their chief object, whom they intend to sell in the West-Indies. Several of the enemy's ships of war, with their commanders, &c. have passed by our harbour this morning, and it is supposed the rest of the fleet are on their way down.

Benedict, Charles county.

TO be RUN for, on Thursday the 9th day of October, a purse of fifteen pounds, for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight or size, one hundred and twenty-six the standard, and to rise and fall according to the rules of racing horses, &c. To be entered with Mr. John Morton the day preceding the race.

On the day following will be run for a small purse, the sum not yet known, and on the above terms, the winning horse of the preceding day is excepted. w2

LOST, the 30th of last month, between Annapolis and the Governor's-Bridge, a gold-headed CANE, with the letter A engraved thereon. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr. OGLE, at Bellair, or the Printer hereof, shall receive four dollars reward. 3w

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 linsley wove waistcoat and breeches, and an osabrig 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.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Washington county, Chew's-Farm, Sept. 1, 1777. RAN away from the subscriber, on Chew's-Farm, a NEGRO fellow named Sampson, about six feet high, between forty and fifty years of age: Had on and took with him, when he went away, on old full linsley jacket, a pair of blue breeches, a tow shirt and trousers, but may have other cloaths: He is remarkable by having a blemish in one of his eyes, is a designing, cunning rogue, though would often appear silly, or a fool, by which means he disguises himself. Having been raised on the eastern shore, I have reason to think he has gone that way, having frequently expressed a desire to be there.—Whoever takes up said negro, and returns him to the subscriber, if within thirty miles, shall receive eight dollars, and if farther, the above reward, paid by

SIMON DOYLE.

Upper-Marlborough, August 1, 1777. Agreeable to the will of John Hespburn, Esq; deceased, will be SOLD, by public vendue, at Mrs. Gibson's, in Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the 27th of September, for ready money,

THREE and a half LOTS of ground adjoining each other in the said town, on one of which stands a very good two story brick house, three rooms below, and four above, a cellar under one half of the house, a brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above, a negro quarter, milk-house, store-house, stable and chair-house.

At the same time will be sold, two other houses in Upper-Marlborough, one where William Urquhart keeps tavern, under lease for twenty-one years, nine of which are expired; the other one is now made use of as an office for the records removed from Annapolis, rents for 200

SAM. CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

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 SAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by

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.

Calvert county. RAN away from the subscriber, the 27th day of July last, a tuff NEGRO man, named Tom, about twenty-five years of age, of a yellowish complexion, and has a down look, his wool is combed up before, and his crown is often times shaved, he is a tolerable good shoemaker, and understands the water, as he has been used to go in the boat with me: Had on, when he went away, a gray tearnought coat, one duffil ditto country cloth breeches, striped and bound before with blue, one pair of blue cloth ditto, one country line shirt, and one white ditto, one pair of white yan stockings, one pair of shoes with brass buckles, and a straw hat bound with black; he speaks short in a muttering way. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, paid by

HILARY WILSON.

To the PUBLIC. HIS excellency the governor, having authorized and empowered the subscriber to finish his business in the several courts, all persons are desired to take notice of the same. Letters directed to the subscriber in Annapolis will be duly attended to.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

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, jun.

To be SOLD. THAT large three story BRICK HOUSE, in Chester-Town, late the property of Dr. William Murray. It is situated in the most public and pleasant part of the town; has large commodious buildings adjoining, well adapted for any kind of public business.—For terms apply to Mr. John Galloway, in Chester-Town, or to

JAMES MURRAY, in Annapolis.

June 25, 1777. 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.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 16, 1777. DESERTED from my company, in col. John Gunby's regiment of the Maryland forces, a certain JOHN TRIM, who sometimes passes for John Baedier and last week enlisted with capt. Reynolds, by the name of John Burrell. He is a native of Ireland, about forty years of age, near six feet high, swarthy complexion, short black hair, a bo'd look, one of his fingers, or lately healed; his cloaths unknown, as he several times has changed them; he is very lascative when in liquor, especially about his exploits at sea, and what a valiant sailor he was in his younger years. Whoever secures said deserter in Frederick-Town gaol, shall receive the above reward, besides the charges allowed by the honourable congress.

