

EXTRACTS from the SENTIMENTS of a FOREIGNER, in the DISPUTES of GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA.

GREAT-BRITAIN enjoys in her colonies all that authority which she should desire. She hath a negative on all the laws which they enact. The whole of the executive power is in the hands of those whom she delegates it. An appeal lies to her tribunal in all civil causes. It is her sovereign will that decides with respect to all commercial intercourses which the colonies are permitted to form and keep up. To hang weights on the yoke of a domination so wisely combined would be to plunge again a new continent into chaos, from which it hath with difficulty emerged, by the efforts of two ages of unremitting labour; it would be to compel the sons of toil, who have cleared and cultivated it, to arm themselves in defence of those sacred rights which they hold equally by nature's charter, and by social compact. The people of England--that people so passionately fond of liberty, as on some occasions to have protected it in regions remote from their climate, and unknown to their interests, shall they abandon those sentiments which their glory, their virtue, their instinct, their safety, render it their eternal duty to adhere to? Can they so far betray those rights which are so dear to them, as to aim at reducing their brethren and their children to slavery? Should factious spirits, however, form so deadly a conspiracy, and in an hour of madness and intoxication prevail on the mother country to adopt it, what ought the resolutions of the colonies to be to save themselves from falling into the most absolute dependence?

Previous to their throwing their eyes forward to this subversion of the political system, let them revolve in their thoughts all the benefits which they derive from their original country. England hath ever been to them an out work of defence against the potent nations of Europe. She hath served them as a guide and a governor, to prevent or to heal those civil dissensions which mutual jealousy and emulation are too apt to excite amongst infant colonies, growing up in each other's neighbourhood. To the influence of her excellent constitution are they indebted for that peace and prosperity which they enjoy. While the colonies continue to live under a rule so salutary and so gentle, they must go on progressively in that boundless career, which the vigour of their industry will stretch even to the remotest parts.

Let their love of the parent country, however, be attended with a certain jealousy respecting their own liberty. Let their rights be continually examined, explained, discussed. Let them accustom themselves to cherish those who, on every occasion, remind them of their rights, as their best citizens.

Should administration, for ever composed of ambitious men, even in the freest states, attempt to augment the power of the crown, or the opulence of the capital, at the expence of the colonies, they should oppose an invincible resistance to such usurpation. Every encroachment of government, repelled by vigorous remonstrances, is almost constantly checked; while those grievances, the redress of which the people have not the courage to insist on, are uniformly followed by new oppressions. Nations, in general, are more formed to feel than to think; they have no other idea of the legality of power than the very exercise of it. Habituated to implicit obedience, the most of them become familiarized to the harshness of their particular governments; and ignorant of the true origin or object of civil society, they have no conception of the limits of authority. Above all, in states where the principles of legislation are confounded with those of religion, even as one extravagant tenet is sufficient to introduce a thousand others to minds already deceived, to the first encroachment of governments opens a door to every succeeding one. Who believes the most believes the least; who can do the most can do the least; it is by this double abuse of credulity and power that all the absurdities and iniquities in matters of religion and politics, have crept into the world to crush and debase mankind; happily that spirit of toleration and of liberty, which hath hitherto reigned in the English colonies, hath preserved them from this extremity of weakness and of misery. They feel the dignity of human nature sufficiently to resist oppression, were it at the hazard of their lives.

This enlightened people know very well that violent measures and the last appeal can only be justified, when every gentle means of conciliation hath been tried in vain. They know also that reduced to the dire alternative of slavery or civil war, if they must take up arms in defence of civil liberty, it is their duty to avoid futility so far a cause by the horrors and barbarities which are the attendants of sedition; and that with the determined purpose of never sheathing the sword till they have recovered their rights, they should deem the re-establishment of their original, their constitutional independence, a sufficient fruit of their victory.

And in fact, we should be cautious how we confound that resistance which the English colonies ought to oppose to the mother country with the fury of a people driven by a sting and intolerable oppression to revolt against their sovereign. When once the slave of despotism hath burst his chains asunder, hath committed his fate to the decision of the sword, he is obliged to massacre his tyrant, to exterminate his race and his posterity, to change the form of that government of which he had been the victim through successive ages. If he durst not do all this, sooner or later he would be punished for possessing but a half courage.

Such is the curse of factions in an absolute government, that neither prince nor people can know any bounds in their resentment, because they have not known any in the exercise of authority. But a well poised constitution, like that of the English colonies, carries in its principles, and the limitations of its different powers, a preservative and antidote against the evils of anarchy. Whenever the mother country hath removed the ground of their complaints, by re-establishing them in their original situation they should rest contented, that being, on the whole, the happiest to which a wise people could justly aspire.

They could not embrace a system of absolute independence without bursting the bands of religion, of laws, of language, of blood, in interest, of commerce, of all those habitudes, in fine, which hold them united among themselves, under the peaceful influence of their common parent. Who sees not, that such rendering to pieces must reach the entrails, the heart, the very life of the colonies? Should they have the good fortune to escape the fatal extremity of civil wars, would it be an easy matter for them to agree on a new form of government? Was every colony to become a district and separate state, what endless divisions amongst them! One may judge of the reciprocal enmities which would originate from such a separation, by the fate of all societies bordering on each other. Should such a number of little common-wealths, where the diversity of laws, the inequality of riches, the variety of possessions must sow in secret, the seeds of an opposition in interests, be disposed to form a confederated union, how adjust the rank which each should hold in it, and the influence which each should possess, in proportion to their respective risks and importance? Jealousy and a hundred other passions, which too early divided the wife states of Greece, would not these spread discord through a multitude of colonies, rather associated by resentment and indignation, which are but transitory and galling ties than by the sober, well-weighed principles of a natural and permanent union? All these considerations surely evince, that an eternal divorce from the capital would be a great and grievous misfortune to the English colonies.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 23.

Extract of a letter from the Downs, O c t . 20.

Last night in a violent gale, the Ali e, Fraine, from London to Dublin; success, Wallace, from Petersburg for Barcelona; Mary, Marshall, from Perth for Gibraltar, and five others (but cannot get their names) having lost their anchors and cable, were obliged to run on shore on Sandwich Flats, and most of them are bulged, but are in hope of saving part of their cargoes and materials. We do not hear of any lives being lost.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, O c t . 20.

Yesterday arrived at Spithead his majesty's ship Syren from the Downs, with several transports under convoy bound for Boston; but as the wind blows strong at W. S. W. could not get their names.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, O c t . 19.

Sir Peter Parker, who now commands his majesty's ship Barfleur of 30 guns, under Sir James Douglas, who is admiral of the Squadron here, is appointed to command his majesty's ship Bristol, of 30 guns, now at Chatham; and is to be second in command at Boston, in America, with a broad pendant.

Three more battalions are ordered from Ireland for America.

O c t . 30. We hear that lord North's declaration in the house of commons, "that notwithstanding the offers of foreign assistance his majesty had received, he was not fond of accepting of any such, unless in cases of the most urgent necessity; and that he intended to send, at one and the same time, the most equitable terms of reconciliation to our fellow-subjects in America, and a most respectable part of our army and navy, to enforce obedience in case those terms should be rejected," meets with universal approbation.

The duke of Grafton on Thursday in the house of lords, to the astonishment of almost every body, drew out his whole artillery against administration; he said, the part they were taking against America, was equally disgraceful to statesmen and Britons; as it was injurious to the rights of humanity,--that he trembled for the dismemberment of so great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if some special check was not given to the dreadful operations of war; that if administration was determined to go on, all he could do would be to give them every opposition in his power, and that he would not be restrained from this on any consideration whatsoever--that he should make all kind of business may even sickness itself bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwise permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the house. Likewise the bishop of Peterborough, in a strain suitable to the dignity of his profession, pressed with great humanity the stoppage of human blood.

The popular party is strengthened this session with the duke of Grafton, the bishop of Peterborough, general Conway, and most of their connections in both houses.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, O c t . 26.

Tuesday sailed from hence for America, having on board a detachment of marines, consisting of one licut. one serjeant, one corporal, one drummer, and

forty private men, the Boreas frigate of 48 guns capt. Thompson; she has stopped at Black-fakes to take in her powder and artillery, after which she is to proceed directly on her voyage.

Same day also the Bristol, a fine new ship of 30 guns, was launched from his majesty's dock-yard at Sheerness; she is put into commission, bound for America, and on board of her commodore Sir Peter Parker is to hold his broad pendant.

A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th instant mentions, that several pieces of wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on shore there, some without legs and others without arms, &c. two more were seen floating without heads.

N o v . 2. Last night's gazette contains the following addresses to his majesty, relative to the proceedings of the Americans, viz. of the high sheriff, justices, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Carmarthen; of the corporation and inhabitants of Arundel in Sussex; of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford; of the provost, magistrates, and town council of the city of Stirling; of the bailiffs and citizens of Litchfield; of the corporation and principal inhabitants of Barstaple; of the corporation and inhabitants of Bridgewater; of the provost, magistrates, and town council of Dundee; of the corporation of Abington, Berks; and of the provost, magistrates, and council of Aberdeen.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, O c t . 30.

The report of the Dock-Yard being going to be set on fire, is without foundation; as it has since appeared that the sentinel was rather sleepy and heard a noise which he thought was a man, but it has since turned out to be a horse kicking in a stable.

The Argo, a transport, bound from Corke to Quebec, with three companies of the 46th regiment on board, left Corke on the 18th instant, and has not been since heard of.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, O c t . 30.

Letters are received here from Labrador and Newfoundland. From the former we learn, that there was a violent gale of wind at N. N. E. the 1st of September, which drove every ship on the coast on shore, except the Mary; one is lost, viz. the Jenny, of Bristol, when just arrived from a coasting trip; part of her cargo was landed, and the rest likely to be saved, being salmon; no cod-fish were on board; four other vessels are on shore, and it is doubtful if any one can be got off; of fifteen shallops that were fishing, eight only got safe; seven are missing. He accounts from St. John's are of the same date. Between 2000 and 3000 persons are supposed to be lost; boats sunk; houses, flakes, and stages blown down; a number of ships on shore, many of which cannot be got off.

Upwards of 600 vessels which used to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S, T u e s d a y, O c t . 31.

T H I S day, though the house sat but a short time, they went through a great deal of private business.

The resolution of Monday, "that a supply be granted to his majesty," was reported and agreed to, and a committee of supply accordingly appointed.

Hon. Mr. Malham gave notice, that if no satisfaction was intended to be given relative to the measures of introducing Hanoverian troops into the dominions of Great-Britain without the previous consent of parliament, he would, in a few days, move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity; but it would spare him the trouble, if the minister would now rise and tell him whether he or his friends had such a bill in contemplation.

Lord North said, that he could not, with all the attention and little abilities he was master of, see the measure in the light that he understood several other gentlemen did; that however, as an individual member, he should not oppose it. He said he had consulted several persons on whose judgment he could confide, and they all agreed a bill of indemnity was never passed but in cases where private actions lay, and damages might be sought; that in the only two instances which happened of late years, the permitting the importation of raw hides, and prohibiting the exportation of corn, the reasons assigned for passing bills of indemnity, on both those occasions were, that private reparation might be pursued by an action at law. These, his lordship said, were his ideas. If taken upon any other ground, it might go to an impeachment; and might affect his head; but he was quite easy on that head, because he could not be yet persuaded that he had acted improperly or illegally in advising the measure. He concluded by offering to the consideration of the house a resolution which he was willing to submit to, and which he hoped would satisfy all parties. He read part of it, but it did not seem relished. It expressed great thanks to his majesty for his care and solicitude for the interest of his people; and by dark, constructive implication, it might be supposed to bear a meaning that might be again interpreted into something like a claim, that the present measure should not be brought into a precedent on any future occasion.

Mr. Malham replied, the resolution was very meanly satisfactory, and that a vote of one house of parliament ought never to be permitted to supersede the law of the land; besides it would be destitute of the certainty of those facts always necessary to ascertain what is or what is not the law of the land.

Lord North answered, that if a vote of one house was not sufficient, a conference might be held with the other, and the matter laid before his majesty by

Vertical text on the left margin containing names and dates: PH DUVAL, April 30, 1775, WARD, living in Kent, this instant, tw... has about three... years of age, ve feet ten inches... had on and... cloth coat, and... a pair of black... metal buttons, as... shirts, shoes, and... hickmaker. Five feet... ruddy com... took with him... a purple under... neck shirts, much... kerchief round... and a pair of... Kilmarnock... mixed black and... and square feet... they have had... pania. Whosver... secures them in... gain, shall receive... province, if in... above reward for... WARD GRAVES, October 24, 1775, he 20th instant, a... 26 years of age... has lately been... with 'my a gray... with metal but... without buttons... of tolerable good... guinea for ap... W. SMITH, April 3, 1775, EDWARD, known by the... his overseer... turned; he is a... gh, strong made... conversation, firm... villainy, tho'... he has fre... e part of this... nsylvania; is... ough and coun... Philadelphia;... e places. His... tured long cloth... yarn stockings... with hobs; he... a blue German... wo pair of cot... two white shirts... with band and... pair of double... of distinction... tive, he is care... ich is forgot) it... above reward... out of the pro... if at the dis... and ferry shil... of expence, ... of assembly, ... MAS JONES, ...-O'ke, N D, A C K, R I S, 1776, X X X X X X X

way of address, by which means it would come under the cognizance of every branch of the legislature. Gov. Johnson said, he was neither favored with the intended motion, nor proposed resolution. He remembered very well, at the time of passing the last bill of indemnity for prohibiting the exportation of corn, there was a speech attributed to lord Mansfield, who, when he pirated (says the governor) can ride the horse of liberty most ably; where, instead of speaking of private actions, or approving of bills of indemnity, he contended that nothing but a downright pardon, reciting the crime, should be a proper indemnification of those who should advise his majesty to supersede the laws. Mr. Matham then gave notice, that he should, in pursuance of what he first suggested, move the house for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Wednesday, Nov. 1.

THE duke of Richmond moved, in the house of lords, for leave to enter a protest, in the name of himself and other lords, against the address of the house presented to the king on Friday last, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the house, that protests should be entered the next day after the decision of any business which made it necessary to ask leave of the house upon this occasion.

The duke of Manchester then made an introductory speech to the following motion; that this house is of opinion, that introducing any part of the king's electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the service of the crown of Great-Britain, previous to the consent of parliament, is dangerous and unconstitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a justification of the measure, as safe, constitutional, and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous question; that is, to take the sense of the house whether the depending motion shall be put.

An interesting debate followed, and the speakers in support of the previous question, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the measure of employing the Electoral troops, were the lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the lord chancellor. In support of the duke of Manchester's motion, the dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the lords Effingham, Lyttelton, Shelburne and Camden.

In the course of the debate, all the old arguments, respecting the American contest, were repeated, pro and con, but

The duke of Grafton threw out some new information, purporting that, at a proper time, he would lay before the house a sketch of the force and expences required to carry on the war against America; and of the burthenome taxes that would follow: His grace nobly declared, that he could not any longer support administration, unless the ministry changed their conduct against America: And in the strongest terms he condemned the measure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before the meeting of parliament.

Lord Camden spoke for a considerable time. His lordship, after having gone shortly into the question first moved, left it on a sudden, and went into the great field of American disputes, and the measures taken by parliament the last session. He observed the ministers had acknowledged themselves to have been deceived. He said the great deceiver lay somewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himself. He pointed out several instances where they had been deceived, and by reason of which the flower of his majesty's army had been destroyed. He told the house it was not now too late to settle the unhappy dispute to the honour and happiness of both countries. His lordship spoke with his usual greatness, though, at the same time, with much coolness and moderation.

Lord Shelburne and the duke of Richmond called upon the lords in administration to declare, whether they meant to lay the petition of the congress to the king before the house? And they said, that as there were grounds in that petition for an honourable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the house, if the ministry would not. Lord Shelburne also declared, that the most extensive operations that could be required to be carried on last year, or for the year ensuing, might be effected without employing one single foreigner; and therefore that the measure of contracting for the electoral troops was inexpedient as well as illegal.

The noble lords in opposition seemed, however, very willing to acquit the ministry of all criminal intentions, if they would but acknowledge the measure to be unconstitutional, and solicit the passing an act of indemnity; and it should seem as if lord North will be persuaded by his friends to take this necessary step to quiet the minds of those who think the measure without it would be established into a dangerous precedent.

The previous question was put at eight o'clock, and passed, on a division, 75 against 35; proxies on both sides included.

WORCESTER, January 12.

By an officer in the continental army in Canada, we are favoured with the following, viz.

By his excellency, GUY CARLETON, captain general and governor in chief in and over the provinces of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon, in America, vice-admiral of the same, and major-general of his majesty's forces, commanding the Northern district, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient to raise and embody a militia within this city, to cooperate with, and to assist his majesty's troops in this garrison, in the preservation of the city, and of the persons and property of his majesty's good and faithful subjects resident therein, against certain rebellious persons who have invaded this province, a number of whom have lately appeared in arms before the walls of the town: AND WHEREAS information has been given me, that some persons resident here have contumaciously refused to enroll their names in the militia lists, and to take up arms in conjunction with their fellow citizens for the purpose aforesaid; and that others who have enrolled their names, and had for some time carried arms in the defence and preservation of the city, have lately laid them down: And also that some persons

the affections of his majesty's good and faithful subjects of this city from his majesty's person and government: for these reasons, and in order to rid the town of all unlawful distemper and treacherous persons, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation. And I do hereby strictly order and enjoin all and every person and persons whatsoever, liable to serve in the militia, and residing at Quebec, who have refused or declined to enroll their names in the militia lists, and to take up arms in conjunction with his majesty's good subjects of this city, and who shall still refuse or decline so to do, as well as those who having once taken up arms have afterwards laid them down, and will not take them up again, to quit the town in four days from the date hereof, together with their wives and children, and to withdraw themselves out of the limits of the district of Quebec, before the first day of December next, under pain of being treated as rebels or spies, if thereafter they shall be found within the said limits.

And inasmuch as the persons, who in obedience to this proclamation are to quit the town and district, may have bought up a considerable quantity of the provisions brought in for the subsistence of the inhabitants of the town; and it would be imprudent to suffer those provisions to be carried out, more especially as the country abounds with necessaries of life, I do hereby further order and enjoin all and every such person and person, to deliver in forthwith to the hon. George Alsop, Esq; commissary, a true inventory or list of their provisions and stores, in order that they may be fairly and justly valued, and the full price paid to the respective proprietors before their departure.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, this twenty-second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth.

GUY CARLETON.

By his excellency's command,

H. T. CRAMAHE.

GOD save the KING.

On Monday night, about eight o'clock, a detachment, consisting of three or four hundred men, under the command of major Nolton, crossed over to Charlestown; part of them went over the mill-dam, part passed through the enemies' abbatie, on the common road from Cambridge to Charlestown. They were conducted, as it is said, by a young deserter from the Welsh fusiliers; but be that as it may, their object was to burn the houses which escaped from the great conflagration on the 17th of June; and to make prisoners a body of soldiers and carpenters who were reported to lodge in these houses. The affair was conducted with the utmost silence, prudence, regularity and spirit--the houses were set on fire as directed, and the soldiers (five in number and one woman) brought off prisoners. The regulars in the fort of bunker's-Hill did not act with that regularity which those gentlemen, who labour hard to intimidate us with the superiority of red coats over brown coats, would persuade us that regulars always do; for they kept a very hot and close fire on absolutely nothing at all, that is, they fired without an object. Our people calmly executed their purpose, laughed in security, and in security returned with their captives, without a single man killed or wounded.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

Copy of a letter from general Montgomery to general Carleton, dated Holland-house (near Quebec) December 16, 1775.

"SIR, Notwithstanding the personal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithstanding the cruelty you have shewn to the unhappy prisoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourse to this expedient to save you from the destruction which hangs over your wretched garrison. Give me leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with your situation: A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of sailors, most of them our friends; of citizens who wish to see us within the walls; a few of the worst troops that call themselves soldiers; the improbability of relief, and the certain prospect of wanting every necessary of life, should your opponents confine themselves to a simple blockade, point out the absurdity of resistance; such is your situation. I am at the head of troops accustomed to success, confident of the righteousness of the cause they are engaged in, injured to danger and fatigue, and so highly incensed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuse, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I restrain them, till my batteries are ready, from assaulting your works, which would afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance, and just retaliation. --Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among savages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my sentiments: However, I will at any rate acquit my conscience. Should you persist in an unwarrantable defence, the consequences be upon your own head. Beware of destroying stores of any sort, as you did at Montreal, or in the river; if you do, by heavens there will be no mercy shewn."

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.

IN CONGRESS, January 17, 1776.

Resolved, That the colonels of the several battalions ordered to be raised, do immediately order their officers on recruiting service, to such parts where they are best known and have the greatest probability of success. That the recruiting officers ought to be careful to enlist none but healthy, sound, and able bodied men, not under sixteen years of age. That the colonels of the several battalions aforesaid appoint some place or places of rendezvous to which the recruits may be sent, and where the battalions may be quartered.

no reason to be made of complaint. That the officers of the troops be duly discharged once every week. That an allowance of ten shillings per man be made to the recruiting officers in lieu of their expenses in recruiting, exclusive of the subsistence money allowed them; and that in case any need be insisted contrary to foregoing regulations, the pay they may have received, and the subsistence money that may be paid for them, shall be stopped from the pay of such recruiting officers.

That the colonels of the several Pennsylvania battalions be supplied with money for the recruiting service by the committee of safety of Pennsylvania, and disburse the same to the several recruiting officers, the colonels and other officers to be accountable for what they shall receive, and all arrears they may fall into to be stopped from their pay.

That no bought indentured servants be employed on board the fleet or in the army of the United Colonies, without the consent of their masters.

Extracts from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The last letters from Canada bring an account of an unsuccessful attempt made to gain possession of Quebec by storm, on the 31st of December last, between the hours of two and seven in the morning.

The general, finding his cannon too light to effect a breach, and that the enemy would not hearken to terms of capitulation, formed a design of carrying the town by escalade. In this he was encouraged by the extensiveness of the works and the weakness of the garrison. When every thing was prepared, while he was waiting the opportunity of a snow storm to carry his design into execution, several of his men deserted to the enemy. His plan at first was to have attacked the Upper and Lower town at the same time, depending principally for success against the Upper town. But discovering, from the motions of the enemy, that they were apprised of his design, he altered his plan, and having divided his small army into four detachments, ordered two feints to be made against the Upper town, one by col. Livingston, at the head of the Canadians, against St. John's gate, the other by capt. Brown, at the head of a small detachment, against Cape Diamond, reserving to himself and col. Arnold the two principal attacks against the Lower town.

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the attack, the general, at the head of the New-York troops, advanced against the Lower town at Auncé de Mere. Being obliged to take a circuit, the signal for the attack was given, and the garrison armed before he reached the place; however, pressing on, he passed the first barrier, and was just opening to attempt the second, when, by the first fire from the enemy, he was unfortunately killed, together with his aid-de-camp capt. J. M'Pherson, capt. Cheeseman, and two or three more. This dispirited the men, that col. Campbell, on whom the command devolved, found himself under the disagreeable necessity of drawing them off.