BENJ SPYKER, Capt. N. B. It is supposed he is now near Sharpburg, or Shepparts-Town, in Virginia.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Green's mill, Patuxent river, July 7, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light sandy hair, topped back, has a weakness in one of his thumbs: Had on a country hat half worn, and a coarse country shirt almost new, one linsley jacket with a yellow cotton cape and one striped ditto with yellow metal buttons, coarse striped country trousers, old shoes newly soled, old stockings black and blue, an old razor, and an old day-book with his name in many places in it. It is imagined he has forged a pass and will endeavour to get on board some vessel. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have ten dollars reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by me,

WILLIAM RAY, jun.

Annapolis, July 29, 1777. ALL persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as this is the last time of asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, RUTH HARRIS, Executors.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

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

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

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

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

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.

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. Hooe, 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.

Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777. WILLIAM WATERS takes this method to desire all those whose accounts have been standing with him unsettled twelve months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and expence to them as well as to himself.

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 large cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a story and a half high, and an old 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.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 313

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS. NUMBER IV.

By the author of COMMON SENSE.

THOSE who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it. The event of yesterday is one of those kind of alarms, which is just sufficient to rouse us to duty, without being of consequence enough to depress our fortitude. It is not a field of a few acres of ground, but a cause that we are defending, and whether we defeat the enemy in one battle, or by degrees, the consequence will be the same.

Look back at the events of last winter and the present year, there you will find that the enemy's successes have always contributed to reduce them. What they have gained in ground, they paid so dearly for in numbers, that their victories have in the end amounted to defeats. We have always been masters, at the last push, and always shall while we do our duty. Howe has been once on the banks of the Delaware, and from thence driven back with loss and disgrace; and why not be again driven from the Schuylkill? His condition and ours are very different. He has every body to fight, we have only his one army to cope with and which wastes away at every engagement; we can not only reinforce, but can redouble our numbers; he is cut off from all supplies, and must, sooner or later, inevitably fall into our hands.

Shall a band of ten or twelve thousand robbers, who are this day fifteen hundred or two thousand men less in strength than they were yesterday, conquer America, or subdue even a single state? The thing cannot be, unless we sit down and suffer them to do it. Another such a brush, notwithstanding we lost the ground, would, by still reducing the enemy, put them in a condition to be afterwards totally defeated.

Could our whole army have come up to the attack at one time, the consequences had probably been otherwise; but our having different parts of the Brandywine creek to guard, and the uncertainty which road to Philadelphia the enemy would attempt to take, naturally afforded them an opportunity of passing with their main body at a place where only a part of ours could be posted; for, it must strike every thinking man with conviction, that it requires a much greater force to oppose an enemy in several places, than is sufficient to defeat them in any one place.

Men who are sincere in defending their freedom, will always feel concern at every circumstance which seems to make against them; it is the natural and honest consequence of all affectionate attachment, and the want of it is a vice. But the dejection lasts only for a moment; they soon rise out of it with additional vigour; the glow of hope, courage and fortitude, will, in a little time, supply the place of every inferior passion, and kindle the whole heart into heroism.

There is a mystery in the countenance of some causes, which we have not always present judgment enough to explain. It is distressing to see an enemy advancing into a country, but it is the only place in which we can beat them, and in which we have always beaten them, whenever they made the attempt. The nearer any disaster approaches to a crisis, the nearer it is to a cure: Danger and deliverance make their advances together, and it is only at the last push that one or the other takes the lead.

There are many men who will do their duty when it is not wanted; but a genuine public spirit always appears most when there is most occasion for it. I thank God! our army, though fatigued, is yet entire. The attack made by us yesterday was under many disadvantages, naturally arising from the uncertainty of knowing which route the enemy would take; and from that circumstance, the whole of our force could not be brought up together time enough to engage all at once. Our strength is yet reserved; and it is evident that Howe does not think himself a gainer by the affair, otherwise he would this morning have moved down and attacked general Washington.