In the mean while, colonel Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty of those brave troops (who with unparalleled fatigue had penetrated Canada under his command) and capt. Lamb's company of artillery, had passed through St. Roques, and approached near a two gun battery, picketed in, without being discovered. This he attacked, and, though it was well defended for about an hour, carried it with the loss of a number of men. In this attack, colonel Arnold had the misfortune to have his leg splintered by a shot, and was obliged to be carried to the hospital. After gaining the battery, his detachment passed on to a second barrier, which they took possession of. By this time the enemy, relieved from the other attacks by our troops being drawn off, directed their whole force against this detachment, and a party, falling out from a place gate, attacked them in the rear.

These brave men sustained the force of the whole garrison for three hours, but finding themselves hemmed in, and no hopes of relief, they were obliged to yield to numbers, and the advantageous situation the garrison had over them.

No regular return has yet come to hand; but, by the advices received, we learn that our loss in killed and wounded amount to about 60, and 300 taken prisoners, who are treated very humanely.

Among the slain are capt. Kendrick and lieut. Humphreys, of the rifle men, and lieut. Cooper. After this unfortunate repulse, the remainder of the army retired about three miles from the city, where they have posted themselves advantageously, and are continuing the blockade, waiting for reinforcements, which are now on their march to join them.

Every possible mark of distinction was shewn to the corpse of general Montgomery, who was interred in Quebec the second of January.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, January 5, 1776.

"I came here last night with dispatches to general Wooster. --have just time to acquaint you, per express. That on the 30th inst. two attacks were made by our troops on Quebec (and a feint at Cape Diamond) the one at St. Roques, by col. Arnold's detachment, consisting of about 400 men, with 60 of capt. Lamb's company of artillery, and a party of Indians; the other at Drummond's wharf, under Cape Diamond, by the New-York troops, commanded by general Montgomery, who was at their head. The attack was commenced between five and six o'clock in the morning. --It is with the greatest concern I inform you, that our brave general, his aid de camp Mr. M'Pherson, and capt. Cheeseman fell the first fire, in the glorious attempt. I was with the general's party, and near him when he was killed. Mr. M'Pherson behaved with spirit, and was an honour to his country. --we passed the first barrier without opposition; this fatal stroke of losing our general, threw our troops into confusion, and we received orders from col. Campbell to retire with the loss of about 15 men. col. Arnold's detachment on the south side forced two barriers (out of four) and about nine o'clock they were surrounded, and under the age fifty of surrendering themselves prisoners of war.

per man he made
recruiting services
may have received
be paid for them
of such recruiting
Pennsylvania batta
recruiting services
sylvania, and dis
ing officers, the com
table for what they
may fall into to be
be employed as
the United Colonies
THOMSON, Sec.
ing an account of an
possession of Quebec
er last, between the
ing.
too light to effect a
ot hearken to terms
carrying the town
draged by the exten
sents of the garrison
while he was waiting
carry his design into
erted to the enemy,
ket the Upper and
uding principally for
nt discovering, from
they were apprised of
having divided his
ordered two battalions
one by col. Living
against St. John's
the head of a small
l, referring to him
al attacks against the
nted for the attack
w-York troops, ad
at Auncie de Mare
signal for the attack
ed before he reached
e passed the first bar
pt the second, when
ne was unfortunately
mp capt. J. M. Phier
hres more. This
pell, on whom the
under the disagree
hold, at the head of
of those brave troops
penetrated Canada
mb's company of
ces, and approached
a, without being dis
ough it was well
it with the loss of a
olonel Arnold had
tered by a shot, and
sional. After gain
alled on to a second
of. By this time the
tracks by our troops
ole force against this
at from a place gate,
force of the whole
finding themselves
f, they were obliged
tacious situation the
o-hand; but, by the
ur lois in killed and
300 taken prisoners,
ndricks and lieut.
lieut. Cooper,
he remainder of the
on the city, where
ntageously, and are
for reinforcements,
in them.
on was thrown to the
who was interred in
THOMSON, Sec.
January 5, 1776.
dispatches to general
at you, per express
were made by our
Cape Diamond) the
s detachment, com
of capt. Lamb's em
ndians; the other at
diamond, by the New
al Montgomery, who
was commenced the
morning. It is with
that our brave ge
Pherson, and capt
e glorious attempt
and near him when
with spirit, and was
called the first barrier
oke of losing our ge
nson, and we rel
to retire with the
s detachment on the
t of four) and about
ted, and under the
ves prisoners of war

for three days, and has leave to carry all the
of his leg, and the baronet, as was done Og
and they both returned. Col. Green had the com
d afterwards. Col. Arnold's detachment behaved
the greatest bravery, and struck terror into gen
leton, or he would not treat them as he does.
or Megs says, gen. Clinton does not expect to
Quebec long. Capt. Hendricks, of the Pen
sania riflemen; lieut. Humphreys, of Morgan's
pany of Virginia ditto, and lieut. Cooper, of capt.
nchit's company, are killed; capt. Lamb is slightly
nded, and about 100 privates are killed and
nded.

Extra of a letter from New-York, January 17, 1776.

General Lee is coming here with a body of
ed men. A gentleman of this city, who is just
rased from Connecticut, tells me, gen. Washington
wrote to governor Trumbull, informing him, that
et has left Boston; that he conjectures they are
nd for New-York; gives him their size and strength
nearly as he could; informed him that gen. Lee
s coming along with 90 rifle men, and desired he
uld order a number of men to be immediately raised
come with them to this city. That in consequence
reof, governor Trumbull assembled the commit
tee of safety, and they advised him to issue his
rree, ordering two regiments to be raised (about
00 in both) to be commanded by cols. Waterbury
d Ward, under the direction of gen. Lee; and to
me to this city. Another gentleman, who is just
th him an engineer and artillery man.

18th. The Jersey lads are gone to Horn's Hook,
om thence they have crossed, or are to cross, as I
am informed, to Long-Island, and pay Queen's county
visit. The eastern post told me he left gen. Lee
Hartford on Monday.

19th. Eleven o'clock this morning, a second
achment (about 300 Jersey men) went to Long-
land: it is said the former one consisted of 4 or 500.

ARRIVALS.—From Philadelphia; Molly, John
and Mary, Jenkins, at Falmouth. Hope, Collins;
etty and Helen, McCormick; Alfred, Callender; and
ancy, Corrie, at Bristol. Harmony, Crawford, at
ortsmouth. Speedwell, Keith, with the loss of all her
ists, at Waterford. Britannia, Loxley, at London.
From Maryland; Louisa, Payne, and Molly, May
ard, at Dover. Rebecca, Caton, at Falmouth.
The Daniel, Hope, from New-York, and the New-
ork Packet, Fryer, from Rhode-Island, are arrived at
ork. The Portland, Watson, from Virginia, is ar
ived at London; and the Lydia, Dean, from Quebec,
at Falmouth.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Annapolis, Capt. Hanrick, is lately arrived in
England.

THE QUEEN-ANNE COMPANY OF MILITIA,
To Col. ROBERT TYLER.

SIR,
AT the same time that we regard the loss of you as
our chief, it affords us infinite pleasure that you are
appointed colonel to our battalion, to which truly ho
ourable and exalted station we beg leave most sincerely
to congratulate you.

Prompted by gratitude, we cannot omit this oppor
tunity to express our thanks for your uniform, steady,
and manly opposition against every attempt of tyranny
and usurpation, from whatever quarter, to destroy the
constitutional rights and privileges of the subject; you
having early in life distinguished yourself as a bold and
forward leader of opposition, and a most daring cham
pion in the public cause, gained so much the esteem and
confidence of the public, that you was elected a burgeis
for this county; since which you have eminently ap
peared an independent agent for the people, and a faith
ful trustee of that sacred charge committed to a repre
sentative by his constituents. Your conduct last war,
a war truly national, demands the acknowledgments of
all good men and friends to America; for, at a time
when others were spending their time in idle dissipation,
and wallowing in sensuality and excess of ease, though
dest with so large a fortune that you might have staid
at home and basked in the sunshine of affluence, you
entered a volunteer in the service of your country, and
generously took up arms and risked your life, in a wil
derness, against cruel savages, in defence of our glori
ous constitution, and to the relief of the poor distressed
frontier inhabitants.

Being fully persuaded that, without the most perfect
harmony and union among ourselves, the great events
which have happened in our favour will not have those
permanent good consequences to which withed for, he
assured of our most earnest desire, that all party heats,
dissensions and broils, may be finally abolished from
among us; our salvation most clearly depends upon it:
At a time when we are all almost in the same bottom,
and must inevitably sink or swim together, surely we
ought now, more particularly, above all things, to love
one another. May we all heartily unite, hand in hand,
against the common enemy, who would rejoice to see
divisions among us, is the prayer of

Your's, &c.
It is agreed that this address be published.

To the GENTLEMEN OFFICERS and SOLDIERS be
longing to the QUEEN-ANNE COMPANY of
MILITIA.

GENTLEMEN,
BE pleased to accept my best thanks for your very
neighbourly and most friendly congratulatory ad
dresses, on my being raised to so honourable a station as
that of lieutenant colonel in the battalion to which you
belong. You have expressed your approbation of my
promotion in terms that do me much honour. We are
all of us, at this time, unhappily forced into a most un
natural civil war, by the vile machinations of a despotie
minister, whose aim is to exchange the laws and maxims

gentlemen,
Your much obliged faithful servant,
ROBERT TYLER.

You may be assured that I will, as you have desired,
use my best endeavours to cultivate harmony and a
good understanding between our officers and brother
soldiers, as the only sure way to save us from destruk
tion; and as to all matters that have been unwarily
thrown out to create disturbance, I am for burying
them in oblivion. As your address is to be published,
request you will publish my answer. I am, &c.
R. T.

This GAZETTE, No. 1586, concludes the year
with all subscribers to it. The Printer, therefore,
earnestly entreats all those indebted to him, either as
administrator of A. C. Green, or on his own ac
count, to pay off their respective arrears, as soon as
possible, in order to enable him the better to carry
on his business, which is really expensive, and which
cannot be done without due remittances from his
customers.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, desirous of forward
ing the intentions of the convention in promoting
the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire
arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage
on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire
arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood
of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial,
or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their
proposals in writing to Gabriel Duval, clerk of the
council of safety, and they shall be attended to and
speedily answered.

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Annapolis, January 22, 1776.

All merchants and other persons, who are de
sirous of undertaking to import and furnish this
province with a quantity of salt, sufficient for the use
of the inhabitants thereof, may be acquainted with
the terms offered by the continental congress, under
which they may do the same, by attending the coun
cil of safety on the fifth day of February next, at the
city of Annapolis.

By order,
G. BEVALL, clerk.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general,
and his friends in particular, that he will conti
nue to carry on the aforeaid trades in all their vari
ous branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that
he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small
swords, hangers, and cut-throats: He also makes hooks
for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.
N. B. He has several grots of hooks and eyes to
dispose of cheap.

January 16, 1776.
THERE is a plantation of Samuel Waters, on
Bush-Creek, in Frederick county, taken up as a
stray, a red deer, about four years old, marked with a
crop and three slits in the right ear, and a crop and
two slits in the left ear. Whoever may have him
again, on proving the same, shall receive his charges.

Charles county, January 21, 1776.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from hunting,
with dog or gun, within our inclosures.
WILLIAM LEIGH,
MARGARET MATTHEWS.

January 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath purchased, of
Mr. John Hammond Dorsey, his dwelling
plantation and land, situate, lying, and being, in the
Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa,
and him a considerable part of the purchase money
in the same, and given him bonds, payable with in
terest, for the residue of the said purchase; and
whereas the said John Hammond Dorsey, by his obli
gation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was
bound under the penalty of three thousand pounds,
current money, to convey the same to the subscriber
in fee simple, which has been refused to be complied
with by the former, on the request of the latter, and
the said John Hammond Dorsey, notwithstanding said
contract, has offered the lands aforeaid for sale to sun
dry persons, the subscriber therefore gives notice to
the public, in justice to them and himself, of said con
tract, and to forewarn all manner of persons whatsoever
from purchasing, of the said John Hammond Dorsey,
the said lands, as he will insist upon his prior contract,
and will not release him from the same.

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

January 30, 1776.

All persons who have any claims against the es
tate of Mr. James Maccurbin, deceased, are de
sired to bring them in, legally proved; and those per
sons who are indebted are desired to come and pay
them to
W. WOODWARD, sen. administrator.

JACOB FALCONER, of Kent, Executors
and
FRANCIS FALLON, Administrators.

Prince-George's county, January 22, 1776.
STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, near
Queen-Anne, on Thursday night last, a very
likely half blooded bay mare, about ten years old,
branded with WM joined together; was forsaken
last summer and lost one of her eyes. Whoever will
secure the said mare so that she may be had again, or
will bring her home, shall receive five dollars.
MARGARET MURDOCK.

TO be sold by the subscriber, an excellent cook
wench, two children, and her husband, who is
a good shoemaker, has worked four or five years at the
carpenters trade, and is very handy about every kind
of plantation business. The wench is a very great
Gold, for which fault only she is sold. She would suit
a bachelor well, being remarkably neat, and under
stands housekeeping.

DANIEL JENIFER.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 5, 1776.
ALL persons having legal claims against the estate
of Samuel Nickolls, late of Queen-Anne town,
are requested to bring them in; and all indebted to
said estate are desired to settle their accounts with Mess.
Richard and Singleton Wootton, who I have empow
ered for that purpose. Those who cannot pay immedi
ately it is hoped will give their notes with security,
as I am bound to settle the estate and do justice to the
creditors of the deceased; such therefore who are so
unreasonable as not to settle their accounts as above (if
any such there be) will put me under the disagreeable
necessity of making application to have suits brought
without respect to persons, of which all concerned will
please take notice.

WILLIAM NICKOLLS,
administrator of Samuel Nickolls deceased.

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quantity
of whole fagots of English square steel, with nei
ther marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The
owner or owners are desired to take them away, pay
ing the cost of this advertisement and storage.

Greenbury's Point, Jan. 17, 1776.
WANTED, as an OVERSEER,
SOBER, industrious man, who is a good farmer.
A married man with a small family will be most
agreeable. Apply to
DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, Jan. 18, 1776.
WHEREAS divers ill designing persons have of
late harboured and entertained my servants,
whereby my business has been greatly neglected; I
therefore hereby notify to, and forewarn all persons
from having intercourse or dealing with them hereaf
ter, as I am determined upon discovery to proceed a
gainst such persons with all the rigour of the law.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
P. S. Particularly my servants, Robert Walker,
John Holloway, and John Christian.

Baltimore, December 26, 1775.
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money only,
a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following:

- ALOES.
- Argem. com.
- Argent. viv.
- Raff. Cappiv.
- Tolu.
- Peruv.
- Borax.
- Castor. Russ. & Na.
- Calomel ppt.
- Cantharides.
- Camphor.
- Cortex Peruvian.
- Crem. Tartar.
- Elect. Lenitiv.
- Extract. Cost. Peruv.
- Flores Chamomel.
- Sulphur.
- Benzoin.
- Fol. Sennae.
- Icthiocola.
- Magnel. alb.
- Manna.
- Rad. Ipecac.
- Jalap.
- Rhei.
- Rasar. C. C.
- Sal Glauber.
- Nitri.
- Tart. Emetic.
- Vermillion.
- Phials sorted.
- Nipple glasses.
- Shop furniture, such as
boxes and stuties, la
belled.
- Large bottles for distilled
waters.
- Tincture and species bot
tles of different sizes, la
belled and plain.
- Ointments.
- Syrups.
- Bill pots of various sizes,
labelled and plain.
- Mortars and pestles.
- Searches.
- Surgeons instruments.
- An electrical apparatus,
very complete and easily
portable.
- A collection of books,
mostly modern publica
tions.
- Household and kitchen fur
niture in general, al
most new.

Likewise a negro-woman cook, healthy, honest and
sober.
The articles of drugs and medicines will not be sold
singly, as it is expected those who buy it will take an
assortment. A considerable discount will be made to a
person who will purchase the whole. If not sold by
the middle of February, they will be otherwise dis
posed of.
ALEX. STANHOPE.
N. B. I shall leave this place soon.

kingdom; the reason is not yet known, but it is conjectured his Russian majesty intends making some incursions into our German dominions.

Extract of a letter from Milford, November 4.

"On the 30th of October, the commanding officer of the regiments destined for America, received orders to disembark the troops till further orders. It is said here, that they are not to go to America till next spring."

The duke of Gloucester is certainly dead; the news is not declared, that ministry may have time to settle the disposal of his places.

It is confidently asserted in the city, that the court of Portugal has entered into a treaty with the court of Spain, to give the Spaniards all the assistance in their power, in case they should be at war with England; and that the Spaniards are to give them like assistance, in case they shall be attacked by any European power.

At the court at St. James's, the 10th day of November, 1775.

Present, the KING's most excellent majesty, in council.

HIS majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the privy seal to the right hon. William earl of Dartmouth, the oath of keeper of the privy seal was this day administered to him, and his lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

His majesty having been pleased to appoint the right hon. Thomas Viscount Weymouth, to be one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, his lordship was this day, by his majesty's command, sworn one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state accordingly.

His majesty having been pleased to appoint the right hon. lord George Sackville Germain to be one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, his lordship was this day, by his majesty's command, sworn one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state accordingly.

Nov. 17. Sir Jeffery Amherst's peerage is at present suspended. The ministry are aiming by every means, to bring that general to take the command in America, but he will not do it, not from scruples of conscience, but from recalcitrantly declaring, and sincerely too, that the force to act, is not so considerable enough to effect what is expected. Sir Jeffery is not let into the secret of the intended demands to parliament, beyond the 25,000 already voted; the rewards to be given him hereafter, will not, it is said, take place till the whole arrangement is settled, and Sir Jeffery approves and accepts.

The ministry have been most severely treated, upon their imagining 15,000 men sufficient for the reduction of America: this they readily submit to, rather than open the rest of their plan, sooner than it can possibly be helped. This is their usual spirit of keeping parliament as ignorant as possible of their designs; and reducing their business to the mere matter of their votes. Frazer's regiment of Highlanders is to have one colonel commandant, two lieutenant colonels, and four majors. The several officers are to raise their own men.

Lord North gave notice he had matters of great consequence to impart to the house towards the latter end of the week.

On Monday last Mr. alderman Oliver gave notice to the house of commons that he should, on that day evening, make a motion for an address to his majesty, requesting him to impart to the house, who were the original authors and advisers of the measures which have been pursued against America before those measures were proposed to the house. He said he was not unaware of the advantages and disadvantages of his situation in that house. That he knew and lamented, that whilst an unconnected individual was left liable to be carried away with any improper measure of party or faction, such a person was, for the same reason, and at the same time, less likely to be successful in any measure that he can possibly propose.

On Friday, in the upper assembly, governor Penn, of Pennsylvania, was examined, and gave very satisfactory answers to the questions put to him; after which he was ordered to withdraw; when a member, after descending on the necessity of an immediate conciliation, proposed the last petition from the continental congress to the king, as a basis for a plan of accommodation, and moved, "That the said petition furnished grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at present subsisting between Great-Britain and America, and that some mode should be immediately adopted for the effectuating so desirable a purpose."

Orders were Tuesday night sent to Portsmouth for the Greyhound sloop of war, now in dock, and fitting for America, to be got ready with all possible dispatch. It is reported some persons are to go in this ship with powers to propose terms of reconciliation, the event of which may be known time enough to prevent the sending more forces in the spring.

Sir Jeffery Amherst, gen. Harvey, and gen. Frazer, it is said, are all fixed on, and have agreed to go to America next spring, if the unhappy difference subsists so long between Great-Britain and her colonies.

A letter from Dublin dated October 21, says, "Thursday and yesterday we had a most violent storm of wind, accompanied with heavy rains, by which the roof of the castle of Dublin was greatly damaged, three or four houses blown down, several unroofed, a number of trees in the Phoenix park torn up by the roots, and a great deal of damage done to the hay in the vicinity of this metropolis. One vessel has been drove out to sea, with only one man on board, another has been drove on the north strand; and it is much feared that a few days will bring dismal accounts of the damage done to the shipping between this and England, &c."

The six transports that sailed from the Downs last Thursday are put into Plymouth by contrary winds, and we are well assured that the cattle on board die very fast, owing to the different changes of the weather.

Last night gen. Gage, and some other officers, arrived in town from Boston. They bring most terrible accounts of the situation of our army there.

The information given at the bar of the house of lords, by governor Penn, deserves very serious consideration: The known character of that gentleman, for honour, probity, and moderation, being equally removed from faction and venality, renders what he asserts of much more importance than the accounts which have from other quarters been laid before the public.

Lord Rochford retires upon a pension of three thousand pounds per annum. A pretty moderate slice of the national plum-pudding of Old England.

Seven regiments of 650 men each, two bombs, and four frigates, are to sail for Carolina on the first of December. It being determined to attack the southern provinces, while the American army is in the north. It is said this expedition is undertaken at the request of governor Martin, of North-Carolina (brother to Target Martin, who shot Mr. Wilkes) who has promised government great things, great support and success, if they send him a proper force. Among other things, it is said, he has promised to raise 2000 men for the service of the ministry in Carolina.---If he has so much influence and interest, why did he run away from it?

C A M B R I D G E, January 25.

Last Friday gen. Clinton, with a considerable number of grenadiers and light infantry, sailed from Boston, supposed to be bound to Virginia.

Last Saturday a vessel, filled with our distressed brethren of Boston, put off from that place, and landed her passengers at Chelsea, among whom were capt. Andrew Symmes, and capt. John Dean. It is said a considerable number more were soon to follow.

Last Thursday one of our cruisers, commanded by capt. Mafcoll, carried into Cape Anne, a ship of 250 tons. She was from Lynn Haven in England, bound to Boston, and had on board, besides other valuable articles, 1500 blankets, 100 bolts of stambrigs, 100 casks of oat meal, a large number of shoes, and a quantity of coal.

H A R T F O R D, January 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Westmoreland, to his friend in this place, dated Dec. 27, 1775.

"It will not be in my power to be in your parts this winter, as we have lately had an invitation by a body of Tories, under the command of one Plunket, they pretended by orders from Penn; be that as it will, the bottom of it is Toryism. As we were threatened with death and destruction, we had no other way but to fight. They had 6 or 700 men, two cannon, &c. I marched with about 400 of my regiment, which I thought enough for 700 of such wretches. As soon as they came in sight, they fired without saying a word, and rushed to surround us. Our people met them with as much resolution, and a very heavy fire ensued. We soon drove them, killed a number, and drove one wing of the body into the mountain; the main body retreated. This was on the 21st Dec.

"On the 22d, at night, they attempted to cross the river, to destroy our settlements, where the men were chiefly drawn off; I sent a party to receive them, and just as their boat came to shore, with about 100 men, our people poured in the shot upon them, at about three rods distance and obliged them to retreat and make off as well as they could. By the best accounts we can get they had 50 or 60 killed and wounded. We had 2 killed and 3 wounded, one of which is since dead. Our enemies are all gone off, I believe for the winter."

Jan. 15. Last Wednesday major Wales came to town from Montreal, with fourteen Indian Chiefs of the Cognawaga tribe, whom he was conducting to his excellency general Washington, at Cambridge, and on Friday they set off for that place. He likewise had several children of the same tribe, who were to be sent to Dartmouth college.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, to one in this place, dated Jan. 15, 1776.

"Last Friday came an express to this city, with the news that Sir John Johnson (son of the late Sir William) with about 500 men, and a few Indians (Mohawks) were assembling in hostile posture, &c. The county committee convened immediately, and ordered the minute-men in Albany, Schenectady, Schoharry, Half-Moon, &c. to march to Johnstown, with four days provision, an axe to every sixth man, &c. who are now gone and going; but I rather guess will prove a false alarm in part, or at least less alarming than at first received."

"P. S. Monday evening, 15th Jan. To-morrow morning, very early, Gen. Schuyler, with the multitudes come in from Berkshire, and all around (except those gone forward to Schenectady, and some sent home to prepare for the tour of Canada) will set off for Johnstown. This city is in the greatest confusion—every countenance is changed—Whigs depressed and melancholy, and immediately animated and revengeful, or rather spirited for a noble and vigorous effort in the cause of liberty, whilst the Tories prick up their ears: One of them, for publicly rejoicing at general Montgomery's untimely fall, is closeted in the city-hall."

"P. S. 16th, 10 o'clock, A. M. The general just gone to Schenectady, on his way to Johnstown, accompanied by many, many good soldiers, &c. Success attend them."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, January 18.

"From Newbury-Port we learn, that they have lately taken a ship from London, laden with coals, porter, and cheese; and a brig from Ireland, with beef, pork and butter, designed for the ministerial army in Boston, and were in chase of three more ships in Ipswich-Bay."

"We have the account of the Newfoundland storm confirmed from Boston, this day; 150,000l. damage, by their own account, and one sloop of war, the Placentia."

P R O V I D E N C E, Jan. 13.

The following is sent us as a particular account of the movements of the fleet in the river since yesterday evening, and of the actions which happened in consequence thereof. On Friday, the 12th instant, capt. Wallace, with all the vessels under his command, consisting of 12 sail, came up the river from Newport, and at four o'clock in the afternoon landed about 250 men on the island of Prudence, where about 40 or 50 of our men were stationed, under the command of captain Pearce. They were soon surrounded by the enemy, which was returned with much fire; but capt. Pearce, finding the enemy greatly superior in number, retreated,

and with his men went off the island; he had one wounded and taken prisoner, and it is said several of the enemy were killed and wounded. The enemy about five or six, burnt seven houses on the island, which being discovered here, his honour the deputy governor, West, tols. Richmond, Martin and Cook, capt. A. Wells, immediately set out to send forces on the island by way of Warren and Bristol, from the farm which places gen. West ordered 50 men, directing to join such as should be collected at Warwick, and proceed to the island. His honour, with the general, then went to Bristol, and sent off major J. with 80 men in whale-boats, who landed about dawn of day. Capt. Barton, with a few men, landed from head-quarters, but these at Warwick Neck were not able to join them, for want of boats. About 9 o'clock in the morning the enemy landed about 250 men, and attacked lieut. Car, who was stationed with a guard of 40 men to observe their motions; the remainder of our men, about 50 in number, soon coming up, a smart engagement ensued, which lasted three hours. The enemy several times sent flanking parties, which were as often drove back to their main body. They were at length drove to the vessels, leaving our people in possession of the island, having the night before got on board about 100 boats but no cattle are missing. Two of their men were found dead after the action, and one wounded in the thigh; they likewise carried off a number of killed and wounded, particularly an officer, that appeared to be badly wounded, and who, it is supposed, had the command. We had only three men slightly wounded. Our officers and men behaved with the greatest bravery, and had there been boats at Warwick to carry over reinforcements from thence, it is thought the enemy whole party would have been killed or taken. Sunday evening the enemy burnt two buildings on Prudence island, on Monday they cut a quantity of wood from Hope island, and yesterday, it is said, returned to the port.

Yesterday evening, while the Bomb brig lay at Prudence, the gunner and five seamen made their escape in a boat, and arrived safe at Bristol.

N E W B U R Y P O R T, January 11.

On Wednesday the 9th inst. arrived in Penman harbour, the brig Square, Richard Willis, master, from Poole, in England, which place she left the 6th November, in whom came passengers the capt. Palmer, Shackford, Meeds, and Hart, of Portsmouth, and capt. Gideon Crawford, of Providence, who their passage the 2d of December, in lat. 44. long. 65. spoke with the Orpheus frigate of 32 guns, from England, bound to America, but had met with a very high gale of wind the 30th of November, by which she lost her main and fore masts, and was then bound back to her port: She had been out five weeks when the gale took her.

Capt. Meeds informs us, that administration were determined to pursue vigorous measures against the Americans, but that the majority were daily leaving them; that the noble duke of Grafton, and lord Lintot had already left them, and were determined to oppose all their measures against the brave Americans, even if they were reduced to beggary by their opposition. He likewise informs, that a number of transports had sailed, laden with stores for Boston; that one of the river near him, with a number of hogs on board, out of which he saw 28 hove overboard, which had died in one night, on account of their being crowded too close in the vessel; that immediately after the transport had sailed, there was as hard a gale of wind as was almost ever known, which dismasted some, but what other damage they sustained we have not yet learnt, though soon after vast numbers of hogs were seen floating in the river.

Capt. Meeds was likewise at the meeting of merchants at the King's-arms tavern, in London, where the meeting consisted of between seven and eight hundred, unanimous to a man in favour of the Americans. They petitioned his majesty to have matters settled with America, and set forth, in their petition, that destruction must be brought on the land if the war was carried on; it was signed by 1102 gentlemen, and his majesty was pleased to receive it very GRACIOUSLY. Capt. Meeds also informs, that our friends increase daily, that we shall no longer be termed rebels, and that it was dangerous to speak a word in the coffee-houses against the Americans.

Jan. 19. On Monday last the brigantine from Ireland, burthen about 90 tons, Engle, master, owned by Lewis Gray, an enemy to the rights of America, laden with provisions for the ministerial army at Boston, was taken and brought into this port, the particulars of her cargo are as follow; 29 tierces, 28 barrels, and 31 half barrels of best beef; 250 firkins and 72 casks of butter; 64 firkins, 1 barrel and 10 half barrels of tongues; 10 puncheons of claret; 2 tierces, 11 barrels, and nine half barrels of best pork; 8 puncheons of oats; two firkins of lard; 19 kegs of tripe; two casks of peas; and 109 hampers of pot-herb.

On the same evening, a ship from London, burthen about 200 tons, Bowle, master, owned at London, out 12 weeks, with the following articles on board, intended for the same use as the brigs cargo, viz. 52 chaldron of coals, 86 butts and 30 hogheads of porter, 20 hogheads of vinegar, 16 nosheads of four grout, and 23 live hogs, was brought in here.

N E W - Y O R K, January 25.

At a meeting of a number of freemen and freeholders of the city and county of New-York, at the house of Mrs. Vanderwater, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of nominating persons to represent them in the next general assembly, it was agreed by a majority of said company, that Philip Livingston, John Alsop, John Jay, and Alexander McDougall, be, and are recommended to the public as sufficient men for that purpose; and in order to avoid any division among the electors, they are desired to aid and assist in the above choice.

We learn from Providence, that in the afternoon of the 12th instant, Capt. Wallace, with all the vessels under his command, arrived at the south end of Prudence, and landed 250 men. The minute-men that were on the island, about 47 in number, marched and engaged the enemy who endeavoured to surround them. After giving three fires our men retreated, finding themselves

powered by... from War... and two... men, as sever... and carried... eight boules... A large ship... Valley, hour... porter for the... ok three days... danger of tra... from New... ried her safely... load.

We hear that tw... ed in spiking... near Kingbric... and will do... party is now in... We hear from... achment of mi... an order from t... of the princ... ers are fled, a... ir arms, to the... Feb. 1. We hear... at Johnsto... about resistance... k from them, 6... and brought... ize our friend... d hostages. A letter from M... t the blockade

P H I L A

From the 20th... and, his maj... atham, and be... ons and live st... On the 19th of... ed from Corke... ed stormy wea... liana, Peace an... ty, were oblig... The Queen of... ston, is put in... The Polly, Eli... leak and put in... sail in all Octo... Feb. 3. A Long... harleton, ju... ingham, and r... emory.

the following re

S U P P O R T E

S T E P H E N

Resolved un... THAT it be... ciety, who ha... most endeavo... an unnatural v... erica.

Resolved un... That it be r... ciety, whi hav... heal the nul... d America;... e two countr... ual liberty.

Resolved un... That it be r... ciety, who h... apolition of a... ar against A... g already o... cted by the... erce, with ou...

Resolved, That the n... y, the 24th

A gentleman... ustatia infor... the Argo and... and, ha... sent them... om Antig... ondon for... own off our...

I N C O

Resolved, T... within the c... ower count... oldier in th... without the... ined in w... itted as sol... consent, be... on the applic... ment of all j... ment.

That it... demands ag... nlist in th... the value... debtor, til... is inflitied.

That ev... years, inli... any withi... obtain his... ceived from... necessities... officer, or

By the... out say it

land, he had on... and it is said... The enemy... on the island, which... the deputy governor... Cook, capt. A. L... and forces on the... from the farm... 50 men, directing... at Warwick... honour, with the... sent off major J... who landed about... with a few men... at these at War... em, for want of... the enemy... eur. Car, who wa... n to observe their... m, about 30 in num... agement ensued, w... y several times... is often drove back... at length drove to... possessor of the... board about 100... wo of their men... and one wounded... a number of killed... that appeared to... supposed, had the... men slightly wound... with the greatest bra... Warwick to carry over... is thought the enem... killed or taken. S... buildings on Phila... a quantity of wood... said, returned to M...

powered by numbers, and were taken on by two... from Warwick neck. One minute-man was... and two wounded, the enemy lost a number... men, as several of them were seen to be laid on... and carried to the boats. They afterwards... at eight houses, with a number of barns and cribs... A large ship from London, name the Blue Moun... Valley, bound for Boston, with a cargo of coals... and porter for the ministerial army, arrived off Sandy... three days ago. In order to save the trouble... danger of transporting her to Boston, three armed... from New-Jersey, took possession of her and... her safely into — a convenient port to... load.

We hear that two villains who were principally con... in spiking up a number of guns a few days... near Kingsbridge, were accidentally detected, taken... and will doubtless be punished as they deserve... party is now in pursuit of their accomplices.
We hear from Long-Island, that... Heard with a...achment of minute-men from the Jerseys, pursuant... an order from the continental congress, has taken a... of the principal Tories in Queen's county, that... ers are fled, and that all the rest had delivered up... arms, to the number of near a thousand.
Feb. 1. We hear from Albany that gen. Schuyler, who... and at Johnstown, 5 or 600 men assembled, who... about resistance, delivered up their arms; that he... k from them, 670 muskets, 9 pieces of loaded can... and brought off 15 prisoners. John... to seize our friend Indians, was released on his bond... of hostages.
A letter from Montreal, dated the 15th ult. informs... that the blockade of Quebec is still continued.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

From the 20th of October to the 10th of November... find, his majesty's ships, Orpheus, Centurion and...atham, and between 20 and 30 transports with pro... and live stock sailed for Boston.
On the 19th of October, seven transports with troops... from Corke for Quebec, but soon after meeting... th stormy weather, six of them, viz. Harecourt... liana, Peace and Plenty, Ocean, Chatham and Mer... y, were obliged to put into Milford.
The Queen of England, Carnaud, from Corke to...ston, is put into Lisbon in distress.
The Polly, Elliott, from Virginia to London, sprung... leak and put into Fyall, was repaired and expected... sail in all October for London.
Feb. 3. A London article says, "The lady of gen...arleton, just arrived from Canada, is sister to earl...ingham, and niece to the late Beekford of immortal...emory."

The following resolves are taken from the London Public Ledger of October 24.

London Tavern, Sept. 26, 1775.

SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS-STEPHEN SAYRE, Esq. in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, THAT it be recommended to those members of this society, who have seats in parliament, to use their most endeavours in putting a stop to the ruinous, and unnatural war against our fellow-subjects in America.

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to those members of this society, who have seats in parliament, to endeavour to heal the unhappy divisions, between this country and America; and to establish a connection between the two countries, upon the general principles of equal liberty.

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to those members of this society, who have seats in parliament, to oppose the imposition of any additional taxes for carrying on the war against America--the people of this country being already overburthened with taxes, and greatly distressed by the suspension of their most valuable commerce, with our much-injured and oppressed colonies.

Resolved, That the next meeting of this society be on Tuesday, the 24th of October next.

A gentleman arrived here in three weeks from St. Austria informs, that the Pomona man of war, and the Argo and Lynx sloops were cruising off that coast, and had taken seven or eight American vessels, and sent them to Antigua; and that they had advice from Antigua, that 12 or 14 store-ships, bound from London for Boston, were arrived there, having been blown off our coast, and more were daily arriving.

IN CONGRESS, January 30, 1776.

Resolved, That no apprentice whatsoever be enlisted within the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties on Delaware, and Maryland, as a soldier in the army or navy of the united colonies, without the consent of his master or mistress first obtained in writing, and that all apprentices, now enlisted as soldiers in said army or navy, without such consent, be immediately discharged from the service, on the application of his master or mistress, upon payment of all just and reasonable charges of their enlistment.

That it be recommended to all creditors, whose demands against any person, who is enlisted or shall enlist in the continental service, shall not amount to the value of thirty-five dollars, not to arrest any such debtor, till the expiration of the time for which he is enlisted.

That every person under the age of twenty-one years, enlisting himself in the army or navy aforesaid, may within twenty-four hours after such enlistment obtain his discharge, by refunding the money received from the recruiting officer, and returning such necessaries as may have been supplied him by the officer, or the value thereof in money.

Extra: from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

By the English papers we find that they had an account of col. now gen. Arnold's expedition to Quebec, but by it is under Putnam.

It is a little remarkable that all the addresses to the king, (of which there are many from the various dependents through the kingdom) to enforce the bloody measures against the Americans, are published in the gazette, as news from St. James's, but as for petitions in favour of America, nothing of them from St. James's, such is the policy of the bloody minded British court.

The king of Great-Britain has allowed all vessels going to the coast of Guinea, to take out what powder is necessary for their voyage, on giving security in triple the value of the goods to be shipped.

By the English papers we find a confirmation of there having been a severe gale of wind at Newfoundland, the 11th of September.

The latter end of October they had several violent gales of wind in the English channel, which did immense damage, not only among the provision vessels that were about sailing for Boston, but all along the coast is lined with wrecks.

The severe cold we have had of late has made so much ice, that our river is now froze from side to side.

The ship Elizabeth, capt. Camble, for Corke, Falmouth, and London, will sail as soon as the river opens; therefore all passengers are desired to be ready at that time, or they will probably lose their passage.

A. I. V. A. L. S.

From Virginia—Watson, at Whitehaven; Hamilton, at Bridge, M'Gachins; Dunmore, Crombie at Graveland. Anne, Kennedy, at Liverpool, and Royal Exchange, Bowden, at Greenoch.

From Maryland—Union, Stenhouse; Albion, Nichols; Eufon, Bacon; Delancy, Jarrald; Rebecca, Caton, of Philadelphia; Unanimity, Smith; Aston Hall, Parker; Molly, Maynard; Louisa, Payne; Gale, Jefferson; at Graveland. Thornton, Gray, and Christie, Bowfield, at Glasgow. Continent, Midforth, at Plymouth. Anne, Henderson; John and Bella, Green; Camden, Richardson; Lloyd, Liddle; Choptank Frigate, Richardson; at Dover. Sally, Newman; at Portsmouth. Fleetwood, Slizzer; at Deal. Nancy, Jenkins; at Falmouth.

New-York—Favourite, Fisher; at Graveland. Daniel, Hope; at Corke.

Rhode-Island—New-York-Packet, Fryer; at Corke.

Quebec—Pomona, Green; at Dover. And Lydia, Deane; at Portsmouth.

Philadelphia—Harmon, Crawford; at Portsmouth. Molly, Johnson; Nancy, Jenkins; at Falmouth. Hope, Collins; Alfred, Callender; Nancy, Curry; Fetsy and Hellen, M'Cormick; at Brittol. Speedwell, Keith; at Waterford, with lots of all her masts. Britannia, Loxley; and Dolphin, Randle; at Plymouth. Friendship, Bean; at Corke. Hilly, Marshall; at Dublin. George, Pinkerton; at Londonderry. Hetty, Colcock; at Graveland. Black Prince, Cambell; at Falmouth.

WILLIAMSBURGH, January 26.

Extra: of a letter from col. Woodford to the hon. the president of the convention, dated Norfolk, January 21, 1776.

We have had a party, these ten days, upon Tanner's creek, who yesterday had a brush with a tender's boat attempting to land at Sprowle's plantation; they beat her off, and killed one man.—8 o'clock at night. About 4 this morn, another heavy cannonading began from the Liverpool and Otter, during which the enemy landed and set fire to long houses that remained unhurt, near to what is called Town Point wharf. I sent strong parties to reinforce our water guards. We had three fine men killed with cannon shot, and one wounded, who, it is thought, will lose his arm. We have found one filor and two negroes dead, and suppose many others were killed and wounded, that were carried off in their boats. Capt. Green and Markham arrived in the height of the fire.

We hear that a ship is just come into Norfolk, from Corke in Ireland, the master of which declares that a man of war arrived there, for the purpose of seizing all vessels of American property, which obliged him to take a hasty leave of that port.

A grenadier of the 14th regiment, completely armed (who said he was a deserter) was brought to town this week, and is now with his fellow soldiers on his parole.

Jan. 27. An express arrived here on Tuesday, with advice, that last Sunday morning near a hundred of the enemy landed at Norfolk, from the men of war, under a heavy firing of cannon, which continued when the express came away. They had set three houses on fire, but were soon forced to retire; the loss they sustained was then uncertain. Three of our men were killed by cannon shot, two of whom, it is said, belonged to capt. Bleuford's company of minute-men. On Wednesday evening last six waggons arrived here from Philadelphia, loaded with arms and ammunition.

ANNAPOLIS, February 8.

The general assembly of this province, which stood prorogued to the 5th instant, is further prorogued to Tuesday the 30th day of April next.

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Baltimore-Town, January 30, 1776. ALL persons who are desirous to contract for supplying the TROOPS raised in this province with the rations allowed by the late convention, are requested to attend the COUNCIL OF SAFETY, at the city of Annapolis, on the 15th day of February next, and deliver in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

A ration, as settled by the convention, to consist of one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, one pound of flour or bread, per man, per day; three pints of peas, at 6s. per bushel, per week; or other vegetables equivalent; one quart of Indian meal, per week; a gill of vinegar, and a gill of molasses; per man, per day; a quart of cider, small beer, or a gill of rum per man per day; three pounds of candles, for one hundred men, per week, for guards; twenty-four pounds of soft soap, or eight pounds of hard soap, for 100 men, per week.

Per order, G. DUVALL, Clerk.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel... clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

Annapolis, February 7, 1776.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, A FEW pieces of shabrugs and striped hose. A few boxes of spermaceti candles. Old French brandy, by the barre, keg, or gallon. Holland gin, in cases.

THO. C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

Annapolis, February 5, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on open accounts, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, that he may be able to satisfy those who have claims against him; such as cannot at present pay will be indulged with longer time, upon giving bond to

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Old Barbados spirit, and sherry wine in quarter casks, to be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 8, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay their respective balances to Mr. Tilman Hilleary, and oblige

Their humble servant, EDWARD GANTT, jun

December 27, 1775.

THERE are, at the plantation of Jeremiah Riley, in Prince-George's county, near the East-Branch ferry, taken up as strays, two mares. The one a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, appears to be branded on the near thigh, she has a small star in her forehead, some white spots on both sides of her back, and her hind feet white; the other, I believe, is a coat about three grasses old, about fourteen hands high; not docked, a chestnut bridle, is branded on her near thigh thus, I E, one hind foot white, a star in her forehead, and some white on her nose; I believe it is an... The owner may have them again on proving property, and paying charges.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH, Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all the various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small sword, hangers, and cut-throats. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several grots of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quantity of whole fags of English iron steel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner or owners are desired to take them away, paying the cost of this advertisement and storage.

Greenbury's Point, Jan. 17, 1776.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER,

A SOBER, industrious man, who is a good farmer. A married man with a small family will be most agreeable. A. ply to DAVID KERR

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1776.

WHEREAS divers ill designing persons have of late harboured and entertained my servants, whereby my business has been greatly neglected; I therefore hereby notify to, and forewarn all persons from having intercourse or dealing with them hereafter, as I am determined upon discovery to proceed against such persons with all the rigour of the law.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS;

P. S. Particularly my servants, Robert Walker, John Holloway, and John Christian.

Charles county, January 21, 1776.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, within our inclosures.

WILLIAM LEIGH, MARGARET MATHEWS.

Prince George's county, January 22, 1776.

STOLEN out of the subscribers pasture near Queen-Anne, on Thursday night last, a very likely half blooded bay mare, about ten years old, branded with WM joined together; was surprised last summer and lost one of her eyes. Whoever will secure the said mare so that she may be had again, or will bring her home, shall receive six dollars.

MARGARET MURDOCK.

24 ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jordan Steiger, late of Kent county, deceased, or to the estate of Christopher Markley, late of this city, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment: And all persons, having any just claims against the said estates, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted.

JACOB FALCONER, of Kent county, Executor, and FRANCIS FALCONER, Administrator.

January 30, 1776. ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Mr. James Maccubbin, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally proved; and those persons who are indebted are desired to come and pay them.

W. WOODWARD, sen. administrator.

January 21, 1776. WHEREAS the subscriber hath purchased, of Mr. Joan Hammond Dorsey, dwelling plantation and land, situate, lying, and being in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, paid him a considerable part of the purchase money for the same, and given him bond, payable with interest, for the residue of the said purchase; and whereas the said John Hammond Dorsey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thousand pounds, current money, to convey the same to the subscriber in fee simple, which has been refused to be complied with by the former, on the request of the latter, and the said John Hammond Dorsey, notwithstanding said contract, has offered the lands aforesaid for sale to sundry persons, the subscriber therefore gives notice to the public, in justice to them and himself, of said contract, and forewarning all manner of persons whatsoever from purchasing, of the said John Hammond Dorsey, the said lands, as he will insist upon his prior contract, and will not release him from the same.

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

Annapolis, Nov. 23, 1775. WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time. As good lock-smiths, or other neat fliers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gunlocks, to such also I will give good encouragement. There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

I want to hire a good file-cutter.

The estate of James Dick and Stewart being bankrupt, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the Bar, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quart, &c.

JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Kitter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanikin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown full'd cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of toll the other osnabrig, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumste, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches; several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mottle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat rarr'd and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair of coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their loaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in the county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

22

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 20th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 20 or 21 years old, high, and a few grey hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging mane, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

OVERTON CARR. December 28, 1775.

WANTED to carry on the GUNLOCK MANUFACTORY, immediately to be established in Frederick-Town in Frederick county, FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC, a number of workmen in each different branch of gunlock making; very great encouragement will be given to finishers, and liberal rewards to others according to their skill and application. Whitesmiths, though they may not have been used to work on gunlocks, will be employed. Many servants who would be very useful in the gunlock manufactory are employed in common labour, the matters of such, or of others who might be useful, are requested to let the public have them on purchase or hire. And the committees of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intreated to favour this necessary work, by searching out, and forwarding or giving notice of proper hands.—Information given or letters directed to James Johnson, Charles Beatty, and John Hanson, jun. will be thankfully attended to. Nothing is wanted on credit, the money in hand to discharge the necessary contracts.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toe; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue grey cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants to their masters may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province 45 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS. N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fat-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchebeck knee and shoe buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

THOMAS SIM LEE. November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

THOMAS HYDE. P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 20th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 20 or 21 years old, high, and a few grey hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging mane, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS. Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVALL. April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 23d of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stock; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion; short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made tailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall shodded hole, mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, 20 pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES. Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH. Baltimore county, Patuxent Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto boy, sometimes known by the name of Vulcah, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES. Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK AND EPHEMERIS For the Year of our Lord 1776.