Gentlemen of the city and country, it is in your power, by a spirited improvement of the present circumstance, to turn it to a real advantage: Howe is now weaker than before, and every shot will contribute to reduce him. You are more immediately interested than any other part of the continent; your All is at stake; it is not so with the general cause; you are devoted by the enemy to plunder and destruction. It is the encouragement which Howe, the chief of plunderers, has promised his army. Thus circumstanced, you may save yourselves by a manly resistance, but you can have no hope in any other conduct. I never yet knew our brave general, or any part of the army, officers or men, out of heart, and I have seen them in circumstances a thousand times more trying than the present. It is only those that are not in action, that feel languor and heaviness, and the best way to rub it off is to turn out, and make sure work of it.

Our army must undoubtedly feel fatigue, and want a reinforcement of rest, though not of valor. Our own interest and happiness call upon us to give them every support in our power, and make the burden of the day, on which the safety of this city depends, as light as possible. Remember, gentlemen, that we have forces both to the northward and southward of Philadelphia, and if the enemy be but stopped till those can arrive, this city will be saved, and the enemy finally routed. You have too much at stake to hesitate. You ought not to think an hour upon the matter, but to spring to action at once. Other states have been invaded, and have likewise driven off the invaders. Now

our time and turn is come, and perhaps the finishing stroke is reserved for us. When we look back on the dangers we have been saved from, and reflect on the successes we have been blest with, it would be sinful either to be idle or despair.

I close this paper with a short address to general Howe. You, Sir, are only lingering out the period that shall bring with it your defeat. You have yet scarce began upon the war; and the farther you enter, the latter will your troubles thicken. What you now enjoy is only a respite from ruin; an invitation to destruction; a something, that will lead on to our deliverance at your expense. We know the cause we are engaged in, and though a passionate fondness for it may make us grieve at every injury which threatens it, yet, when the moment of concern is over, the determination to duty returns. We are not the hireling slaves of a beggarly tyrant, nor the cringing flatterers of an infamous court. We are not moved by the gloomy smile of a worthless king, but by the ardent glow of generous patriotism. We fight not to enslave, but to set a country free, and to make room upon the earth for honest men to live in. In such a cause we are sure we are right; and we leave to you the despairing reflection of being the tool of a miserable tyrant.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, at noon.

KINGSTON, September 3.

Extract of a letter from general GATES, head-quarters, Van-Schaick's Island, August 26, 1777.

"Since my last no material alterations have taken place in this department—by accounts of prisoners and deserters, their main body, which consists of about five thousand men, is at Fort Miller.—They have advanced parties at Saratoga, but none have yet reached Still-water.

"At Fort Edward they have stationed a regiment, and posted another at Fort George.—They have also detached two regiments to Skeensborough, upon suspicion of our having sent a body of men that way.

"We remain very still on the island—Burgoyne has no inclination to follow us—we shall, however, pay him a complaisant visit, when our reinforcement arrives.

"The enemy at Fort Stanwix have raised the siege.—This important intelligence arrived the 24th, by express, from general Arnold—the circumstances are briefly these.

"On the 22d colonel Gansevoort commenced a heavy cannonade upon the enemy's works—they answered it by shells and cannon—at length general St. Leger, who commanded, thought proper to retreat.—This was done with so much precipitation, that they left a considerable quantity of baggage and all their tents.

"It is much to be lamented that general Arnold was not near enough to co-operate with the fort—had this been the case, we must, beyond question, have taken their artillery—He did, notwithstanding, upon the earliest notice, detach nine hundred men with orders to force a march, and, if possible, to attack their rear—but their great distance, added to their quick step, will, I fear, prevent our people from being further successful.

"It is the opinion of all the general officers, that they will retire into Canada, and disturb us no more in that quarter.