M
L O
The Nottingham lord Howe
follow:
The humble AD
of the town
sembled.
"To the kin
W
which that submi
to the illustrious
and with all bu
our majesty's w
natural calamities
which affect us
few critical str
Britons to drop
their sovereign's
man in their e
those evils whic
community in e
entiment, pern
consequences of
of peculiar loya
sal of the right
an unwilling p
stitutional or no
ances, are perh
We would yield
majesty's sacred
concern for th
tempered con
majesty's corpora
guished, and th
most valuable
the best su
and zeal, but
temperate pa
and ideal adva
of the British e
which the dign
perity, wealth
is largely inde
the ambitious
principally dep
adequate the w
subordination
thority of th
thought to co
pendence; bu
answer the wi
dread even v
the wills and
(which arms
as any other v
since the disun
us of the most
armed force
hend, equal to
minion.
"Permit t
to express ou
soldiers, in v
mour decline
and unequal
is not reserve
entails of
selves, and a
grieve to fin
that nobl
equalled the
our represen
to his count
ated that gr
so gloriously
"From t
lingly turn
your majesty
might draw
relief which
Actuated r
person and
happiness o
country and
these truths
we view the
jesty in its
tribute, wi
ful subjects
afflicted pe
"The f
turn of pe
low-subjec
we make i
majesty w
can have r
wisdom an
changeabl
jut calcul
rience has
desirable a
"Give
the t
tuber

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1776

LONDON, November 2.

The Nottingham addresses were presented yesterday by lord Howe and lord Edward Bentinck, and are as follow:

The humble ADDRESS of the Mayor and Burgeses of the town of Nottingham, in common-council assembled.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the mayor and burgeses of the town of Nottingham, in common-council assembled, beg leave to approach your royal presence with that submissive and grateful affection which is due to the illustrious descendant of the house of Hanover, and with all humility to supplicate the intervention of your majesty's wisdom and power for averting those unusual calamities which hang over our country, and which affect us with the deepest concern. In the present critical situation of these kingdoms, it becomes Britons to drop every consideration but that of love to their sovereign and their country, and to unite as one man in their endeavours, by all lawful means, to stay those evils which threaten to involve the whole British community in one general distress. Impressed with this sentiment, permit us, Sir, to express our dread of the consequences of those addresses, which, making a shew of peculiar loyalty to your majesty, and of distinguished zeal of the rights of the British legislature, recommend an unyielding pursuit of measures, which, whether constitutional or not, if we may judge from present appearances, are perhaps as impracticable as they are ruinous. We would yield to none in a faithful attachment to your majesty's sacred person and government, or in a zealous concern for the permanence and dignity of our well tempered constitution. By these principles your majesty's corporation of Nottingham has ever been distinguished, and these principles would we transmit, as the most valuable inheritance, to posterity. We would meet the best subjects of your majesty in all their loyalty and zeal, but at the same time check, if possible, that intemperate passion, which, for the sake of uncertain and ideal advantages would hazard the dismembering of the British empire, and the loss of those provinces to which the dignity of your majesty's crown, and the prosperity, wealth and power of these kingdoms have been so largely indebted, and on which the preservation from the ambitious attempts of rival nations may hereafter principally depend. We wish to see one presiding spirit actuate the whole British empire, we wish to see a due subordination maintained through the whole to the authority of the British legislature, nor would we be thought to countenance any claims that lead to independence; but we fear the hand of force will never answer the wishes of any friend to this country. We dread even victory itself, every victory but that over the wills and affections of our American fellow-subjects (which arms and violence are but ill fitted to produce) as any other victory can be but temporary and delusive, since the disunion of affections with America would rob us of the most valuable advantages of conquest, and no armed force which this nation can spare is, we apprehend, equal to the unwilling subjection of so wide a dominion.

Permit us, gracious sovereign, with all humility, to express our concern at seeing our gallant officers and soldiers, in whom the generous sense of duty and honour declines no danger, exposed in this unfortunate and unequal contest, and our regret that their courage is not relieved for a field, in which against the natural enemies of Britain, they might win honour to themselves, and advantage to their country; in particular we grieve to find absent on such an errand, a descendant of that noble family, which in every walk of glory has equalled the Roman name; to whom we had entrusted our representation in parliament, where, by his services to his country and to America, he might have perpetuated that grateful remembrance which his brother had so gloriously acquired.

From this melancholy view, Sir, we would willingly turn our own eyes, nor presume to introduce to your majesty, if we did not hope that so awful a scene might draw your royal attention, and induce to that relief which it is in your Majesty's power to bestow. Actuated no less by unfeigned affection to your royal person and government, and to the true dignity and happiness of the throne, than zeal for the welfare of our country and of posterity, we have ventured to represent these truths in the serious and affecting light in which we view them. May our address appear to your majesty in its honest simplicity and integrity; may it contribute, with the requests of other your majesty's faithful subjects, to call forth your paternal regard for your afflicted people.

The first object of our desires and wishes is, the return of peace and cordial union with our American fellow-subjects; and to this end, most gracious sovereign, we make it our humble and earnest request, that your majesty would suspend those hostilities, which, we fear, can have no other than a fatal issue, and, in your great wisdom and goodness, restore that better system of interchangeable interests and affections, of whose blessing no just calculation can be formed, and which a long experience has proved to be an ample foundation for every desirable advantage to this country.

Given under our common seal, at the Guildhall of the town of Nottingham, the 20th day of October, 1775.

ROBERT SEAGRAVE, Town-clerk.

The humble ADDRESS of the Gentlemen, principal Manufacturers, and Inhabitants of the town of Nottingham.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

WE, the gentlemen, principal manufacturers and inhabitants of the town of Nottingham, beg leave, at this interesting period, to approach your royal presence, in the character of your most loyal and affectionate subjects, whose attachment to the illustrious house of Hanover, and the constitution of the British empire, has been received by us as the sacred injunction of our parents, has been inviolably preserved, will be carried with us to our graves, and transmitted to our posterity. Devoted to these interests, we rejoice in every opportunity which invites a declaration of our principles; we would not yield in these noble sentiments to any subjects of your majesty's government; but, like them, be prepared with life and fortune to maintain the true dignity of your majesty's crown, the just, the useful, and practicable rights of the British legislature.

Inspired with these sentiments, we have no fear, Sir, in conveying to the throne the sense we have of the present situation of our country, and of those steps which alone remain to rescue it from that impending danger into which it is plunged. We presume not to question the good intention of those who approach your majesty with a different language; but, convinced that the measures which they recommend lead to irrecoverable ruin, it would ill become us to sit silent spectators in such an hour of danger, in an hour on whose resolves the fate of Britain hangs.

However just the claims of the British parliament, however constitutional its sovereignty over every member of its extended empire, the situation of America we apprehend to be such as renders it imprudent, and of no advantage to the common welfare (the great end of sovereignty) to enforce all these claims. No benefit can be greater than what results from the union of affections, of commerce, and of interests, with such distant provinces. We lament the interruption of this union, and trust that, in the return to it, your majesty will find the true policy of your government the best happiness of your kingdoms.

In this great national question, Sir, we decline the mention of our particular interests, the manufactures of this late flourishing town and neighbourhood, which are deeply affected by the unhappy differences with your American provinces, and will, we more than fear, be attended with irreparable injury to the merchant and artisan, but we earnestly wish to obviate the conclusions which may be drawn from the present state of trade throughout the kingdom at large, as if it stood in no need of the tribute which our American settlements have hitherto paid to it. To accidental and temporary causes, the peace of Poland, Russia, and Turkey, and the expected departure of the Spanish fleet, its very fortunate support at this hour is owing.

This extraordinary flow must soon subside to its natural level, when the vacancy which America has been accustomed to fill will be dreadfully felt throughout the whole British trade; but the wisdom and providence of your majesty will look forward to that period when the policy of other nations shall have possessed them of the manufactures which they at present demand of Britain, when the general decline of our European trade shall leave us no other resource for supporting our rank in Europe, than a friendly and commercial interest in our American colonies, which may know no limits to their increase, from the parent which protects and smiles upon them. From this approaching fate save us, Sir, while safety may yet be found. The event of continual war may be dreadful, and repentance unavailing though universal. Victory cannot avert the mischief which it threatens, but returning peace carries no terrors with it; it promises every blessing which can secure to ages the glory of your majesty's house, the prosperity and happiness of our envied country.

Receive, most gracious sovereign, our humble request as the tribute of true loyalty; dissipate the fears of your afflicted people. In your majesty's goodness stay the hand of war, and recal into the bosom of peace and grateful subjection your American subjects, by a restoration of those measures, which long experience has shown to be productive of the greatest advantages to this late united and flourishing empire.

S. T. JAMES'S, October 24.

The following gentlemen, viz. Isaac Hughes, Esq; chairman, the right hon. Thomas Harley, Zachary Philip Fonnereau, John Cornwall, John Rily, Samuel Smith, George Stainforth, Peter Cazale, Richard Willis, John William Anderson, Benjamin Winthrop, Edward Foster, James Bogle French, Bigtall Potter, and Peter Hodgson, Esqrs. having been deputed to attend his majesty with an address of a very numerous body of the merchants and traders of the city of London, they did all (except Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Rily, who were prevented by illness) wait on his majesty, with the following address, being introduced by the lord of his majesty's bed chamber in waiting; which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously; and they had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

To the KING'S most excellent MAJESTY.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, merchants, and traders of the city of London, filled with the deepest concern at the unjustifiable proceedings of

some of your majesty's colonies in America, beg leave to approach your royal throne to testify our entire disapprobation and abhorrence of them, with the most solemn assurances that we will support your majesty with our lives and fortunes, in maintaining the authority of the legislature of this country, which we conceive, does and ought to extend over and pervade every part of the British dominions.

With regret and indignation we see colonies which owe their existence, and every blessing that attended their late prosperous situation, to this their parent country, unnaturally regardless of the fostering hand that raised and supported them; and affecting distinctions in their dependence, not founded in law, or in the constitution of Great-Britain.

We are convinced, by the experienced clemency of your majesty's government, that no endeavours will be wanting to induce our deluded fellow subjects to return to their obedience to that constitution which our ancestors blest to establish, and which has flourished, pure and uninterrupted, under the mild government of the house of Hanover.

May that being who governs the universe so direct your majesty's councils and measures, that from the present confusion, order may arise, and peace again be restored.

That your majesty may long reign over an happy and united people, is the earnest prayer of, may it please your majesty, your majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects.

The number of names signed to this petition were nine hundred and forty-one.

OCTOBER 17.

The following address, memorial, and petition of the gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London, unanimously agreed to at a general meeting, called by public advertisement, was presented to his majesty on Wednesday last, by William Baker, Esq; chairman, accompanied by John Sawbridge and George Hayley, Esqrs. two of the representatives of this city (Mr. Oliver having been absent from town, and Mr. Bull confined by illness) and it not having appeared in the London gazette, it is thought proper to adopt this method of communicating it to the public.

To the KING'S most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble address, memorial, and petition of the gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London.

May it please your majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London beg leave to approach your majesty with unfeigned assurance of affection and attachment to your majesty's person and government, and to represent with great humility our sentiments on the present alarming state of public affairs.

By the operation of divers acts of the British parliament, we behold with deep affliction that happy communion of interests and good offices which had so long subsisted between this country and America suspended, and an intercourse (which augmenting, as it grew, the strength and dignity of your majesty's dominions, hath enabled your majesty to defeat the natural rivals of your greatness in every quarter of the world) threatened with irretrievable ruin.

We should humbly represent to your majesty, if they had not been already represented, the deadly wounds which the commerce of this country must feel from these unfortunate measures; that it has not yet more deeply felt them; is owing to temporary and accidental causes which cannot long continue.

But we beg your majesty to cast an eye on the general property of this land, and to reflect what must be its fate when deprived of our American commerce.

It fills our minds with additional grief to see the blood and treasure of your majesty's subjects wasted in effecting a fatal separation between the different parts of your majesty's empire, by a war, uncertain in the event, destructive in its consequences, and the object contended for lost in the contest.

The experience we have had of your majesty's paternal regard for the welfare and privileges of all your people, and the opinion we entertain of the justice of the British parliament, forbid us to believe, that laws, so repugnant to the policy of former times, would have received their sanction, had the real circumstances and sentiments of the colonies been thoroughly understood, or the true principles of their connection with the mother country been duly weighed; we are therefore necessarily constrained to impute blame to those, by whom your majesty and the parliament have been designedly misled, or partially informed of those matters, on a full knowledge of which alone, determinations of such importance should have been founded.

We beg leave further to represent to your majesty, that in questions of high national concern, affecting the dearest interests of a state, speculation and experiment are seldom to be justified: that want of foresight is want of judgment; and perseverance in measures which repeated experience hath condemned, ceases to be error.

We might appeal to the history of all countries to shew, that force hath never been employed with success, to change the opinions or convince the minds of freemen; and from the annals of our own in particular, we learn, that the free and voluntary gifts of the subject have ever exceeded the exactions of the sword.

Restraining, prohibitory, and penal laws have failed to re-establish the public tranquillity; and the present state of this unfortunate dispute affords reason to believe, that as it commenced without policy, it must be prosecuted by means which the natural and constitutional strength of Great-Britain cannot supply.

In your majesty's justice, we confide for a fair construction of an apprehension we have conceived, that your majesty hath been advised to take foreign troops into British pay, and to raise and discipline papists both in Ireland and Canada, for the purpose of enforcing submission to laws, which your majesty's protestant subjects in America conceive to be destructive of their liberties, and against which they have repeatedly petitioned in vain.

Anxious to vindicate the national honour, we would willingly discredit reports of slaves incited to insurrection, and barbarous nations encouraged to take arms against our American brethren, if they had not prevailed without refutation, and filled the minds of your majesty's faithful subjects with indignation and horror.

If to these circumstances of peril and distress our fears could suggest any addition, we might justly expect it from the resentment of those powerful enemies, who have ever shown a readiness to take advantage of our internal commotions, and will joyfully embrace the occasion of avenging that disgrace they sustained during the late glorious war, from the united arms of Great-Britain and America—and we should indeed, be reduced to despair, but that we are encouraged to look up to your majesty, the common father of all your people, as the happy instrument in the hands of divine providence, which bringeth good out of evil, for restoring to this distracted empire the blessings of mutual confidence, liberty and peace.

For the speedy effecting of which, we most humbly beseech your majesty to cause hostilities to cease in your majesty's colonies in America, and to adopt such mode of reconciling this unhappy controversy, as may best promote the interest of commerce, and the welfare of all your people.

The number of names signed to this petition were one thousand one hundred.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS to the KING.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the humble thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to assure your majesty, that we have long lamented the condition of our unhappy fellow-subjects in America; seduced from their allegiance by the grossest misrepresentations, and the most wicked and insidious pretences, they have been made the instruments of the ambition and traitorous designs of those dangerous men, who have led them step by step to the standard of rebellion, who have now assumed the powers of sovereign authority, which they exercise in the most despotic and arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of this deluded people.

Your faithful commons took a sincere part in your majesty's benevolent and paternal desire, rather to reclaim, than to subdue the most refractory of your colonies; and excited by your majesty's great example, we were anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow-subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; we still hoped that your majesty's people in America would have discerned the traitorous views of their leaders, would have considered how ruinous even their success must be to themselves, and been convinced that the constitutional subjection to Great-Britain is the freest and happiest condition of any civil society in the known world; but we now see with indignation, that no other use has been made of the moderation and forbearance of your majesty and your parliament, but to strengthen the preparations of this desperate conspiracy; and that the rebellious war now levied is become more general, and manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire.

We beg leave to assure your majesty of our entire concurrence with your majesty, in thinking that it is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders, by the most decisive exertions; and that we learn, with the greatest satisfaction, that, for this purpose, your majesty has increased your naval establishment and greatly augmented your land forces, in such a manner as may be the least burthenome to your kingdoms; and we will cheerfully and effectually support your majesty in such necessary measures, and enable your majesty, when the occasion shall require it, to avail yourself of the friendly offers which your majesty has received of foreign assistance: we thankfully acknowledge the gracious considerations which induced your majesty to send a part of your electoral troops to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority, and we are bound in duty to return your majesty our particular thanks for pointing out to us, from the throne, the constitutional resources of our well modelled and well regulated national militia; which upon every great emergency cannot fail of affording security to your majesty's realm, and of giving, at the same time, extent and activity to your military operations.

It is with the highest satisfaction and gratitude we hear the affectionate declaration of the father of his people, that when the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, your majesty will be ready to receive the misled with tenderness and mercy; and your majesty's gracious communication, of your intention to give authority to certain persons on the spot, to grant general and particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons, as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which may be disposed to return to its allegiance, demands our warmest acknowledgments, and we shall be ready to give our concurrence to such measures as may best contribute to carry your majesty's wise and humane intentions into execution.

Every motive and every interest, that can animate the hearts of loyal subjects, call upon your faithful commons to grant to your majesty such supplies as the circumstances and exigency of affairs may require; and being fully convinced that the security of those advantages which are derived to the commerce, the manufactures and the navigation of your majesty's kingdoms, from the American colonies, must ever depend on their being held in that due subordination to the legislature of Great-Britain, in which the constitution has placed them, we should be waiving in the duty which we owe to our constituents, ourselves and our posterity, if we did not engage with our lives and fortunes to support this great and important cause, in which the rights of your majesty's crown, and the interests of your people are so effectually concerned; and we hope and trust, that we shall, by the blessing of God, put such strength and force into your majesty's hands, as may soon defeat and suppress this rebellion, and enable your majesty to accomplish your gracious wish of re-establishing order, tranquillity and happiness, through all the parts of your united empire.

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my hearty thanks for this loyal and dutiful address. I promise myself the most happy consequences from the very dutiful and affectionate assurances of the support of my faithful commons on this great and important conjuncture; and I have a firm confidence that by the blessing of God, and the justice of the cause, and by the assistance of my parliament, I shall be enabled to suppress this dangerous rebellion, and to attain the most desirable end of restoring my subjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and prosperity which they enjoyed in their constitutional dependence before the breaking out of these unhappy disorders.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Jovis, 26 Octobris, 1775.

THE lord chancellor reported his majesty's speech, and the same being read by the clerk.

Moved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty for his most gracious speech from the throne.

Then an amendment was proposed to be made to the said motion.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The question was put, whether the amendment shall be inserted in the motion?

It was resolved in the negative.

Contents 29 } 29

Proxies 0 } 0

Not Contents 69 } 69

Proxies 11 } 11

Then it was moved to agree with the said motion as at first proposed.

The question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents 66 } 66

Proxies 10 } 10

Not Contents 33 } 33

Proxies 0 } 0

Dissentiens,

1st. Because we cannot, as Englishmen, as Christians, or as men of common humanity, consent to the prosecution of a cruel civil war, so little supported by justice and so very fatal in its necessary consequences, as that which is now waging against our brethren and fellow-subjects in America. We have beheld with sorrow and indignation, fission after fission, and notwithstanding repeated warnings of the danger, attempts made to deprive some millions of British subjects of their trade, their laws, their constitution, their mutual intercourse, and of the very food which God has given them for their subsistence. We have beheld endeavours used to enforce these impolitic severities at the point of the bayonet. We have, on the other hand, beheld so large a part of the empire, united in one common cause, really sacrificing with cheerfulness their lives and fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of war raging in the very heart of their country, to ignominious ease. We have beheld this part of his majesty's subjects, thus irritated to resistance, and so successful in it, still making professions (in which we think it neither wise nor decent to affect a disbelief) of the utmost loyalty to his majesty; and, unwearied with continued repulses, repeatedly petitioning for conciliation, upon such terms only as shall be consistent with the dignity and welfare of the mother country. When we consider these things, we cannot look upon our fellow-subjects in America in any other light than that of freemen driven to resistance by acts of oppression and violence.

2dly. Because this unnatural war, thus commenced in oppression, and in the most erroneous policy, must, if persevered in, be finally ruinous in its effects. The commerce of Great-Britain with America was great and increasing, the profits immense, the advantages, as a nursery of seamen, and as an inexhaustible magazine of naval stores, infinite; and the continuance of that commerce, particularly in times of war, when most wanted to support our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade must be, but depending solely on ourselves. Those valuable resources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the house of Bourbon, are actually lost to Great-Britain, and irrecoverably lost, unless redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

3dly. Because Great-Britain, deprived of so valuable a part of its resources, and not animated, either with motives of self defence, or with those prospects of advantage and glory, which have hitherto supported this nation, in all its foreign wars, may possibly find itself unable to supply the means of carrying on a civil war, at such a vast distance, in a country so peculiarly circumstanced, and under the complicated difficulties which necessarily attend it. Still less should we be able to preserve, by mere force, that vast continent, and that growing multitude of resolute freemen who inhabit it; even if that, or any country, was worth governing against the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear that, while we are making these fruitless efforts, refusing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow-subjects,

and blindly continuing in the inhuman prosecutions of our natural enemies of this country, we are preparing calamity for those who prudently sit quiet, beholding British forces which, if united, might be in a condition from their valour, numbers, and discipline, to carry terror into the very heart of their kingdoms, destroying each other. Every event, which ever way it turns, is a victory to them. Our very hospitals furnish them with daily triumphs, the greater as they are certain, without any risk to them of men or money.

4thly. Because we conceive the calling in foreign forces to decide domestic quarrels, to be a measure both disgraceful and dangerous; and that the advice which ministers have dared to give to his majesty, which they have avowed and carried into execution, of sending to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, the donations of the crown of Great-Britain, a part of his Electoral troops, without any previous consent, recommendation, or authority of parliament, is unconstitutional. That Hanoverian troops should, at the mere pleasure of the ministers, be considered as a part of the British military establishment, and take a rotation of garrison duties, through these dominions, is, in practice and precedent, of the highest danger to the safety and liberties of this kingdom, and tends wholly to invalidate the wise and salutary declaration of the grand fundamental law of our glorious deliverer, King William, which has bound together the rights of the subject, and the succession of the crown.

5thly. Because the ministers, who are to be entrusted with the management of this war, have proved themselves unequal to the task, and every degree unworthy of public trust. Parliament has given them every assistance they asked; no unforeseen accidents have stood in their way; no storms have disabled, or delayed their operations; no foreign power hath, as yet, interfered, but notwithstanding these advantages, by their ignorance, negligence, and want of conduct, our arms have been disgraced; upwards of ten thousand of the flower of our army, with an immense artillery, under four generals of reputation, and barked with a great naval force, have been miserably blockaded in one sea-port town, and after repeated and obstinate battles, in which such numbers of our bravest men have fallen, the British forces have not been able to penetrate one mile into the country which they were sent to subdue; important fortresses are seized, the governors are driven from their provinces, and it is doubtful whether at this moment we are in possession of a single town in all North-America. Whether we consider its extent or its commerce, England has lost half its empire in one campaign. Nor can we impute the misconduct of ministers to mere inability, nor to their ignorance of the state of America, upon which they attempt to justify themselves; for while some members of administration confess they were deceived, as to the strength and condition of the provinces, we have from others received official information, that the insufficiency of the navy was concealed from parliament, and part of administration, from a fear of not receiving support from its members: We cannot therefore consent to an address, which may deceive his majesty and the public into a belief of the confidence of this house in the present ministers, who have deceived parliament, disgraced the nation, lost the colonies, and involved us in a civil war against our clearest interests; and, upon the most unjustifiable grounds, wantonly spilling the blood of thousands of our fellow-subjects.

- TORRINGTON; FITZWILLIAM, ARCHER, THANET, CHOLMONDELEY, KING, PORTLAND, STAMFORD, PONSONBY, ABINGDON, MANCHESTER, DEVONSHIRE, CHEDWORTH, BOYLE, CRAVEN, SCARBOROUGH, EFFINGHAM, ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND.

SPEECH of the hon. Temple Luttrell, in the House of Commons, on the motion for an humble address to his Majesty, Oct. 27.

Mr. Speaker,

WE might reasonably suppose, that the ministers which had a hand in fabricating this voluminous speech, would be impatient to obtain our approbation and thanks as representatives of the community in general, in the name of the people of Great-Britain, who are our actual constituents; in the name of the people of America, who (as they tell us) are our virtual constituents.

Those evil counsellors who have so long poisoned the ear of their sovereign, would now make us believe they had perverted his principles also; they wish us to consider the speech before you, as conveying his Majesty's own sentiments and resolves. Sir, we know that to be impossible. Our king is too humane, and besides too well acquainted with the history of this country and its constitution, with the memoirs of the Stuart race, and of his own illustrious house, to imbibe the despotic doctrines here imputed to him. His Majesty knows, that when either of the three estates of this empire, or the whole in conspiracy together, shall arrogate power to which they are incompetent, such as infringing the original rights and liberties of the people in any part of the British dominions, it is the exertion of such power, not the resistance to it, which constitutes rebellion. If this be not the case, the glorious revolution was above all rebellions the most atrocious.

We, who are the deputies of the people, assembled together from the different counties, cities and boroughs of the kingdom, ought faithfully to impart to his Majesty the real wishes and dispositions of his subjects. As the first counsellors of the crown, it is our peculiar province to advise and direct his Majesty on every national emergency, like the present. But, sir, in order to qualify us so to do, affection to our king, obligations to our country, and sober wisdom, all combine in requiring the closest and most deliberate discussions, and the deepest researches into the true bias of the times, previous to the offering up any address to the throne whatever. An address at such a crisis as this, upon such important and decisive matters, cannot be considered as a mere point of etiquette, or personal compliment to our sovereign; if it could, there is not a member of this house would be more forward in duty and obsequiousness than myself. Are we not totally ignorant of the real state of Great-Britain and her colonies? Sir, the sense of the society at large is not to be ascertained by the signature of a few

It is not to be ascertained by the voice of re-
volvy, by a few mistaken individuals,
together under the hospitable roof of a great
hall. Sir, within these battlements kings are
made, made or unmade; it is not to be
by the cry of a few tory justices, ductile
huddled together by their creator the lord
of the county, to approve of proscriptions
and proclamations, devised in councils, where he
takes the lead as president. Sir, I will tell
the lord who spoke last that if the people of
Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester, were the or-
acle of British law and policy, the electors of Hanover
never swayed the imperial sceptre of this realm.
Sir, however, the spirited zeal and consistency
addressing inhabitants of that part of England;
their firm reverence for the divine authority
of their defence of popery, of arbitrary gov-
ernment, and sword law. The same political tenets
now fill the heads of these royal addressers, filled
the heads of their townsmen in forty-five and
six. Those heads which being impaled over
the bar in the last whig reign, were soon after
commencement of the present, when a mighty
herm thane came into office, taken down with
ration, and are now 'tis said, enshrined in a cer-
tain cabinet, where a right hon. household officer
with eye, and others of the white rose junto, fre-
quently offer upon a bended knee their secret orisons
incense. Sir, the noble lord who spoke last, and
right hon. member who delivered his sentiments
in the debate, have assured you, that the
of this country is against the Americans. I am
sident, as well from the intelligence I have been
to procure from a multitude of persons widely
erent in station and description, as by my own
marks in the progress of many a journey through
interior parts of this island during the summer
on, that the sense of the mass of the people is in
our of the Americans. They think that the pro-
tection given by a rash and insufficient ministry to
colony of Massachusetts-Bay, in lawless and op-
pressive exactions, enforced by famine, devastation,
a slaughter, at length constitutionally justified an
deal to arms. A very learned judge, who now
signal honour to the coil, assures us, in his ex-
cellent book of commentaries, that every freeman is
arranted in the use of arms for defence of his right-
possessions and liberty; and that great luminary of
a profession, lord chief justice Holt, in pronouncing
gment on the memorable case of Tooley and Dekins,
s, "when the liberty of the subject is invaded it
a provocation to all the subjects of England." Where
en will these grievances, this civil war and carnage
minate? I shall now borrow the words of Sir Charles
dley, in the last age, to express my astonishment,
at a nation sick at heart as our's is, should wear so
brid a countenance. But, sir, is it not that hectic
loom which is frequently found to accompany a ra-
dical decay of the constitution; or rather some arti-
cial beautifier spread over the surface of a cadaverous
substance, for popular show and delusion? We have
eretofore found it expedient, when this kingdom
has been shaken to its foundation, from one extremity
to the other, as it now actually is; when the original
compact between the governing power and the sub-
ject has been differently construed, and in danger of
being totally dissolved; I say, Sir, that the commons;
a parliament assembled, have found it expedient to en-
sure in the first place into the actual state and condition
of the nation in general: for this we have a recent pre-
cedent, almost within the memory of man, not strictly
peaking in the journals of a parliament, but in the
ournals of a national and constitutional assembly, which
as done more good than all your parliaments since
he days of Henry the Third, put together, which
efforded and established, on a firm basis, the protestant
eligion, and civil liberties of the people, and which
brought in the amiable families of Nassau and of
Brunswick, to maintain that religion, and to protect
as in the enjoyment of those liberties: I mean, sir,
he convocation, of congress, in the year 1688, whose
acts and resolutions ought, like the leaves of the sybils
of old, to be sanctimoniously reverted to, at all times
of state perplexity and peril: I therefore desire that
the motion made on the opening of this congress, com-
monly called the convention parliament, and which
was the ground work of the glorious revolution, be
now read.

The motion was then read, which stands upon the
journals in the following words: "That the house do
appoint a day to take into consideration the state and
condition of the nation," which motion passed, *nemine
contradictente*, for the Monday following.

I now move you, Sir, that this house do appoint a
day to take into consideration the present state and con-
dition of Great-Britain and her colonies, in order to
ground thereupon an affectionate and dutiful address to
the crown, in answer to his majesty's speech, this day
delivered from the throne.

I am sorry not to see the honourable member who
proposed, and so ably supported this address, now in his
seat, for I flatter myself he would acknowledge his mo-
tion premature, and admit of the necessity to take the
preliminary step of ascertaining the temper and re-
sources of Great-Britain and her colonies, in order to
address his majesty with good effect; when we shall, I
trust, open his eyes to the manifest impositions put
upon his royal confidence, by some dark and dangerous
particides, ambushed too near the throne, and help him
to restore that peace, good order, and happiness,
throughout all his dominions; without which it is im-
possible that he can continue to reign over us with se-
curity; or that so pious and benevolent a prince as he
is, though he wears the most brilliant diadem in Chris-
tendom, can make it sit easy on his brow.

C A M B R I D G E, January 25.
*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West Indies to
his friend in Falmouth, Casco-Bay.*
"We are anxious...very anxious, to hear from you.
Don't think because we know little we care little
Alluding to the famous earl of Warwick, who alternately
deposed Henry IV. and Edward VI.
Earl Gower, in the county of Stafford.
Lord Stanley.
Lord Stanley and Mr. Rie.

about you; for though you are living
you have also many staunch friends, who, though living
in a land where slavery is not only tolerated, but pro-
ductive of the greatest wealth and affluence to the mas-
ters and proprietors, yet retain such a sense of freedom;
as openly to defend her cause, and with zeal and
warmth side with the Americans in their present glorious
struggle for the restoration of such of their natural and
stipulated liberties as have been wrested from them,
and the preservation of such as yet remain. The con-
quest of America, by all the troops Britain has or can
send from her island, appears to me the most idle and
chimerical plan ever adopted by a minister, with less
than that Lord North's abilities. I can't help thinking
the minister, before this, must be convinced that Amer-
icans not only can, but will fight; and in order to en-
force the present measures, a much greater force than
they have, or can send, will be necessary; and therefore
be induced to propose some method of accommodation,
not unworthy AMERICANS to accede to. That you
will finally succeed, I not only hope, but believe."

N E W - L O N D O N, January 26.
A number of hands are now employed in working a
lead-mine at Middletown, in this colony, where several
hundred tons of that necessary article will be ready in a
short time. The salt-petre works are likewise going on
there with great success, the bounty having been already
paid upon near 1000 weight.
We hear that on the report of our unsuccessful attempt
upon Quebec, about 3000 men from the back parts of
the Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, and New-York,
immediately marched off, determined to force their way
into Quebec, and drag out the infamous Carleton and
his banditti, or nobly perish in the attempt.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 3.
*Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition in
Long-Island, dated at Jericho, Jan. 26, 1776.*

"We set out from Woodbridge, on Wednesday the
17th instant, with about six hundred militia, and were
joined at New-York with a detachment from lord Stir-
ling's battalion, consisting of near three hundred, and
on Friday morning we crossed, with all our troops, at
Horn's-Hook, near Hell Gate, and met with no opposi-
tion; proceeded on our way to Jamaica, took in custody
some of the principal persons proscribed, sent out par-
ties and brought in many of those who voted against
sending delegates, disarmed them, and required them to
sign an obligation we had drawn up, in which we enjoin
them not to oppose either the continental or provincial
congresses, but to be subject to them, and not to aid or
assist the ministerial troops in the present contest. From
Jamaica we went to Hempstead town, where we expected
the warmest opposition, but were disappointed, for the
inhabitants came in, and brought in their arms volun-
tarily, for two days, as fast as we could conveniently
receive them. We have got about three hundred stand
of arms, and a considerable quantity of powder and
lead. We are now on our way to Oyster-Bay, and
shall scour the country as we go, and shall exert our-
selves to discharge the trust enjoined on us. Colonel
Heard sent the detachment home last Tuesday, as he
thought the militia sufficient. He is indefatigable in
discharging his duty, treats the inhabitants with civility
and the utmost humanity, and even the delinquents ex-
press themselves well pleased, that a detachment of Jer-
sey men (and not of New-England) were sent to disarm
them. Many of those who were proscribed as prin-
cipals have either fled or secreted themselves, several we
have in custody. Some others, I believe, are yet to
be had, but by some means or other they have had a
list of the persons pointed out as principals, before our
arrival; we are making enquiry how they got their in-
telligence, but are not yet informed. Those that have
come in, and surrendered their arms, are much irritated
with those who have led them to make opposition, and
have deserted them in the day of difficulty. I conceive
they will be as safe, if not safer, in our custody, than at
present among their neighbours, of which some of them
seem very apprehensive, and complain that they have
met with insults already."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, January 23.
"I have been informed, by a gentleman who left
Boston last Saturday, that gen. Clinton is gone on board
a 20 gun ship, and is bound with a number of trans-
ports, having on board two regiments (about 600 men)
to some distant place, where he expects to meet five or
six other regiments from Europe; some suppose he is
going to Virginia. A 40 gun ship of war arrived there
last week; the left England the 27th of November.
Nothing has transpired, but that general Gage arrived
13 days before she sailed."
Feb. 7. Monday next the general assembly of this
province meets here.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Feb. 5.
"Yesterday about the same time generals Lee and
Clinton arrived. The committee of safety met imme-
diately, and we expected something like a commence-
ment of hostilities to-day. The mayor went on board,
and the governor and general both assured him not a
man was to be landed here. A 20 gun ship, said to be
the Mercury, and a transport, came into the harbour
yesterday. Clinton came in the frigate, and is going to
the southward, I believe to Virginia. A Dr. Gibson
has been taken into custody at Newport, and sent to
head quarters, for treasonable practices at Rhode-Island.
Lee says he will send word on board the men of war,
that if they set a house on fire, in consequence of his
coming, he will chain one hundred of their friends to-
gether by the neck, and make the house their funeral
pile."

A N N A P O L I S.
THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forward-
ing the intentions of the convention in promoting
the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-
arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage
on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-
arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood
of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial,
or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their
proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the
council of safety, and they shall be attended to and
speedily answered.

The ad day of March next, at the plantation of
William Smith, on the north side of Severn river,
opposite to Indian-Landing warehouse,
H O R N E D cattle, one mare, hogs, and household
goods. Six months credit will be given the
purchaser, for all sums exceeding 3l. common money,
by giving bond, with security, to
w³ 10/11 VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, February 1776.
THE subscribers intending soon to leave this pro-
vince, earnestly request such persons who are in-
debted to them to pay off their respective accounts,
and thereby enable them to put their intentions into
execution; should this request be attended to, it will
much oblige their humble servants.
w³ J. R. and ANNE NEILSON;

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.
BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father,
RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-
Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to
said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer
indulgence will be given them. All persons that
are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company,
of more than twelve months standing, are requested to
come immediately and make payment; and those who
have it not in their power to make immediate pay-
ment, it is expected they will come and settle their
accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are
not complied with, we shall take such methods as will
compel a settlement, without respect to persons, al-
though it will be disagreeable to
w³ SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775.
S L I M.
To be let to mares the ensuing season; at Sandgate
farm, close by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk, and within a
mile of Annapolis,
THE high bred English horse, SLIM, full fifteen
hands high, rising seven years old. Slim is of a
beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's
Babram; his dam by Rogers's Babram; his grandam
by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebohy; is well
suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being re-
markably light and quick in his movements, free
from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is im-
agined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile
beats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for
the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at
so low a rate the calf will be expected before the
horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at
half a crown a week; or at half a dollar, with proper
feeding.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Sparks, in
Prince-George's county, near Bladenburg, a
bright bay horse, thirteen hands and an half high,
branded on the near shoulder I. W. trimmed with a
standing mane, and a crop tail. The owner may have
him again, on proving his property, and paying
charges.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Mr. Sa-
muel Mansell, in Anne-Arundel county, on the
8th day of this instant, February, the following ar-
ticles, viz. 5 large silver spoons, marked P. H. on their
handles; one silk gown and chintz ditto, 1 white mus-
lin ditto, 5 calico ditto, a rapper, 10 yards of white
sheeting, 4 yards of white Tammy, 2 dimity petticoats,
1 red cardinal, 9 yards white jeans, 8 napkins marked
the same as the spoons, 3 pair of sheets, about 6 yards
of long lawn, a parcel of ribbons, tapes, pins and
blond lace, 3 yards of stamped cotton, a fringed table
cloth, a yard and a half of flowered lawn, 6 pounds of
brown sugar; and sundry other small articles which are
not remembered. Whoever will make discovery there-
of, and bring the thieves to justice, on their being
convicted thereof, shall receive three pounds current
money reward, from
w³ PHILIP HAMMOND, junr.

Annapolis, February 7, 1776.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber,
A FEW pieces of osnabrigs and striped hollands.
A few boxes of spermatetti candles.
Old French brandy, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
Holland gin, in cases.
w³ THO. C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,
BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general,
and his friends in particular, that he still contin-
ues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various
branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that
he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-
swords, hangers, and cutlaff's. He also makes hooks
for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.
N. B. He has several gros of books and eyes to
dispose of cheap.

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quantity
of whole fagots of English square steel, with nei-
ther marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The
owner or owners are desired to take them away, pay-
ing the cost of this advertisement and storage.

Annapolis, February 5, 1776.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on open
accounts, are earnestly requested to make imme-
diate payment, that he may be able to satisfy those
who have claims against him; such as cannot at pre-
sent pay will be indulged with longer time, upon
giving bond to
w³ THO. BROOKE HODGKIN,
Old Barbados spirit, and sherry wine in quarter
casks to be disposed of, on reasonable terms. w³

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jordan Steigar, late of Kent county, deceased, or to the estate of Christopher Markley, late of this city, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment: And all persons, having any just claims against the said estates, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted.

JACOB FALCONER, of Kent } Executors
of county, }
FRANCIS FAIRBROTHER, } Administrators.

January 30, 1776.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Mr. James Maccubbin, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally proved; and those persons who are indebted are desired to come and pay them to

W. WOODWARD, sen. administrator.

January 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath purchased, of Mr. John Hammond Dorsey, his dwelling plantation and land, situate, lying, and being, in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, paid him a considerable part of the purchase money for the same, and given him bonds, payable with interest, for the residue of the said purchase; and whereas the said John Hammond Dorsey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thousand pounds, current money, to convey the same to the subscriber in fee simple, which has been refused to be complied with by the former, on the request of the latter, and the said John Hammond Dorsey, notwithstanding said contract, has offered the lands aforesaid for sale to sundry persons, the subscriber therefore gives notice to the public, in justice to them and himself, of said contract, and forewarns all manner of persons whatsoever from purchasing, of the said John Hammond Dorsey, the said lands, as he will insist upon his prior contract, and will not release him from the same.

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat fliers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun-locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fullered cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other ofsnabrig, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken; about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old furtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffel blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

THERE are, at the plantation of Jerusalem Alley, in Prince-George's county, near the Eastern-Branch ferry, taken up as strays, two mares: The one a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, appears to be branded on the near thigh, she has a small star in her forehead, some white spots on both sides of her back, and her hind feet white; the other, I believe, is a colt about three grasses old, about fourteen hands high, not docked, a chestnut sorrel, is branded on her near thigh thus, I E, one hind foot white, a star in her face, and some white on her nose; I believe it is an English colt. The owner may have them again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 8, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay their respective balances to Mr. Tilman Hilleary, and oblige

Their humble servant,
EDWARD GANTT, jun.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before; and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or, Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two maff boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £ 5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

THOMAS SIM LEE

November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant;

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN, in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main-sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after-clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons, who stole the said sails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVAL.

Printed George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 28th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons; an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnoch, and one pair of Kendall-ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him a grey half-thick coat lined with osnabrig; with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobbs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE
MARYLAND
ALMANACK
AND
EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 22, 1776

CAMBRIDGE, February 1.

The following is the form of government lately assumed by the colony of New-Hampshire.

In CONGRESS, at EXETER, Jan. 5, 1776.

WE, the members of the congress of the colony of New-Hampshire, chosen and appointed by the free suffrages of the people of said colony, and authorized and empowered by them to meet together, and use such means, and pursue such measures, as we shall judge best for the public good; and in particular to establish some form of government, provided that measure should be recommended by the continental congress: And a recommendation to that purpose having been transmitted to us from the said congress, have taken into our serious consideration the unhappy circumstances into which this colony is involved, by means of many grievous and oppressive acts of the British parliament; depriving us of our native and constitutional rights and privileges; to enforce obedience to which acts, a powerful fleet and army have been sent into this country, by the ministry of Great-Britain, who have exercised a wanton and cruel abuse of their power, in destroying the lives and properties of the colonists, in many places, with fire and sword, taking the ships and lading from many of the honest and industrious inhabitants of this colony, employed in commerce, agreeable to the laws and customs a long time used here.

The sudden and abrupt departure of his excellency John Wentworth, Esq; our late governor, and several of the council, leaving us destitute of legislation; and no executive courts being open to punish criminal offenders, whereby the lives and properties of the honest people of this colony are liable to the machinations and evil designs of wicked men.

Therefore, for the preservation of peace and good order, and for the security of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this colony, we conceive ourselves reduced to the necessity of establishing a form of government, to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great-Britain; protesting and declaring that we never sought to throw off our dependence upon Great-Britain, but felt ourselves happy under her protection, while we could enjoy our constitutional rights and privileges—and that we shall rejoice if such a reconciliation between us and our parent state can be effected as shall be approved by the continental congress, in whose prudence and wisdom we confide.

Accordingly, pursuant to the trust reposed in us, We do resolve that this congress assume the name, power, and authority, of a house of representatives or assembly, for the colony of New-Hampshire. And that the said house then proceed to choose twelve persons, being reputable freeholders and inhabitants within this colony, in the following manner: viz. Five in the county of Rockingham, two in the county of Stafford, two in the county of Hillsborough, two in the county of Cheshire, and one in the county of Grafton, to be a distinct and separate branch of the legislature, by the name of a COUNCIL for this colony, to continue as such until the third Wednesday in December next; any seven of whom to be a quorum to do business.

That such council appoint their president; and, in his absence, that the senior counsellor preside.

That a secretary be appointed by both branches, who may be a counsellor, or otherwise as they shall choose.

That no act or resolve be valid, and put into execution, unless agreed to and passed by both branches of the legislature.

That all public officers for the said colony, and each county, for the current year, be appointed by the council and assembly, except the several clerks of the executive courts, who shall be appointed by the justices of the respective courts.

That all bills, resolves, or votes, for raising, levying, and collecting money, originate in the house of representatives.

That at any sessions of the council and assembly, neither branch shall adjourn for any longer time than from Saturday till the next Monday, without consent of the other.

And it is further resolved, that if the present unhappy dispute with Great-Britain should continue longer than this present year, and the continental congress give no instructions or directions to the contrary, the council be chosen by the people of each respective county, in such manner as the council and house of representatives shall order.

That general and field officers of the militia, on any vacancy, be appointed by the two houses, and all inferior officers be chosen by the respective companies.

That all officers of the army be appointed by the two houses, except they should direct otherwise in case of any emergency.

That all civil officers for the colony, and for each county, be appointed, and the time of their continuance in office be determined, by the two houses, except clerks of courts, and county treasurers, and recorders of deeds.

That a treasurer, and a recorder of deeds, for each county, be annually chosen by the people of each county respectively; the votes for such officers to be returned to the respective courts of general sessions of the peace, in the county, there to be ascertained, as the council and assembly shall hereafter direct.

That precepts in the name of the council and assembly, signed by the president of the council, and the speaker of the house of representatives, shall issue an-

nually, at or before the first day of November, for the choice of a council, and house of representatives, to be returned by the third Wednesday in December then next ensuing, in such manner as the council and assembly shall hereafter prescribe.

The following are the gentlemen chosen counsellors for the colony of New-Hampshire, viz.—County of Rockingham, hon. Meshech Weare, Matthew Thornton, William Whipple, Nathaniel Folsom, and Josiah Bartlett, Esqrs.—County of Stafford, hon. Ebenezer Thompson, and John Wentworth, Esqrs.—County of Hillsborough, hon. Wyseman Clagget, and Jonathan Blanchard, Esqrs.—County of Cheshire, hon. Samuel Ashley, and Benjamin Giles, Esqrs.—County of Grafton, hon. John Hurd, Esq.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Extract of a letter from Colonel (now Brigadier-general) Arnold, dated Camp before Quebec, Jan. 6, 1776.