"General Arnold will, in a few days, join the army, at this post, with his whole force."

Extract of a letter from general Arnold to major-general Gates, dated German-Flats, August 28, 1777.

"Dear general,

"The 24th instant, in the evening, I reached Fort Schuyler, too late, after so fatiguing a march, to pursue the enemy that evening; early next morning a detachment of five hundred men followed them; soon after a heavy rain came on, which obliged them to return, except a small party who went to Oneida lake, where they arrived just time enough to see the last boats of the enemy going off—the 26th proved a rainy day, so that it was impossible for the troops to move until the evening, when I sent col. Livingston's and col. Jackson's regiments. Yesterday Bailey's and Weston's left Fort Schuyler, and arrived here last evening—the greatest dispatch is made in getting their boats over the falls. You may depend on my joining you, as soon as possible, with my detachment.

Your's, &c.

B. ARNOLD.

Major-general Gates.

The following are extracts from a journal of a British officer taken in the battle at Bennington.

List of killed and wounded at Hubbard-Town, 7th July.		
KILLED.		
Major Grant of the 24th	Capt. Harris 34th	
Lieut. Douglas 29th	Major lord Balcarras 53d	
Lieut. Nayatt of marines	Lieut. Cullen 53d	
WOUNDED.		
Capt. Stapleton of the 9th	Capt. Shrimpton 6ad	
Lieut. Ross 9th	Lieut. Jones 6ad	
Lieut. Neil 29th	PRIVATEs KILLED.	
Major Ackland 20th	Advanced corps 22	
Capt. Ross 34th	Germans 10	
Lieut. Richardson 34th	WOUNDED.	
Capt. Craige 47th	Advanced corps 122	
	Germans 13	
	German officer wounded.	

On the 8th of July the 9th regiment marched to Fort Anne, twenty miles from Skeensborough, where a body of the rebels, to the amount of six hundred, attacked one hundred and thirty-seven of the ninth regiment—nine killed, four officers killed and one wounded, as below—one of the wounded officers was taken prisoner—Lieut. Westrop killed, and 21 privates killed and wounded.

On the 9th of July the advanced corps marched from Hubbard-Town to Skeensborough—the evening before the Hessians left Hubbard-Town—there was killed Lieut. Cleland of the artillery, and a volunteer wounded. At the landing at Skeen's we took five rebel vessels, among which was a row-galley, which mounted two twenty-four pounders in bow and ten sixes. We took prisoners at Hubbard-Town,

1 Colonel.
7 Captains. 4 Subalterns.
262 Privates.

KILLED.
1 colonel.
50 privates.
And nearly the same wounded.

KILLED.
Lieutenant Westrop of the 9th regiment.

11 privates.
1 serjeant.

WOUNDED.

Captain Montgomery and taken prisoner.
Surgeon Seely, ditto.
Lieut. Shafely.
Lieut. Murray.
Adjutant Fieldon.
2 serjeants and 21 privates wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

By a New-York paper of the first instant we find, that col Dungan and major Barnes, of the new levies, are both dead of the wounds they received in the affair on Staten Island.

We hear that John Dickinson, Esq; has addressed the militia of the Delaware state in the most spirited manner, to step forth in defence of their invaded country, and that he has since joined them in the character of a volunteer.

Extract of a letter from general SULLIVAN to CONGRESS, dated Hanover, August 25, 1777.

"Among the baggage taken on Staten-Island the 23d instant, I find a number of important papers; a copy of three I enclose for the perusal of congress. The one from the yearly meeting at Span-Town, held the 19th instant, I think worthy the attention of congress."

No. 1. Where is Washington, what number of men or cannon?

No. 2. Where is Stirling, what number of men and cannon?

No. 3. Where is Sullivan, &c.

No. 4. Where is Dayton and Ogden, what number?

No. 5. Whether there be any troops passing or re-passing?

No. 6. Intelligence from Albany.