“Before this reaches you, I make no doubt you will have heard of our misfortune of the 31st ult. and will be anxious for my safety. I should have wrote you before, but a continual hurry of business has prevented me: the command of the army, by the death of my truly great and good friend Gen. Montgomery, devolved on me; a task I find too heavy under my present circumstances. I received a wound by a ball, through my left leg, at a time I had gained the first battery, at the Lower Town, which by the loss of blood rendered me very weak. As soon as the main body came up, with some assistance, I returned to the hospital, near a mile, on foot, being obliged to draw one leg after me, and great part of the way under the continual fire of the enemy from the walls, at no greater distance than 50 yards. I providentially escaped, though several were shot down at my side.—I soon learned the death of our general, who attacked the town at the side opposite to me: he behaved heroically—marched up in the face of their cannon, and when he had nearly gained the pass—received the fatal shot—or the town would have been ours. This occasioned the disaster that afterwards happened to my detachment, which, after the general defeat, had the whole garrison to encounter, under every disadvantage of ground, &c. to return was impossible, as the route was within 50 yards, and exposed to the fire of the whole garrison, who had brought several field pieces out of one of the gates, which our people would have been obliged to pass. In this situation they maintained their ground near three hours, but being overpowered with numbers, were obliged at last to lay down their arms; about 300, including Capt. Lamb of New-York and part of the train, were taken prisoners, and as near as I can judge about 60 killed and wounded. Captain Oswald is among the prisoners, he was with me in a selected party of about 25, who attacked the first battery: he behaved gallantly and gained much honour. The prisoners are used politely, and supplied with every thing the garrison affords. Governor Carleton sent to let me know, that the soldiers baggage, if I pleased, might be sent to them, which I shall immediately send. Though the enemy now are double our number, they have as yet made no attempt to come out. We are as well prepared to receive them, as we can possibly be in our present situation, divided at a distance of two miles. I expect Gen. Wooster from Montreal in a few days with a reinforcement—I hope we shall be properly supported with troops by the Congress—I have no thoughts of leaving this proud town, until I first enter it in triumph. My wound has been exceeding painful, but is now easy, and the surgeons assure me will be well in eight weeks. I know you will be anxious for me. That Providence, which has carried me through so many dangers, is still my protection; I am in the way of my duty, and know no fear.”

Extract of another letter from the same, dated Jan. 14.

“The charge which has devolved upon me, has been a most arduous task; our last disaster so disheartened the troops, that I have had the greatest difficulty to keep them together. Our whole force, since the attack, amounts to no more than 700 men. We were for some time in expectation of an attack from the garrison, which consisted of 1500, but they have as yet thought proper to continue in their strong hold and we have effectually blockaded them up. Gen. Wooster whom I for some time expected, acquaints me he cannot leave Montreal, but will send me a reinforcement as soon as possible. Our duty has been extremely hard and fatiguing in this inclement climate, where the snow is now four feet deep on a level; but what cannot soldiers do, who are fighting for liberty and their country? I make no doubt of a large reinforcement being sent us, as early as possible, and of being in Quebec before the spring.”

Sunday last arrived the Mercury sloop of war from Boston, with whom came Gen. Clinton, in his way to the southward, on a friendly visit to his excellency governor Tryon.

The two armies from Connecticut and New-Jersey are arrived in town.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

Last night arrived here capt. Souder from Grenada. On his passage he spoke a vessel from Corke, the master of which informed him, that 25 transports, with 4000 troops on board, had sailed from Corke for America. Capt. Souder says, before he left Grenada a London paper arrived there, of the 30th of November, with a list of thirty-nine commissioners, that were appointed to treat with the congress, among whom were lord Howe and governor Johnson.

A gentleman, who arrived Wednesday night from

Cadiz, says that the English consul, at that place, told him he had received a letter from lord Weymouth, in which his lordship informed him that lord Howe and captain Barrington were to go to America, in order to treat with the congress.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 9.

By advices from the army under Col. Howe, we learn, that they abandoned Norfolk last Tuesday, after removing the poor inhabitants, with what effects they could carry along with them, and demolishing the intrenchments which lord Dunmore threw up a little before he fled on board the fleet now lying before that place. What few houses remained after the late bombardment were likewise destroyed, (after being valued, to prevent our enemies taking shelter in them. Thus, in the course of five weeks, has a town, which contained upwards of 6000 inhabitants, many of them in affluent circumstances, a place that carried on an extensive trade and commerce, consequently affording bread to many thousands, been reduced to ashes, and become desolate, through the wicked and cruel machinations of lord North and the junto, aided by their faithful servants, my lord Dunmore with his motley army, and the renowned capt. Bellevue, commodore of his Britannic majesty's fleet in Virginia, and his generous and valiant crew. Truly may it be now said,

Never can true reconciliation grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so deep.

The troops are now stationed at Kemp's landing, the Great Bridge, and in about Suffolk.

The cannonading heard last Thursday se'nnight, at Norfolk, was occasioned by a detachment of our troops under major Eppes, attacking a number of black and white people from the men of war, who had landed to steal tobacco. Major Eppes drove them back, after killing four negroes and two white men, upon which the ships began to fire. We hear lord Dunmore and his friends are exceedingly uneasy, and a good deal frightened, upon hearing that the continental fleet is designed against them; and indeed they have very good reason, for, as sure as a rifle (and that they well know is pretty true) commodore Hopkins will pay them a visit so soon as he is joined by the Maryland squadron.

Feb. 10. Col. Henry received the following letter last night, by express, from Col. Grayson at Hampton: “Yesterday evening the Kingfisher went down towards the Capes, and this morning she returned, in company with a fifty gun ship and some tenders. They are all now at anchor, just below the light-house.”

Last Thursday night a great light was seen towards Portsmouth, which was supposed to be that town in flames.

A schooner from Salem, and another from Ipswich, both in ballast, the latter with 200 l. on board, in continental dollars, were taken last Tuesday, by two tenders, and carried into the harbour of Norfolk. They were bound in here for corn.

A party from the men of war went on shore at Norfolk, under cover of their cannon, and took out of the warehouses five hogheads of tobacco, notwithstanding the rifle-men kept an incessant fire on them the whole time. At night col. Howe ordered his people to burn the houses, when they received another heavy discharge of cannon from the ships.

The town of Norfolk is now said to be totally consumed; and that our troops have abandoned the place, and are gone to the Great-Bridge. Portsmouth was in flames last Thursday night.

A brig, laden with linens, this week luckily escaped the vigilance of the tenders (with which, it is said, the bay swarms) and fell into the hands of our people.

One Mr. Ker, a prisoner on his parole in Northampton county, went off last week, and carried with him seven negroes. A few days after, seven negroes broke out of Northampton gaol, and went off in a pettianger. It is imagined they are all gone on board the men of war.

The prisoners of the 14th regiment, and others, in all twenty-five, were this week removed to Richmond-town.

Some of the tenders went up to Nansemond a few days ago, and took a vessel with about 200 barrels of pork on board. Our people at that place had a small skirmish with them, but we cannot learn that any lives were lost on either side. Before their departure, they burnt down a house belonging to Mr. Wills Cowper, in which was destroyed about 100 barrels of corn.

There is a 50 gun ship now lying in Hampton-road; she came in yesterday, and it is said three more vessels have been seen off the coast.

LONDON, November 16.

As the ministry have, for some time past, deprived us of all information from America, they now shut out all information at home as much as possible, and have begun it in locking up the gallery door of the house of commons, on the very day, for the first time this season, when it was expected Mr. Burke would give to the public, and to his country, a plan for the conciliation with the colonies. The ministry were aware this plan would be relished much better by the public, than that decided on by the cabinet, and for this purpose were determined to prevent all comparisons. Surely such a conduct in a free state has but one obvious interpretation which is, that the ministers are conscious to themselves that their actions will not bear the approbation of reason or justification.

The general difficulty of recruiting extends even to the Highlands, inasmuch that lord John Murray's battalion wants above a third of the number to complete it.

ON Thursday, about half an hour after three o'clock, Mr. Burke opened his conciliatory proposition. He began by presenting a petition from the gentlemen, clergy, clothiers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the several towns of *Walsbury, Warmingler, and Treow-bridge*, in the county of *Wills*, complaining of the address of these places, which had entirely misrepresented the state of the trade, and the sentiments and wishes of the inhabitants, and praying the house to find some amicable method for terminating the differences between this kingdom and the colonies. He told the house that the signers of that petition were all men who manufactured for themselves; and he was authorized to say, that they possessed more than 500,000*l.* of English property.

He said, that he wished the prayer of that petition to be considered as the exordium of what he had to say to the house. He complained of the difficulties which in civil wars lay upon moderate men, who advised lenient measures; that their moderation was attributed to a want of zeal, and their fears for the public safety, to a want of spirit; that whatever they said to incline the house to lenity was construed into a countenance of rebellion; and so many arts, and so many menaces had been used, that if they had not been opposed with a good share of firmness, by the friends to the peace of their country, all freedom of debate, and indeed all public deliberation, would have been put an end to.

He said that, for his part, he was no way intimidated by all those machinations, from doing his duty; and that nothing that could be done by those, whose measures had brought this country into so deplorable a situation should hinder him from using his best endeavours to deliver it from its distresses.

The first step for this purpose was to get out of general discourses, and vague sentiments, which he said had been one of the main causes of our present troubles; and to appreciate the value of the several plans that were, or might be proposed, by an exact detail of particulars.

His speech was so very methodical, that it was not difficult to form a just idea of the outline.

He stated, that there were three plans afloat. First, simple war, in order to a perfect conquest. Second, a mixture of war and treaty. And third, peace grounded on concession.

As to the first plan, that of mere war, he observed, that it was proposed in two ways; one of *direct* conquest, the other *indirect*, by distress. In either of these ways he said, he thought it his duty, before he voted for a war, to know distinctly that the means of carrying it on were adequate to the end. It did not satisfy his conscience to say, that the resources of this nation were great; he must see them. That before he could trust to those resources, on the credit of what had been formerly done, he must find the situation of the country to be what it formerly was. He then examined what the ministers had laid before the house as the means of carrying on the ensuing campaign. That as to the force which they had made the house expect from his majesty's allies: all discourse of that had, for some time, entirely subsided: He could therefore, take credit for nothing more on that account, than a handful of Hanoverians, which only answered the purpose of an imperfect security to some of our foreign garrisons. That our national forces to be employed in America, by the account on the table, amounted to no more than 26,000 men: That in this, credit was taken for the army now in America at full numbers. This he could not allow; as supposing that, if their reduction in future was to be estimated by the past, they must be reduced to little or nothing by the beginning of next campaign. That the troops here are only upon paper, and the difficulty of recruiting was acknowledged. On the whole, he saw reason to apprehend, that we should not be materially stronger, at the beginning of the next year, than we were at the beginning of the last; but that, if the number were entire, it did not seem to him to be sufficient for the purpose. That as to the predatory, or war by distress (on the nature of which he greatly enlarged) he observed, that it might irritate a people in the highest degree; but such a war had never yet induced any one people to receive the government of another. That it was a kind of war to distress an independent people, and not to coerce disobedient subjects.

But his great objection to it was, that it did not lead to a speedy decision; that the longer the war continued the greater chance there was for the interference of the Bourbon powers, which, in a long protracted war, he considered not only probable, but in a manner certain. That he was very sure that this country was utterly incapable of carrying on a war with America, and these powers acting in conjunction. He then entered into a long and particular enumeration of all the dangers and difficulties which must attend such a war.

He then observed that, as he saw no probability of success in the detail of any of the arrangements that were proposed, neither did he see any thing of authority to induce him to believe that they would succeed, not one military or naval officer having given an opinion in its favour; and many of the greatest, in both services, having given their opinion directly against it.

That as no man of military experience had vouched for the sufficiency of the force, so no man in the commissariat would answer for its subsistence from the moment it left the sea-coast; that therefore its subsistence and its operation were become incompatible.

To the objection, that at this rate the Americans might always reduce us to unreasonable terms, by the supposed impossibility of reducing them by force, he said that he could not help the difficulties which arose from nature and the constitution of things; that he could not make America nearer to us than it is, or a country of another nature than what God had made it. That people who cannot contrive to reconcile their quarrels, must suffer the evils that happen to a divided nation. That he was of opinion, that there was no dishonour at all in any kind of amicable adjustment of domestic quarrels; and that he would rather heal an hundred points, when it was Englishmen that gave and received, than a single point to a foreign nation; and that we were in such circumstances that we must yield to either one or the other.

The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to compose the present troubles, and for quieting the minds of his majesty's subjects in America."

Lord North made a motion to the following purport: For leave to bring in a bill to cut off all intercourse between Great-Britain and the colonies of America, now in actual rebellion, so long as they shall continue in rebellion, and to repeal the Boston port-bill, the silvery bills, and another bill passed last session against the Americans; and to authorize his majesty's naval commanders to seize all shipping belonging to America as lawful prizes. He made a very long speech, to shew the propriety and necessity of this measure.

Mr. Charles Fox proposed an amendment, viz. to leave out that part of the motion which proposes to cut off all intercourse with the Americans. A warm debate ensued: Sir George Hay spoke next in support of the whole motion.

Mr. T. Townsend censured the severity and bad policy of thus declaring war against the colonies, at the moment administration would have it believed in the house, that they were inclined to peace.

General Conway also spoke against it, the attorney-general near two hours for it, and Mr. Burke against it. At half after ten the house divided, when the numbers were, for lord North's motion 192, against it 64. Adjourned to Tuesday.

I R E L A N D.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, November 23.

Sir John Blaquiere presented to the house a message from his excellency, signifying that "he had his majesty's commands to acquaint the house, that as the present exigencies of affairs required sending an additional number of troops to America, he had the firmest reliance on the loyalty of his faithful commons of Ireland, to admit his sending abroad a number of the troops on this establishment, not exceeding 4000 men, which shall no longer continue a charge on this kingdom, but be immediately on their leaving the same in the pay of Great-Britain."

"And to shew his majesty's gracious regard for the safety and defence of this kingdom, if the parliament shall desire it, he will replace the said 4000 men with an equal number of foreign protestants (subjects of the prince of Brunswick and the prince of Hesse Cassel) to be continued here, in the pay of Great-Britain, as soon as his majesty shall be enabled to lend them, by his parliament of Ireland."

Saturday, November 25.

The house was called over, and resolved into a committee to take into consideration his excellency's message, and the instruction to consider on the best mode of defence for this kingdom. Mr. Malone in the chair.

The order for going into the committee, his excellency's message, and the order for the instruction, were read.

Sir Archibald Acheson rose, and made many eulogiums on his majesty, whom, he said, we ought to look upon as the father of a much favoured people, and then proposed to offer two resolutions, but they not being put into proper form, were handed to Mr. vice-treasurer; and as they took some time to arrange, Mr. Ogle said the committee had better adjourn till the resolutions were drawn. At length they were produced, in substance as follows:

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in the present exigency of affairs, a number of troops, not exceeding four thousand, out of the number of twelve thousand, voted as necessary to be kept in Ireland for the defence thereof, be spared for his majesty's service abroad, provided that from their quitting this kingdom they shall be of no charge to the nation.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a number of foreign protestant troops, not exceeding four thousand, be received into this kingdom, to replace the like number sent abroad for the security and defence thereof, provided they shall be of no charge to the nation."

A N N A P O L I S.

IN COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE.

February 21st, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the general committee of observation of Anne-Strundel county be requested to meet at the house of Mr. John Bal, on Thursday the 29th of this instant, in this city, for forwarding and carrying into execution the resolutions of the last Convention, and they are desired to meet accordingly.

Signed by order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the CONVENTION of the PROVINCE of MARYLAND, held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

Thursday, January 4, 1776.

The Convention took into consideration the report from the committee appointed to consider what alterations and amendments were necessary in the regulation of the militia of this province, and thereupon came to the following resolutions:

That no minute-men be hereafter enrolled under the resolutions of the late Convention. That where minute companies are already formed, no commissions issue to the officers thereof, unless the officers desire to have their commissions. That no minute companies be continued beyond the first day of March next, and that a sum of money sufficient for the purpose, be lodged in the hands of the committee of observation in each respective county where a company of minute-men hath been enrolled, viewed, and allowed, to pay and discharge the expence of such company for the time past, and also for the time to come, if such company continues till the first day of March next, and that such committee receive the rolls of such companies, and the times of the attendance of the men, proved by the oath of some one at least of the commissioned officers, return the balance of the money, if any, into the public treasury, and render an account of their transactions herein to the next Convention; but no person chosen for a commissioned officer in any company of minute-men, shall be compellable to serve in the militia in a lower rank or station than he was elected to in the minute company.

That all public arms in the hands of the minute-

men, immediately after the first day of March next, or as soon as they disband where they disband sooner, be delivered to the committee of observation for their respective county, to be by the said committee kept and preserved for the public use.

That every able bodied effective freeman within this province, between sixteen and fifty years of age, (clergymen of all denominations, practising physicians, and the household of his excellency the governor excepted) who hath not already enrolled himself in the militia, shall on or before the first day of March next, enroll himself in some company of militia agreeable to the form of enrollment prescribed by the last Convention, and that every minute or artillery-man, except commissioned officers, shall in like manner enroll in the militia, within one month next after he shall cease to act as a minute or artillery-man. And if any able bodied effective freeman shall refuse or delay to enroll himself in the militia as aforesaid, every such person shall pay for he present year, which shall be reckoned from the fifteenth day of September last, such sum of money, not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds, as shall be assessed by the committee of observation of his county, for the use of the public. And the committee of observation in each respective county, shall by warrant under their hands, appoint and empower any person or persons they shall judge proper, to collect and receive all monies by them so assessed, which shall be paid within one month after notice of such assessment, and in default thereof, the person or persons so empowered, may distrain the goods and effects of the defaulters, and sell and dispose of the same in the same manner that goods may be distrained and sold by law for county levies. And every collector shall on or before the first day of July next, pay the money by him collected, after deducting seven and an half per cent. for his commission, to the treasurer of his shore, and leave with the same treasurer an account containing the names of those from whom he hath received the same, and the sums from them respectively collected.

That every person who shall refuse and delay to enroll as aforesaid, shall on or before the tenth day of March next, deliver to the committee of observation for his county, all his fire arms, if he hath any, except pistols; and if any such person shall refuse or delay to do the same, then such committee shall empower some person or persons, by warrant under their hands, to seize the said fire-arms, and deliver the same to the said committee; and the said committees shall cause all the arms which shall come to their hands to be valued, by indifferent and honest men on oath, and shall keep a list of such arms, to whom they belong, and their respective values, and may deliver out such arms at their discretion, to the captains of militia in their county, taking the captains receipts therefor, and the captains being liable for the re-delivery thereof, may deliver the same to the unarmed men of their companies; and every committee of observation shall transmit an account of all assessments by them made, as well as of all arms by them received as aforesaid, and how they have disposed of the same, to every convention: But because some persons who do not enroll in the militia may be so poor that they cannot pay the said assessment of forty shillings, and their omitting to enroll may not proceed from disaffection to the cause of America or perverseness, it is provided, that where the real and personal estate of any effective freeman, who shall refuse or neglect to enroll himself in the militia as aforesaid, shall not, in the judgment and estimation of the committee of his county, be of the value of thirty pounds, the same committee may in their discretion omit to assess any sum of money on such person, the same committee certifying to the convention or council of safety the name of the person, and the reasons wherefore they do not assess him.

That all fines which have been already set and adjudged, according to the resolutions of the last convention, on militia officers or men, and have not been paid, or which shall hereafter be so set and adjudged, shall, if the same be on a field officer, be paid into the hands of the quarter-master of the battalion to which he belongs, and if on any officer of inferior rank to a field-officer, or on a non-commissioned officer or private, be paid into the hands of such person as hath or shall have been appointed to receive the fines for the company to which such person belongs; or if no such receiver hath or shall have been appointed, then the same shall be paid into the hands of the captain of such company; and on refusal to pay the same fine, and such refusal being certified to the committee of observation for the county where such person resides, the same committee shall grant a warrant under their hands, empowering any other person or persons of the same county to levy such fine by distress and sale as aforesaid, of the party's goods and effects; but the officers who set and adjudged the fine may commit the offender to a sergeant, according to the resolution of the late convention, if they choose that as the best method to compel payment.

That in cases where it may greatly promote the ease of the inhabitants, a number not less than forty nor exceeding eighty privates, may, with the especial permission of the committees of observation, enroll in any one company of militia, but any of those already enrolled in any company, where the privates do not exceed seventy four, shall not be permitted to leave such company, for the purpose of enrolling in a new one. That in those counties where only part of the militia are appointed to join in battalion, the respective committees of observation form the other companies into battalion, if there are sufficient in number for that purpose, and in those counties where there are not any battalions formed, that the said committees proceed, as soon as may be, to divide their militia into battalions, according to the resolves of the late convention.

That within the general description of able bodied effective freemen of this province, are intended to be included, overseers, and those who are bound by contract made within this province to serve in any particular quality or capacity, being able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age.

That, to avoid a needless and insupportable expence, no person, after the tenth day of May next, wear any uniform at exercise, either in single companies or in battalion, but hunting shirts, the officers distinguishing themselves from the privates by different feathers, cockades, or the like, as fancy may direct.

Tuesday, January 16.

On motion, RESOLVED, That two hundred and forty copies of the association ordered by the last Convention to be tendered to and sub-

of March next, disband sooner, reservation for their committee kept man within this...

ed by the freemen of this province, be with printed, and that forty of the said...

The Convention took into consideration the king's speech to parliament on the 27th day of October last, and after some time spent therein...

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on the second Tuesday in April next (on the premises) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Ross Key...

16. That two hundred...

any such bond as before mentioned.

WILLIAM LEIGH, executor.

THO. C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

ON Thursday, about half an hour after three o'clock, Mr. Burke opened his conciliatory proposition. He began by presenting a petition from the gentlemen, clergy, clothiers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the several towns of Westbury, Warminster, and Trowbridge, in the county of Wiltshire, complaining of the address of these places, which had entirely misrepresented the state of the trade, and the sentiments and wishes of the inhabitants, and praying the house to find some amicable method for terminating the differences between this kingdom and the colonies. He told the house that the signers of that petition were all men who manufactured for themselves; and he was authorized to say, that they possessed more than 500,000l. of English property.

He said, that he wished the prayer of that petition to be considered as the exordium of what he had to say to the house. He complained of the difficulties which in civil wars lay upon moderate men, who advised lenient measures; that their moderation was attributed to a want of zeal, and their fears for the public safety, to a want of spirit; that whatever they said to incline the house to lenity was construed into a countenance of rebellion; and so many arts, and so many menaces had been used, that if they had not been opposed with a good share of firmness, by the friends to the peace of their country, all freedom of debate, and indeed all public deliberation, would have been put an end to.

He said that, for his part, he was no way intimidated by all those machinations, from doing his duty; and that nothing that could be done by those, whose measures had brought this country into so deplorable a situation should hinder him from using his best endeavours to deliver it from its distresses.

The first step for this purpose was to get out of general discourses, and vague sentiments, which he said had been one of the main causes of our present troubles; and to appreciate the value of the several plans that were, or might be proposed, by an exact detail of particulars.

His speech was so very methodical, that it was not difficult to form a just idea of the outline.

He stated, that there were three plans afloat. First, simple war, in order to a perfect conquest. Second, a mixture of war and treaty. And third, peace grounded on concession.

As to the first plan, that of mere war, he observed, that it was proposed in two ways; one of direct conquest, the other indirect, by distress. In either of these ways he said, he thought it his duty, before he voted for a war, to know distinctly that the means of carrying it on were adequate to the end. It did not satisfy his conscience to say, that the resources of this nation were great; he must see them. That before he could trust to those resources, on the credit of what had been formerly done, he must find the situation of the country to be what it formerly was. He then examined what the ministers had laid before the house as the means of carrying on the ensuing campaign. That as to the force which they had made the house expect from his majesty's allies: all discourse of that had, for some time, entirely subsided: He could therefore, take credit for nothing more on that account, than a handful of Hanoverians, which only answered the purpose of an imperfect security to some of our foreign garrisons. That our national forces to be employed in America, by the account on the table, amounted to no more than 26,000 men: That in this, credit was taken for the army now in America at full numbers. This he could not allow; as supposing that, if their reduction in future was to be estimated by the past, they must be reduced to little or nothing by the beginning of next campaign. That the troops here are only upon paper, and the difficulty of recruiting was acknowledged. On the whole, he saw reason to apprehend, that we should not be materially stronger, at the beginning of the next year, than we were at the beginning of the last; but that, if the number were entire, it did not seem to him to be sufficient for the purpose. That as to the predatory, or war by distress (on the nature of which he greatly enlarged) he observed, that it might irritate a people in the highest degree; but such a war had never yet induced any one people to receive the government of another. That it was a kind of war to distress an independent people, and not to coerce disobedient subjects.

But his great objection to it was, that it did not lead to a speedy decision; that the longer the war continued the greater chance there was for the interference of the Bourbon powers, which, in a long protracted war, he considered not only probable, but in a manner certain. That he was very sure that this country was utterly incapable of carrying on a war with America, and these powers acting in conjunction. He then entered into a long and particular enumeration of all the dangers and difficulties which must attend such a war.

He then observed that, as he saw no probability of success in the detail of any of the arrangements that were proposed, neither did he see any thing of authority to induce him to believe that they would succeed, not one military or naval officer having given an opinion in its favour; and many of the greatest, in both services, having given their opinion directly against it.

That as no man of military experience had vouched for the sufficiency of the force, so no man in the commissariat would answer for its subsistence from the moment it left the sea-coast; that therefore its subsistence and its operation were become incompatible.

To the objection, that at this rate the Americans might always reduce us to unreasonable terms, by the supposed impossibility of reducing them by force, he said that he could not help the difficulties which arose from nature and the constitution of things; that he could not make America nearer to us than it is, or a country of another nature than what God had made it. That people who cannot contrive to reconcile their quarrels, must suffer the evils that happen to a divided nation. That he was of opinion, that there was no dishonour at all in any kind of amicable adjustment of domestic quarrels; and that he would rather heal an hundred points, when it was Englishmen that gave and received, than a single point to a foreign nation; and that we were in such circumstances that we must yield to either one or the other.

The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to compose the present troubles, and for quieting the minds of his majesty's subjects in America."

Lord North made a motion to the following purport: For leave to bring in a bill to cut off all intercourse between Great-Britain and the colonies of America, now in actual rebellion, so long as they shall continue in rebellion, and to repeal the Boston port-bill, the siltary bills, and another bill passed last sessions against the Americans; and to authorise his majesty's naval commanders to seize all shipping belonging to America as lawful prizes. He made a very long speech, to shew the propriety and necessity of this measure.

Mr. Charles Fox proposed an amendment, viz. to leave out that part of the motion which proposes to cut off all intercourse with the Americans. A warm debate ensued: Sir George Hay spoke next in support of the whole motion.

Mr. T. Townsend censured the severity and bad policy of thus declaring war against the colonies, at the moment administration would have it believed in the house, that they were inclined to peace.

General Conway also spoke against it, the attorney-general near two hours for it, and Mr. Burke against it. At half after ten the house divided, when the numbers were, for Lord North's motion 192, against it 64. Adjourned to Tuesday.

I R E L A N D.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, November 23.

Sir John Blaquiere presented to the house a message from his excellency, signifying that "he had his majesty's commands to acquaint the house, that as the present exigencies of affairs required sending an additional number of troops to America, he had the firmest reliance on the loyalty of his faithful commons of Ireland, to admit his sending abroad a number of the troops on this establishment, not exceeding 4000 men, which shall no longer continue a charge on this kingdom, but be immediately on their leaving the same in the pay of Great-Britain."

"And to shew his majesty's gracious regard for the safety and defence of this kingdom, if the parliament shall desire it, he will replace the said 4000 men with an equal number of foreign protestants (subjects of the prince of Brunswick and the prince of Hesse Cassel) to be continued here, in the pay of Great-Britain, as soon as his majesty shall be enabled to send them, by his parliament of Ireland."

Saturday, November 25.

The house was called over, and resolved into a committee to take into consideration his excellency's message, and the instruction to consider on the best mode of defence for this kingdom. Mr. Malone in the chair.

The order for going into the committee, his excellency's message, and the order for the instruction, were read.

Sir Archibald Acheson rose, and made many eulogiums on his majesty, whom, he said, we ought to look upon as the father of a much favoured people, and then proposed to offer two resolutions, but they not being put into proper form, were handed to Mr. vice-treasurer; and as they took some time to arrange, Mr. Ogle said the committee had better adjourn till the resolutions were drawn. At length they were produced, in substance as follows:

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in the present exigence of affairs, a number of troops, not exceeding four thousand, out of the number of twelve thousand, voted as necessary to be kept in Ireland for the defence thereof, be spared for his majesty's service abroad, provided that from their quitting this kingdom they shall be of no charge to the nation.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a number of foreign protestant troops, not exceeding four thousand, be received into this kingdom, to replace the like number sent abroad for the security and defence thereof, provided they shall be of no charge to the nation."

A N N A P O L I S.

IN COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE. February 21st, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the general committee of observation of Anne-Strundel county be requested to meet at the house of Mr. John Bal, on Thursday the 29th of this instant, in this city, for forwarding and carrying into execution the resolutions of the last Convention, and they are desired to meet accordingly.

Signed by order,

G. DUVAL, clk.

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the CONVENTION of the PROVINCE of MARYLAND, held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

Thursday, January 4, 1776.

The Convention took into consideration the report from the committee appointed to consider what alterations and amendments were necessary in the regulation of the militia of this province, and thereupon came to the following resolutions:

That no minute-men be hereafter enrolled under the resolutions of the late Convention. That where minute companies are already formed, no commissions issue to the officers thereof, unless the officers desire to have their commissions. That no minute companies be continued beyond the first day of March next, and that a sum of money sufficient for the purpose, be lodged in the hands of the committee of observation in each respective county where a company of minute-men hath been enrolled, viewed, and allowed, to pay and discharge the expence of such company for the time past, and also for the time to come, if such company continues till the first day of March next, and that such committee receive the rolls of such companies, and the times of the attendance of the men, proved by the oath of some one at least of the commissioned officers, return the balance of the money, if any, into the public treasury, and render an account of their transactions herein to the next Convention; but no person chosen for a commissioned officer in any company of minute-men, shall be compellable to serve in the militia in a lower rank or station than he was elected to in the minute company.

That all public arms in the hands of the minute-

men, immediately after the first day of March next, or as soon as they disband where they disband sooner, be delivered to the committee of observation for their respective county, to be by the said committee kept and preserved for the public use.

That every able bodied effective freeman within this province, between sixteen and fifty years of age, (clergymen of all denominations, practising physicians, and the household of his excellency the governor excepted) who hath not already enrolled himself in the militia, shall on or before the first day of March next, enroll himself in some company of militia agreeable to the form of enrollment prescribed by the last Convention, and that every minute or artillery-man, except commissioned officers, shall in like manner enroll in the militia, within one month next after he shall cease to act as a minute or artillery-man. And if any able bodied effective freeman shall refuse or delay to enroll himself in the militia as aforesaid, every such person shall pay for he present year, which shall be reckoned from the fifteenth day of September last, such sum of money, not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds, as shall be assessed by the committee of observation of his county, for the use of the public. And the committee of observation in each respective county, shall by warrant under their hands, appoint and empower any person or persons they shall judge proper, to collect and receive all monies by them so assessed, which shall be paid within one month after notice of such assessment, and in default thereof, the person or persons so empowered, may distrain the goods and effects of the defaulters, and sell and dispose of the same in the same manner that goods may be distrained and sold by law for county levies. And every collector shall on or before the first day of July next, pay the money by him collected, after deducting seven and an half per cent. for his commission, to the treasurer of his shire, and leave with the same treasurer an account containing the names of those from whom he hath received the same, and the sums from them respectively collected.

That every person who shall refuse and delay to enroll as aforesaid, shall on or before the tenth day of March next, deliver to the committee of observation for his county, all his fire arms, if he hath any, except pistols; and if any such person shall refuse or delay to do the same, then such committee shall empower some person or persons, by warrant under their hands, to seize the said fire-arms, and deliver the same to the said committee; and the said committees shall cause all the arms which shall come to their hands to be valued, by indifferent and honest men on oath, and shall keep a list of such arms, to whom they belong, and their respective values, and may deliver out such arms at their discretion, to the captains of militia in their county, taking the captains receipts therefor, and the captains being liable for the re-delivery thereof, may deliver the same to the unarmed men of their companies; and every committee of observation shall transmit an account of all assessments by them made, as well as of all arms by them received as aforesaid, and how they have disposed of the same, to every convention: But because some persons who do not enroll in the militia may be so poor that they cannot pay the said assessment of forty shillings, and their omitting to enroll may not proceed from disaffection to the cause of America or perverseness, it is provided, that where the real and personal estate of any effective freeman, who shall refuse or neglect to enroll himself in the militia as aforesaid, shall not, in the judgment and estimation of the committee of his county, be of the value of thirty pounds, the same committee may in their discretion omit to assess any sum of money on such person, the same committee certifying to the convention or council of safety the name of the person, and the reasons wherefore they do not assess him.

That all fines which have been already set and adjudged, according to the resolutions of the last convention, on militia officers or men, and have not been paid, or which shall hereafter be so set and adjudged, shall, if the same be on a field officer, be paid into the hands of the quarter-master of the battalion to which he belongs, and if on any officer of inferior rank to a field-officer, or on a non-commissioned officer or private, be paid into the hands of such person as hath or shall have been appointed to receive the fines for the company to which such person belongs; or if no such receiver hath or shall have been appointed, then the same shall be paid into the hands of the captain of such company; and on refusal to pay the same fine, and such refusal being certified to the committee of observation for the county where such person resides, the same committee shall grant a warrant under their hands, empowering any other person or persons of the same county to levy such fine by distress and sale as aforesaid, of the party's goods and effects; but the officers who set and adjudged the fine may commit the offender to a sergeant, according to the resolution of the late convention, if they choose that as the best method to compel payment.

That in cases where it may greatly promote the ease of the inhabitants, a number not less than forty nor exceeding eighty privates, may, with the especial permission of the committees of observation, enroll in any one company of militia, but any of those already enrolled in any company, where the privates do not exceed seventy four, shall not be permitted to leave such company, for the purpose of enrolling in a new one. That in those counties where only part of the militia are appointed to join in battalion, the respective committees of observation form the other companies into battalion, if there are sufficient in number for that purpose, and in those counties where there are not any battalions formed, that the said committees proceed, as soon as may be, to divide their militia into battalions, according to the resolves of the late convention.

That within the general description of able bodied effective freemen of this province, are intended to be included, overseers, and those who are bound by contract made within this province to serve in any particular quality or capacity, being able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age.

That, to avoid a needless and insupportable expence, no person, after the tenth day of May next, wear any uniform at exercise, either in single companies or in battalion, but hunting shirts, the officers distinguishing themselves from the privates by different feathers, cockades, or the like, as fancy may direct.

Tuesday, January 16.

On motion, RESOLVED, That two hundred and forty copies of the association ordered by the last Convention to be tendered to and sub-

Thursday, January 18.

by the freemen of this province, be with printed, and that forty of the said copies be sent to the committee of observation Baltimore county, forty of the said copies to committee of observation for the upper district of Frederick county, and the residue of in equal proportions to the committees of several counties; and the committees aforesaid of Baltimore county and the upper district Frederick county, shall cause the said association to be tendered, on or before the first day of April next, to every freeman in the hundreds of their county and district respectively, where the said association hath not been already generally tendered to the said freemen, to be subscribed by them, according to the resolutions of the late Convention; and every person who shall not sign the said association at the time of tendering the same to him, or within ten days thereafter, shall be in the same condition as if the same had been tendered to him according to the said former resolutions, and he refused or neglected to have subscribed the same; and the committee of observation for each county, shall leave one or more of the association papers in the custody of some person or persons to be by them respectively appointed, some house in their county town, and also at George-town and Hagar's-town in Frederick county, and shall give public notice thereof by advertisements, so that such of the freemen of this province, who have not done so already, may subscribe the same.

That every freeman within this province, who hath not already, nor before the eleventh day of April next shall have subscribed the association aforesaid, shall within five days after the said last mentioned day, deliver up to the committee of observation for his county, all his arms, if he hath any, except pistols, and every person who shall neglect to do the same, may be disarmed by order of the committee of observation for his county, in like manner as those who ought to enroll in the militia and refuse to do so, and the arms of the non-associators shall and may be disposed of in the same manner as the arms of those who refuse to enroll in the militia; and moreover the committee of observation of each county in this province, may in their discretion award and order any freeman of this province, not associating as aforesaid, found within their county, whether such freeman be a resident of their county or not, to enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, in such penalty as they may think fit, payable to the president of the Convention for the time being, by name, conditioned, that if such non associator shall behave himself peaceably and quietly in the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and the colonies; that he shall not directly or indirectly betray or give intelligence to the enemy of any councils or preparations of the Congress, or any Convention or assembly, or Council or Committee of Safety of this or any other province or colony; and that he shall not directly or indirectly correspond, by letter, message, or otherwise, during the said contest, with any British minister, secretary of state, member of parliament, or any person out of this province, holding an office, civil or military, immediately under the crown, or with any other person in arms against these colonies, knowing such person to be in arms, then the above obligation to be void. But if any such non-associator shall chuse to quit this province and go beyond sea, then the committee of observation of the county to which he belongs, may, and is hereby empowered to grant him a passport to leave this country in peace and go beyond sea, carrying with him his property, or any part thereof; and any person refusing to sign the said association, and to give bond as aforesaid, and continuing to reside within this province, may be imprisoned by the committee of observation of the county in which such non-associator resides or may be found, until the Convention then next after such imprisonment shall have taken order therein. And in case any non-associator shall quit this country and leave an estate in this province, such estate shall be burthened with a proportionate part of the expence incurred by this province in defence of American liberty; but these resolutions are not to extend to the household of his excellency the governor. All which association papers that shall be subscribed as aforesaid, as well as a list of the names of all those who shall refuse or neglect to subscribe the same, and all original bonds taken as aforesaid, shall be returned to the next Convention. Provided, that where any person hath not nor shall actually refuse to subscribe the association, but shall only have neglected to subscribe the same, if he doth afterwards sign the same before the committee of observation of his county, he shall not be disarmed for his neglect, nor compellable to give any such bond as before mentioned.

The Convention took into consideration the king's speech to parliament on the 27th day of October last, and after some time spent therein, **RESOLVED unanimously**, That the following declaration be entered on their journals: **WE** the delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Convention, affected with the deepest concern by the opinion declared in the king's speech to parliament on the 27th day of October last, and expressed in the address of the lords spiritual and temporal to his majesty in answer thereto, that the necessary preparations for defence made by these colonies, are carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire, and being desirous to remove from the mind of the king, an opinion which we feel to be highly injurious to the people of this province, and to declare and manifest to his majesty, to the parliament, the people of Great-Britain, and to the whole world, the rectitude and purity of our intentions in the present opposition to the measures of the British ministry and parliament, do declare,

That the people of this province, strongly attached to the English constitution, and truly sensible of the blessings they have derived from it, warmly impressed with sentiments of affection for, and loyalty to, the house of Hanover, connected with the British nation by the ties of blood and interest, and being thoroughly convinced, that to be free subjects of the king of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the free members of any civil society in the known world, never did, nor do entertain any views or desires of independency.

That as they consider their union with the mother-country upon terms that may insure to them a permanent freedom, as their highest felicity, so would they view the fatal necessity of separating from her, as a misfortune next to the greatest that can befall them.

Descended from Britons, intitled to the privileges of Englishmen, and inheriting the spirit of their ancestors, they have seen with the most extreme anxiety the attempts of parliament to deprive them of those privileges, by raising a revenue upon them, and assuming a power to alter the charters, constitutions, and internal polity of the colonies, without their consent. The endeavours of the British ministry to carry those attempts into execution by military force, have been their only motive for taking up arms, and defend themselves against those endeavours is the only use they mean to make of them. Intitled to freedom, they are determined to maintain it at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated February 12, 1776.

"The congress being informed, by gen. Lee, that (notwithstanding the declaration of governor Tryon, in the presence and hearing of gen. Clinton, that no troops would come to the city of New-York) a transport had arrived there last Saturday with troops; have requested the convention of New-Jersey, and the committee of safety of Pennsylvania, each to send a battalion to that city, for the defence and protection of that colony. Gen. Lee brought with him 2000 men from Connecticut; lord Stirling is arrived there with his battalion; the committee of safety for New-York have directed three battalions of their minute-men into the city. In a few days gen. Lee will have above 5000 men under his command, and this day he breaks ground to defend his troops."

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duval, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,
Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

Charles county, February 14, 1776. Will be exposed to public sale, on the second Tuesday of March next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Massey Leigh, late of St. Mary's county, for current money, two thirds whereof are required to be paid on the day of sale,

A TRACT of land, situated in St. Mary's county, containing 172 acres, well timbered, within one mile of St. Mary's river, where may be had, with the greatest convenience, a variety of the best fish and oysters in their proper seasons. The improvements are, a new and planked floor dwelling house, three out-houses, a good apple and peach orchard, also a very convenient spring. Those having claims against said Massey Leigh, are requested to bring them in legally attested. **WILLIAM LEIGH**, executor.

Annapolis, February 20, 1776. To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on the second Tuesday in April next (on the premises) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Ross Key, eldest son and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cecil county, Esq; deceased,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Aune Catharine Neck, or Carpenter's Point, situate, lying and being in Cecil county aforesaid, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-East river, and about three miles from Charles-Town. There is on the said plantation, an exceeding fine fishery, part of which at present rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Also to be sold at public vendue, the houses and lots in Charles-Town, formerly the property of the said Francis Key, the day after the sale of the abovementioned plantation.

JAMES BROOKS.

Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1776. THIS is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining my wife Elizabeth Giles, as I am determined to prosecute any one who shall harbour her from the date hereof.

THOMAS GILES.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of January last, from the plantation of Mrs. Margaret Brooks, in Prince-George's county, two horses and a mare, viz. A dun coloured bay horse, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze face, one of his hind feet a little white, remarkably short docked, brand unknown. The other a dark bay, about 13 hands 3 inches high, branded thus (4) with two small white spots in each flank. The other a small roan mare, about 13 hands high, with one eye out and the other a glass eye, the two hind feet white. Any person securing the said horses, and giving notice to the subscriber, living in Charles county, shall have 20 dollars reward, paid by

JOSEPH BOYMAN.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Carroll, Esq; Elk-Ridge, two mares, one black, with a star in her forehead, and docked, about 3 years old and 13 hands high; the other bay, about 12 hands high, appears to be about 4 years old; there is no perceptible brand on either of the mares. The owner or owners of the above mares may have either or both of them, proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES CARROLL.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Penn, living in the Fork of Patuxent, near Snowdens forge, a fray bright bay horse, with a mealy belly, about 7 years old, 13 hands and an inch high, branded IS on the near shoulder, and has no other marks, trots and gallops; he has a small bell fastened on with an old crupper. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Pool, living on Liganore, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 12 hands high, 6 years old, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock something like S G and has a few gray hairs behind his ears, he trots, and had a small bell on. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD,

The 2d day of March next, at the plantation of William Smith, on the north side of Severn river, opposite to Indian-Landing warehouse,

HORNED cattle, one mare, hogs, and household goods. Six months credit will be given the purchasers for all sums exceeding 3l. common money, by giving bond, with security, to

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, February 1776

THE subscribers intending soon to leave this province, earnestly request such persons who are indebted to them to pay off their respective accounts, and thereby enable them to put their intentions into execution: Should this request be attended to, it will much oblige their humble servants.

J. R. and ANNE NEILSON.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, **RICHARD SNOWDEN**, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel Manfell, in Anne-Arundel county, on the first day of this instant, February, the following articles, viz. 5 large silver spoons, marked P B H on their handles; one silk gown and chintz ditto, 1 white muslin ditto, 5 calico ditto, a rapper, 20 yards of white sheeting, 4 yards of white Tammy, 2 dunity petticoats, 1 red cardinal, 9 yards white Jean, 8 napkins marked the same as the spoons, 3 pair of sheets, about 6 yards of long lawn, a parcel of ribbons, tapes, pins and blond lace, 3 yards of stamped cotton, a fringed table cloth, a yard and a half of flowered lawn, 6 pounds of brown sugar, and sundry other small articles which are not remembered. Whoever will make discovery thereof, and bring the thieves to justice, on their being convicted thereof, shall receive three pounds current money reward, from

PHILIP HAMMOND, jun.

Annapolis, February 7, 1776.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A FEW pieces of osnabrigs and striped hollands. A few boxes of spermaceti candles. Old French brandy, by the barrie, keg, or gallon. Holland gin, in cases.

THO. C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-swords, hangers, and cutlasses. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several grofs of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quantity of whole fagots of English square steel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner or owners are desired to take them away, paying the cost of this advertisement and storage.

Annapolis, February 5, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on open accounts, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, that he may be able to satisfy those who have claims against him; such as cannot at present pay will be indulged with longer time, upon giving bond to

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.
Old Barbados spirit, and sherry wine in quarter casks to be disposed of, on reasonable terms.

Prince George's county, January 22, 1776.

STOLEN out of the subscribers pasture, near Queen-Anne, on Thursday night last, a very likely bay mare, about ten years old, branded with WM joined together; was surfeited last summer and lost one of her eyes. Whoever will secure the said mare so that she may be had again, or will bring her home, shall receive six dollars.

MARGARET MURDOCK.

Charles county, January 21, 1776.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with dog or gun, within our territories.

WILLIAM LEIGH,
MARGARET MATTHEWS.

Annapolis, January 12, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jordan Steigar, late of Kent county, deceased, or to the estate of Christopher Markley, late of this city, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment: And all persons, having any just claims against the said estates, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted.

JACOB FALCONER, of Kent } Executors
of }
FRANCIS FAIRBROTHER, } Administrators.

January 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath purchased, of Mr. John Hammond Dorsey, his dwelling plantation and land, situate, lying, and being, in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, paid him a considerable part of the purchase money for the same, and given him bonds, payable with interest, for the residue of the said purchase; and whereas the said John Hammond Dorsey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thousand pounds, current money, to convey the same to the subscriber in fee simple, which has been refused to be complied with by the former, on the request of the latter, and the said John Hammond Dorsey, notwithstanding said contract, has offered the lands aforesaid for sale to sundry persons, the subscriber therefore gives notice to the public, in justice to them and himself, of said contract, and forewarns all manner of persons whatsoever from purchasing, of the said John Hammond Dorsey, the said lands, as he will insist upon his prior contract, and will not release him from the same.