No. 7. Intelligence from Philadelphia.

No. 8. Be very particular about time and places.

Information from JERSEY, 19th August, 1777.

It is said general Howe landed near the head of Chesapeake bay, but cannot learn the particular spot, nor when.

Washington lays in Pennsylvania, about 12 miles from Coryell's ferry.

Sullivan lays about six miles northward of Morris-Town, with about two thousand men.

Spank-Town yearly meeting.

Intelligence from JERSEY, Sunday, July 28.

I saw on their full march, seven miles from Morris-Town, on the road to Delaware, gen. Washington, gen. Mullenburgh, gen. Weeden, with four thousand men, and gen. Knox with his train of artillery, consisting of fourteen field-pieces, and one howitz, seventy-nine ammunition waggons, and one hundred and thirty baggage waggons; and then proceeding on the road from Hackett's-Town to Easton there saw, on their full march to Delaware, gen. Stevens and gen. Scott, with 4000 men and light field pieces, and on the road met 29 flat-bottomed boats; and proceeded down to Quibble-Town, where I saw gen. Stirling and gen. Conway, with three thousand men and no field-pieces. I am informed that gen. Sullivan has crossed the North river, and is bringing up the rear. As to the truth of what I hope I shall be able to inform you in two or three days.

Received August 1st, 1777.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Wilmington, September 5, 1777.

From every information of the enemy's design, and from their movements, it is manifest that their aim is, if possible, to possess themselves of Philadelphia. This is, with them, a capital object, 'tis what they last year strove to effect, but were happily disappointed. They made a second attempt at the opening of this campaign; but, after vain preparations and expense for that purpose, they abandoned their design, and totally evacuated the Jerseys. They are now making their last effort. It seems they first intended to come up the Delaware, but, from the measures taken against them in the river, judged the enterprise that way too hazardous. At length they have landed on the eastern shore in Maryland, and advanced some little way into the country; but the general thinks they will be again disappointed in their views, should they push their design against Philadelphia on this route. Their all is at stake.—They will put the contest on the event of a single battle: If they are overthrown they are utterly undone—the war is at an end. Now then is the time for our strenuous exertions; one bold stroke will free the land from rapine, devastation, and burnings, and female innocence from brutal lust and violence. In every other quarter the American arms have been of late rapidly successful; great numbers of the enemy have fallen in battle, and still greater numbers have been taken prisoners. The militia to the northward have fought with a resolution that would have done honour to the oldest soldiers—they bravely fought and conquered, and glory attends them. Who can forbear to emulate their noble spirits! Who is there without ambition to share with them the applause of their country.

men, and of all posterity, as the defenders of liberty, and preservers of peace and happiness to millions in the present and future generations?

Two years we have maintained the war, and struggled with difficulties innumerable; but the prospect has since brightened, and our affairs put on a better face. Now is the time to reap the fruits of all our toils and dangers; if we behave like men, this third campaign will be our last. Ours is the main army, to us our countrymen look for protection; the eyes of all America and Europe are turned upon us, as on those by whom the event of the war is to be determined; and the general assures his countrymen and fellow soldiers, that he believes the critical, the important time is at hand, which demands their most spirited exertions in the field.

Here glory waits to crown the brave—Peace, freedom and happiness, will be the rewards of victory.—Animated by motives like these, soldiers fighting in the cause of innocence, humanity and justice, will never give way; but with undaunted resolution press on to conquest.—And this the general assures himself is the part the American forces, now in arms, will act; and thus acting, he will ensure them success.

Head quarters, Wilmington, Sept. 6, 1777.

The general has no doubt but that every man who has a due sense of the importance of the cause he has undertaken to defend, and who has any regard to his own honour, and the reputation of a soldier, will, if called to action, behave like men contending for every thing valuable; but if, contrary to his expectation, there shall be found any officers or soldiers, so far loit to all shame, as basely to quit their post without orders, or shall sculk from danger, or offer to retreat before orders given for so doing by a proper officer superior in authority, they are to be instantly shot down, as a just punishment to themselves, and for examples to others. This order to be in the rear, and the corps of reserve, are to see duly executed, to prevent the cowardly from making a sacrifice of the brave, and from their ill example and groundless tales (calculated to cover their own shameful conduct) spreading horror as they go. That this order may be well known, and strongly impressed upon the army, the general positively orders the commanding officer of every regiment to assemble his men and have it read to them, to prevent the plea of ignorance.

The general begs the favour of the officers to be attentive to all strange faces and suspicious characters which may be discovered in camp, and if, upon examination of them, no good account can be given why they are there, to carry them to the major general of the day for farther examination; this, as it is only a necessary precaution, is to be done in a manner least offensive.

In CONGRESS, Sept. 10, 1777.

Resolved, That the interest which shall arise, after the date of this resolution, on loan office certificates already issued, or which shall be issued before the first day of March next, be annually paid at the respective loan offices in bills of exchange on the commissioners of the United States in Paris, at the rate of five livres of France for every Spanish milled dollar due for the interest as aforesaid, or in continental bills of credit, at the option of the respective lenders.

Extra from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, fec.

September 17, 1777.

FOR sale, a SLOOP, five years old, about twelve hundred bushels burden, with very good sails and rigging. Apply to col. Fitzhugh at Lower Marlborough, or Mr. Joseph Anderson at Benedict, who will treat with any person inclinable to purchase, and may be shown the sloop and rigging by Mr. Henry Webb at Nottingham.

Charles county, August 6, 1777.

To be SOLD,

THE PLANTATION on which I now dwell; containing about five hundred and thirty acres of land, lying in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco; on which are a dwelling-house, with seven rooms and two passages on the lower floor, and five rooms and a passage above stairs, a kitchen with a brick floor, a brick milk-house, spinning-room and lumber-room, under one roof, a large granary, corn-house, stables, two tobacco-houses, cow-house, a dwelling-house, calculated to suit a weaver, and other out-houses: This land is rich, and capable of producing any commodity suited to the climate; there is a considerable quantity of low ground, which might be converted into fine meadow. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, the prospect delightful, having a fine view of Patowmack river, Virginia, Port-Tobacco creek, and the neighbourhood all round you; very convenient to two places of public worship, a protestant church, and Roman catholic chapel, which last is an elegant building, full in view, and adds to the other beauties of the place; two grist mills within a mile and a half, and Port-Tobacco warehouse almost at the door, plenty of fish in their season, and frequent opportunities in the winter of getting oysters—in short, this seat has every advantage to make life delightful and happy. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to

WILLIAM HANSON.

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.

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 shoes thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

July 9, 1777. ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the partnership 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.

JAMES DICK.

Instead of attending at Annapolis as above mentioned, attendance will now be given every Thursday and Friday, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis.

J. D.

SALT-PANS, ten feet square, and fifteen inches deep, with screws ready to join and fit them up, made at Catbain furnace, about ten miles from Frederick-Town, at fifty-five pounds per ton. If different sizes are desired, they will be attempted.—Carriage from the furnace to Baltimore is now at seven pounds a ton.

JAMES JOHNSON.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring-creek church, some time in March last, a negro man, named Jack, commonly called Jack Hutton, near 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high; he is a good carpenter, cooper, and painter; he went away with a mulatto woman belonging to Miss Mary Belt, near Rock-creek; carried with him a mouse-coloured mare, with foal, branded, M F, four white feet and a star. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have sixteen dollars, and four for the mare.

JOHN WEEMS.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the 2d Maryland regiment, the following men, viz. RALPH BEALL, about eighteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a swarthy complexion, formerly lived near Bladensburg, Prince George's county.

ELIAKIM COLVERT, about the size of Beall, aged twenty-two years, formerly lived in Nanjemoy, Charles county.

AARON SPALDING, about 30 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, formerly lived in St. Mary's county.

ALEXANDER SMART, about twenty-one or two years of age, born in Ireland, much pitted with the small-pox: Had on, when he went away, a coarse linen hunting-shirt. Deserted some time in May last.

WILSON JACKSON, about forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, has some gray hairs in the fore part of his head. Deserted some time in June last.

JOSEPH WINTENTON formerly lived in Anne-Arundel county, enlisted by major John Stewart. Any person apprehending said deserters, and delivering them to any officer of the ad regiment, or bring them to Annapolis, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them.

JAMES WINCHESTER, lieutenant.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners,

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.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Cole, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated and attested, that they may be adjusted, and those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly requested to make speedy payment, that the subscriber may thereby be the better enabled to pay off the claims against the said estate in due time.

All accounts received and approved by Mr. Basil Burch, who is empowered to settle the business, and all receipts given by him, for money received for the use of the said estate, shall be binding on

MARY COLE, Administratrix.

There came to the subscriber's plantation, in the life time of her deceased husband, about a year ago, a middle sized black cow, with a calf by her side; she is marked with a hole and slit in the right, and a crop and under cut in the left ear, her fore legs white, has a bob-tail, and is about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

TO be RUN for, on Thursday the 9th day of October, a purse of fifteen pounds, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for five, one hundred and twenty six the standard, and to rise and fall according to the rules of racing horses, &c. To be entered with Mr. John Morton the day preceding the race.

On the day following will be run for, a small purse, the sum not yet known, and on the above terms, the winning horse of the preceding day only excepted. wa

September 12, 1777.

LOST, the 30th of last month, between Annapolis and the Governor's-Bridge, a gold-headed CANE, with the letter A engraved thereon. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mrs OGLE, at Bellair, or the Printer hereof, shall receive four dollars reward.

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

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Chew's Farm, a NEGRO fellow named Sampson, about six feet high, between forty and fifty years of age; had on and took with him, when he went away; an old full lined jacket, a pair of blue breeches, a tow shirt and trousers, but may have other cloaths: He is remarkable by having a blemish in one of his eyes, is a designing, cunning rogue, though would often appear silly, or a fool, by which means he disguises himself. Having been raised on the eastern shore, I have reason to think he has gone that way, having frequently expressed a desire to be there.—Whoever takes up said negro, and returns him to the subscriber, if within thirty miles, shall receive eight dollars, and if farther, the above reward, paid by

SIMON DOYLE.

Upper-Marlborough, August 1, 1777.

Agreeable to the will of John Hepburn, Esq. deceased, will be SOLD, by public vendue, at Mrs. Gibson's, in Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the 27th of September, for ready money,

THREE and a half LOTS of ground adjoining each other in the said town, on one of which stands a very good two story brick house, three rooms below, and four above, a cellar under one half of the house; a brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above, a negro quarter, milk-house, store-house, stable and chaise-house.

At the same time will be sold, two other houses in Upper-Marlborough, one where William Urquhart keeps tavern, under lease for twenty-one years, nine of which are expired; the other one is now made use of as an office for the records removed from Annapolis, rents for 24

SAM. CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

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.

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.

Calvert county.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 27th day of July last, a lusty NEGRO man, name Tom, about twenty-five years of age, of a yellowish complexion, and has a down look, his wool is combed up before, and his crown is oftentimes shaved, he is a tolerable good shoemaker, and understands the water, as he has been used to go in the boat with me: Had on, when he went away, a gray fearnought coat, one dull ditto, country cloth breeches, striped and bound before with blue, one pair of blue cloth ditto, one country linen shirt, and one white ditto, one pair of white yarn stockings, one pair of shoes with brass buckles, and a straw hat bound with black; he speaks short in a muttering way. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, paid by

HILARY WILSON.

To the PUBLIC,

HIS excellency the governor, having authorized and empowered the subscriber to finish his business in the several courts, all persons are desired to take notice of the same. Letters directed to the subscriber in Annapolis will be duly attended to.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

June 25, 1777.

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.