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat filers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun-locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS;

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akifter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanikin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white nettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffel blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

12 OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been tarred, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a stout brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for coat and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main-sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

15 CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits; has a hanging mane, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail well trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half-worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLING.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVAL.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made a la mode, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapasco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forged) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

T H E
M A R Y L A N D
A L M A N A C K
A N D
E P H E M E R I S
For the Year of our Lord 1776.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1776.

CAMBRIDGE, February 1.

WE hear that as capt. Manly was coming out of Plymouth, Jan. 30, an armed brig (which went from Boston for the purpose of taking him, as is supposed) gave him chase; upon which he ran a vessel on shore a little south of the North river, in the state. The brig came to anchor, and fired not less than 400 times upon the privateer; but, very remarkably, no man was even wounded. One ball entered the stern, and passed but about six inches from capt. Manly, who was confined by sickness in his cabin. The next day 130 balls were found upon the adjacent shore.

Beside the above, which is from a correspondent near where the affair happened, we hear, that after the brig had fired, she manned her boats, boarded capt. Manly's vessel (the people being ashore) and endeavoured to set her on fire; but seeing our people coming up in them, they were glad to get off without effecting their design. She has since been got off, is refitting, and nearly ready for another cruise.

It is represented by one of our friends lately from Boston (a gentleman of good judgment and undoubted veracity) as worthy to be relied on, that one of the men of war that last arrived from England brought intelligence, that our friends in London had collected 26,000 pounds sterling for the support of the American army, which they were about sending by the way of the West-Indies; but that administration had secured the money, and were making strict search and enquiry for the donors, who were considered as countenancing and aiding a REBELLION.—Should the ministry pursue the enquiry, it may add to their confusion, and be in some degree, the means of our temporal salvation.

On the 25th of December last was taken, by a Fly-mouth Privateer, and carried in there, a small sloop from New-York, Moses Weyman, master, laden with provision for the ministerial army in Boston, consisting of 35 fresh hogs, 203 barrels of pork, 30 barrels fine New York pippins, 20 fatkins hogs fat, four quarters of beef, turkeys, &c. &c.

WORCESTER, February 9.

An officer from Quebec informs us, that he saw major Meggs (who came out on his parole to carry in the prisoners baggage) who told him that our men were well treated; that the field officers were lodged in the cathedral, and the soldiers in dwelling houses in the city; that they were permitted to walk about and take the air, and a straw bed and three blankets allowed to every two men, and porter or wine given them once in a day; that our field officers were invited by turns to dine with general Carlton; that flour was very scarce in the city; but every thing, provision in particular, very plenty among our army on the outside, and our troops, though few in number, in high spirits. Our informant, on his journey hither, saw about eight hundred men on their way to Montreal. Captain Hubbard of this town is among the prisoners; he was wounded in the ankle, but likely to do well. There is not the least communication between our little army and the city, since major Meggs went in.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, January 27.

"The remnant of our battalion are to hold themselves in readiness, and expect marching orders tomorrow; I am for some time to be stationed at the Three Rivers, some matters being necessary to be settled with the Tories, who in different parts begin to be insulting, since our late misfortune at Quebec. This makes the third visit I have had among this kind of people. I expect soon to be called down to Quebec.

Your old friend capt. Mott behaved well in the attempt to storm; and, in the retreat, brought up the rear with great reputation.

Our blockade at Quebec is yet maintained. On the 15th instant capt. Seaborn, from the Massachusetts, the first hero that has appeared to our assistance since the repulse at Quebec, arrived with 27 men. His arrival had a very good effect, for in the morning of the same day was found, at the church door, an anonymous seditionous paper, very artfully written, calculated to stimulate the inhabitants to rise and cut us all off. However I believe few of them had as much courage as the writer had ingenuity. They are now convinced the lakes are frozen, and think the Bostonians are coming as thick as the trees in the woods. The Tories now seem quite crest-fallen."

Extract of another letter.

"Let not one small disaster among so many noble deeds, discourage the sons of liberty.—especially considering how the small remnant of the army left before Quebec dare to stand their ground, and form a blockade against that almost impregnable fortress. But I perceive it is open over head, and with the help of God, and a speedy reinforcement, we shall yet catch the fox in his den."

Extract of a letter from Newark, Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, 23th of February, 1776.

"This morning major Ogden passed through here, express from Canada, to the congress at Philadelphia: He told me that our troops were safe, and in good spirits; that the brave col. Arnold was getting better (and not a prisoner as reported) and that he met vast numbers of armed troops all the way from Canada to this government, who were on their march to join col. Arnold; and that there was not the least doubt to be entertained but that he would have possession of Quebec in a short time."

The sloop Macaroni, capt. Hunting, is arrived at the east end of Long-Island, from the West-Indies: About 16 days since the sloop over-took Cape Mattaras, by which accident the captain and one of the men were drowned: The whole crew were overboard, but all of them, except the two before mentioned, recovered the vessel again, when the sloop righted.

Feb 19. Wednesday last his excellency our governor was pleased to appoint Mr. Hicks, Esq; one of the judges of the supreme court of this province.

Mr. Hicks having at the same time surrendered the office of mayor of this city, his excellency was pleased to appoint David Matthews, Esq; to that office; and last Friday they were both qualified to act in their respective Stations.

His majesty's ship the Phoenix, of 40 guns, capt. Parker, sailed for Sandy-Hook last Saturday morning; and about two o'clock the same day capt. Vandeput, in the Asia of 64 guns, got under sail in company with the ship Dutchels of Gordon, a ship loaded with salt, and two sloops (the three latter lately seized by the main of war) but it being half flood the Asia got aground off Whitehall, and did not float till near high water. He now lies in our Bay with the Dutchels and her prizes.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, that on Monday the 12th inst. intelligence arriving in that town, about eleven o'clock at night, that the men of war, transports and tender, which fell down the day before from the harbour of New-York to the Watering-Place with two hundred marines on board, intended to commit depredations on Staten-Island, and furnish themselves with live stock, general Livingston ordered three hundred of the militia to march forthwith to prevent the intended robbery; and having dispatched the necessary orders, and a party to reconnoitre the south side of the island, and to procure all possible intelligence of the motions of the enemy, marched himself about three in the morning. The several detachments met at Ward's, in sight of the light-house, and were there joined by a company of light-horse; under the command of capt. Blanchard, but learning that the fleet had left the Hook the day before, the greater part of the troops, still on their march, were ordered back, and a proper number directed to guard the coast, under the command of col. Thomas (lest the departure of the enemy might prove a feint) to give instant notice of their return.

Since our last, numbers of men have arrived in this city from Dutchess county and Connecticut, so that we now muster about three thousand troops, and more are daily expected.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 17.

A brig is arrived at Norfolk, from London, with papers to the 27th of November; by which we learn, that administration are at length disposed to come to a reconciliation, and that commissioners are to be sent over with terms to effect it. There are letters in town, brought by the above ship, which mention, that the fishery and Boston port bills are repealed, and also the one entitled "an act for the better administration of justice."

Some letters by the above vessel advise, that the Peggy, Fisher, from Virginia, was cast away on the 26th of November last, in sight of Liverpool, and that only the captain, and part of the crew, were saved. Mrs. Rathell, of this city, went passenger in the above vessel, and was one of the unfortunate persons that perished.

The man of war that arrived last week is the Roebuck, of 44 eighteen pounders, capt. Hammond, manned with 400 seamen, and 100 marines. She now lies opposite Sowell's-Point.

There is a report in town this morning of advice being received, that a French man of war of 74 guns in the Medi erranean, having refused to pay the honours due to the British flag, an engagement ensued between her and the admiral's ship (the Medway of 60 guns) in which the Frenchman was severely handled, and so much disabled, that he was obliged to make off, and with the utmost difficulty got into Cadiz; but that the British admiral (Mann) was killed.

Two large ships from Philadelphia, loaded with bread and flour, were taken on the coast of America, by the Experiment and Viper men of war, and carried into Antigua, about the middle of last month.

NANSEMOND, February 5. Saturday night last we received intelligence of six tenders sailing from Norfolk the day before, and that three of them were on their way up this river, which was confirmed about nine o'clock, by three vessels anchoring, one near Sleepy-Hole ferry, and two more two or three miles higher up, having come as far as the flood tide served. Their boats were moving about the remainder part of the night, one up the river, since supposed as high as Goodrich's, five miles higher up, and just within the narrows but returned a little before day. They attempted nothing till the morning, when a boat full of armed men approached the shore within half a mile of the tenders, and were fired upon by four men from the bank, at one hundred yards distance; they returned the fire, and rowed wide of the place, when the four men were honoured with a salute of well directed cannon, but without any bad consequence. This first effort seemed of singular service, as they never attempted landing after, except at one desolate place, which they effected in the night, and burnt a house with some corn in it belonging to Mr. Cowper. It appears, by indubitable proof, that this incursion was partly intended with the concurrence of Goodrich and sons, to get possession of two vessels loaded with pork, bacon, and other provisions, which, to the discredit of his neighbourhood, those ava-

rious false men have been suffered to collect and put on board, and with all expedition put themselves under the protection of the tenders. Though it was with a good deal of difficulty the last of them effected it (from the fire of our men, and the tenders boats being repulsed) they weighed, ran up, and took possession, under a heavy fire of our brave men, who had nothing but small arms, and a scanty portion of ammunition, to oppose their cannon and musquetry. There was one occurrence happened, which had we foreseen, a tender and her prize would have fallen into our hands: The wind being a-head on their return, they were obliged to come within sixty yards of a high bank; fifty men, with a plenty of ammunition, could have drove them below decks, and prevented them from tending the sheets, by which they must have come ashore. A few regulars, with the help of ammunition to our own men, would secure us in such a manner, that the fertile lands on this river may be cultivated to the no small advantage of the community; whereas, if we are drove back, the lands are so indifferent for near one hundred miles, that a famine must be the inevitable consequence.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Saturday, Nov. 11.

THE lords were yesterday assembled for the purposes of examining governor Penn, and of discussing a motion which the duke of Richmond proposed to ground on such information as that gentleman should afford the house.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar, the duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the governor's examination. His grace confessed, "that he had apprized Mr. Penn of the questions which would be propounded to him, but the noble duke disclaimed having entered into any sort of conversation with the governor, lest such conversation should be malevolently construed into a design of anticipating the answers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

The duke of Richmond having finished his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar, and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

- Q. How long had he resided in America?
- A. Four years. Two of those years in the capacity of governor of Pennsylvania.
- Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the continental congress?
- A. He was personally acquainted with all the members of that congress.
- Q. In what estimation was the congress held?
- A. In the highest veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.
- Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the resolutions of that congress throughout all the provinces?
- A. He believed this to be the case.
- Q. How many men had been raised throughout the province of Pennsylvania?
- A. Twenty thousand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themselves to enter into actual service if necessity required.
- Q. Of what rank, quality, and condition, were these persons?
- A. Men of the most respectable characters in the province.
- Q. Were not a considerable number of them entirely destitute of property?
- A. It was presumed that, subtracted from so large a number as 20,000, there were some necessitous, but the major part were in flourishing situations.
- Q. Besides those 20,000, who voluntarily enrolled themselves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the provincials of Pennsylvania raised?
- A. Four thousand minute-men, whose duty was pointed out by their designation. They were to be ready for service at a minute's warning.
- Q. Did the province of Pennsylvania grow corn sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants?
- A. Much more than sufficient, there was a surplus for exportation, if required.
- Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennsylvania?
- A. They perfectly well understood the art, and had effected it.
- Q. Could salt-petre be made in the province?
- A. It could; mills and other instruments for effecting such an undertaking had been erected with success.
- Q. Could cannon be cast in Pennsylvania?
- A. The art of casting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furnished with iron for that purpose.
- Q. Could small arms be made to any degree of perfection?
- A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanship employed in finishing the small arms was universally admired for its excellence.
- Q. Were the Americans expert in ship-building?
- A. More so than the Europeans.
- Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largest of their shipping amount?
- A. A ship of about three hundred tons was the largest they were known to build.
- Q. Circumstances as things at present were, did the witnesses think, that the language of the congress expressed the sense of the people of America in general?
- A. As far as the question applied to Pennsylvania, he was sure this was the case; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.
- Q. Did he suppose that the congress contained delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people?

A. He had no doubt but that the congress did contain delegates chosen under this description.

Q. By what mode were the delegates in congress appointed?

A. By the votes of assemblies in some places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witness had presented to the king, been considered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been considered as an olive-branch, and the witness had been complimented by his friends as the messenger of peace.

Q. On the supposition that the prayer of this petition should be rejected, what did the witness imagine would be the consequence?

A. That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to desperation by its non-success.

Q. Did the witness imagine that, sooner than yield to what were supposed to be the unjust claims of Great-Britain, the Americans would take the desperate resolution of calling in the aid of foreign assistance?

A. The witness was apprehensive that this would be the case.

Q. What did the witness recollect of the stamp-act?

A. That it caused great uneasiness throughout America.

Q. What did the witness recollect concerning the repeal of that act?

A. The anniversary of that memorable day is kept throughout America by every testimony of public rejoicing such as bonfires, illuminations, and other exhibitions of gladness.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the last petition was treated induce the Americans to resign all hopes of pacific negotiations?

A. In the opinion of the witness it would.

Q. When the witness presented the petition to the secretary of state, was he asked any questions relative to the state of America?

A. Not a single question.

Cross examined by the lords DENBIGH and SANDWICH.

QUERIES from lord DENBIGH.

As the witness had acted in the capacity of governor, was he well acquainted with the charter of Pennsylvania?

A. He had read the charter, and was well acquainted with its contents.

Q. Did he know that there was a clause which specifically subjected the colony to taxation by the British legislature?

A. He was well apprized that there was such a clause.

Q. Were the people of Pennsylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquiesce in the right of the British parliament to enforce taxation?

A. They acquiesced in a declaration of the right, so long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration.

QUERIES from lord SANDWICH.

Q. Had the witness ever heard of an act entitled, "The declaratory act?"

A. He had heard of such an act.

Q. Did he ever peruse, and was he sufficiently acquainted with the contents of that act?

A. He never had perused it. It never had been much discussed whilst he resided in America.

Q. Did the witness apprehend that the congress acquiesced in an act which maintained the authority of the British parliament in all cases whatsoever?

A. He apprehended that the congress acquiesced in an act which maintained the authority of the British parliament in all cases whatsoever.

Q. Had the witness any knowledge of certain resolutions passed by the county of Suffolk?

A. He had not attended to them.

Q. Had the witness any knowledge of an answer given by the continental congress to what had been commonly called lord North's conciliatory motion?

A. The witness knew nothing of the proceedings of the congress, they were generally transacted under the seal of secrecy.

Q. Was the witness personally acquainted with Mr. Harrison, a member of the congress?

A. The witness knew him well.

Q. What character did he bear?

A. A very respectable one.

Q. Had the witness ever heard of any persons who had suffered persecutions, for declaring sentiments favourable to the supremacy of the British parliament?

A. He had heard of such oppressions in other provinces, but never met with them during his residence in Pennsylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witness were the Americans now free?

A. They imagined themselves to be so.

Q. In case a formidable force should be sent to America, in support of government, did the witness imagine there were many who would only profess submission to the authority of parliament?

A. The witness apprehended the few who would join on such an occasion would be too trivial a number to be of any consequence.

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw, and the duke of Richmond, after decanting with singular propriety on the necessity of immediate conciliation, proposed the last petition from the continental congress to the king, as a basis for a plan of accommodation. His grace of Richmond moved, "That the preceding paper furnished grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at present subsisting between Great-Britain and America, and that some mode should be immediately adopted for the effectuating so desirable a purpose."

This produced a debate, supported on both sides with infinite ingenuity. The numbers were;

For the motion 27—Proxies 6—33

Against the motion 50—Proxies 36—86

Majority against the motion 53.

Nov. 13. It is strongly reported that the court of France has presented a stinging memorial to our secretary of state, upon the taking Russian troops into

British pay. This memorial is conceived in terms that have struck our administration with astonishment, as they consider it as a prelude to a war with the house of Bourbon.

Nov. 20. On Wednesday the house agreed that an address should be presented to his majesty, that he will be pleased to give directions that the petition presented to him from the general congress in America, by governor Penn and Arthur Lee, Esqrs. should be laid before them.

Wednesday the house of commons resolved, that the sum of 17,400l. 12s. be granted for defraying the charge of raising and paying one regiment of Scotch highlanders, to consist of two battalions of a thousand men each, for the service of the year, 1776.

Nov. 22. Prussia as well as France has remonstrated against a Russian troop being sent to America.

Nov. 24. The chevalier D'Éon is now expected to leave England every hour to return to the French court; immediately on which, some most extraordinary anecdotes relative to the two powers will come out, to the astonishment of all Europe.

The taking Hanoverian troops into English pay, and employing them within the English dominions, was deemed to high an insult upon the English army, that the ministers in king George the first and second's reign never would attend to it! When Hessians were brought into England, lord Temple, lord Chatham, and others, gained immortal honour by driving them out; nay, the English troops were so averse to Hanoverians, that they would not suffer them even in Flanders.

Our ministry are alarmed, with great reason, at the late change in the war department in France. The count de St. Germain, who is now the minister, is a soldier, and possesses, besides being an able statesman, considerable military talents. It was by his advice the marshal Duc de Richlieu pent up the late duke of Cumberland, last war, and reduced him to the convention of Closter-seven. There seems to be little doubt then, that this able statesman, who is so accurate a judge of national events and who has through life, so fortunately availed himself of them, will not be an idle looker on at our quarrels with America; but the moment he finds the balance of victory likely to declare for them, will strike such a stroke, as from the present pacific declarations of our cabinet they are not at all prepared for.

Wednesday several more large ships were contracted for by agency, for the transport service, which are to go to Ireland to take in provisions there, for the use of the soldiers in Boston.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 12.

"Sailed the Triton man of war, Ludwidge, for Halifax, with shipwrights, &c."

"A few days ago 8000l. in foreign specie, was seized by information, on board the Boreas man of war at Spithead, by an officer of the customs, consigned to a gentleman in Boston."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 25.

The speaker did not take the chair till half after three; after the common business was over, the ministry proposed that the agent for the province of Nova Scotia should be examined at the bar, upon the petition from that province, in order to found a motion upon it. This was violently opposed by the minority, under the assertion that the petition was not authenticated, and the examination could not be satisfactory without counter-ones. Mr. Burke and Charles Fox were the strongest opposers in this previous debate, and it was expected to last so long, that no time would be left for the examination without a very late night. The gallery locked according to custom.

The commons agreed to the report of the resolution yesterday on the supply, that 47,400l. 12s. be granted to his majesty, to enable his majesty to defray the expenses of a regiment of Highlanders to be raised in Scotland, consisting of two battalions, for 1776.

Dec. 6. When the order of the day was read yesterday in the house of commons, for going into a committee of the whole house on the bill for prohibiting all trade and intercourse with the colonies in rebellion, &c. A member (Mr. Dempster we believe) moved, that it be an instruction given by the house, before the speaker leaves the chair, to the said committee to accept certain clauses by way of amendment, and to divide the bill into distinct parts, or to make two bills out of one in its present form. Debates arose upon this proposition, which it seems is called by some gentlemen a method of frittering away a bill; and administration not being disposed to submit to this operation on their favourite child, a division followed at about five o'clock, and the numbers were, against the motion, five ty-five; for it thirty-four.

Lord North, it is said, in order to abate the rigor of this act, so far as it respects the seizing the ships of the Americans, or any ships trading to or from their ports, said that provision was made in the 50th clause, page 23, for giving them time to avoid it, by a proper return to their allegiance; but if that was not thought sufficient, gentlemen might propose such other provisions as they judged proper, to come in under that clause.

We therefore think it proper to lay the clause before the public as it now stands, that the friends of America may have an opportunity to exert themselves, to procure the filling up the blanks, with such distant dates as may give them all possible time to reflect on the part they are to act.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act, so far as the same relates to the capture and forfeiture of ships and vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the above mentioned colonies, shall commence and be in force from and after the and so far as the same relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ships and vessels that shall be found going in, or at any of the said colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the same, from and after the and shall continue to be in force so long as any of the said colonies shall remain in a state of rebellion and disobedience."

The blanks are proposed to be filled up with the dates of March 1, and April 1; and all the indulgence likely to be procured, will be a prolongation of time before the seizures are to take place.

Yesterday the lower assembly proceeded on the bill to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the North American colonies, during the continuance of the

present rebellion in the said colonies. Deputies were expected to sit late. The gallery-door was locked, and none admitted but peers or members.

A plan is now under consideration, for all criminals in Great Britain, sentenced for transportation, to be sent to the British settlements on the coast of Africa.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Dec. 1.

"Since my last the *Pearle* and *Seaford* frigates came out of dock, and are now fitting for sea."

"Capt. Halstead, of this town, is appointed to the command of the *Jersey*, of 50 guns, and is to go to Boston there to lie as an hospital ship for the use of the sick."

"It is said here that general Gage is to return to Boston; the ship he came home in is come into the harbour."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Dec. 3.

"Orders are received at the commissioners office here, for the sail-makers of this dock-yard to work on the days, in order to give the greatest dispatch in making sails for the ships that are fitting at this port for America."

"The *Milford* of 28 guns, commanded by John Bun, Esq. is nearly fitted, and will sail in a few days for America."

"The *Carysfort* of 28 guns, is put into commission at this port, and the command given to Robert Faulshaw, Esq. he is also to go to America."

Letters from Lisbon, by Monday's mail, bring advice, that on the 16th, 17th, and 18th ult. there were such violent storms of wind, that most of the ships in the harbour were driven from their moorings; and by running foul of each other received damage both in their masts and hulls, and several of them lost their bowsprits; that a Portuguese man of war was lost at the mouth of the Tagus, and all the crew drowned; and that the shipping on the coast suffered greatly."

Twelve transports, bound to America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind."

Yesterday the house of commons met at three o'clock, and went through a great deal of private business.

The bill for discovering a northern passage to the western and southern oceans of America, and for encouraging adventurers to penetrate to the north pole, was reported with several amendments, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the lords.

At half after four, the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, on the bill for prohibiting all trade and commerce between Great-Britain, Ireland, and the twelve American colonies assembled in congress, being read, a motion was made, that the speaker do now leave the chair. This occasioned a short debate, and the question being put, the house divided, ayes 75, noes 34.

The house then went into a committee on said bill, when several amendments and clauses were proposed, which occasioned warm debates. The committee were left sitting at half after seven, and were expected to sit late.

In the house of commons of Ireland, on Monday, Nov. 27, the committee of the whole house sat till half past eleven, on the question of admitting 4000 Hessians and British troops, when at length the committee divided, ayes for admitting the troops 68, noes 106. Majority against the foreign troops 38.

The following changes (says a correspondent) are very confidently talked of to take place in the law department, though not before next Michaelmas term:— Lord Mansfield to retire on a pension; and to be succeeded by Sir R. Astle.

Lord chief baron Smythe ditto, to be succeeded by Mr. baron Fyfe.

The lord chancellor to resign; and to be succeeded by the solicitor general.

Lord chief justice De Grey to retire on a pension, and to be succeeded by the attorney general.

Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Mansfield, candidates for the attorney and solicitor generalship.

An express is said to be come from lord Grantham, our ambassador at Madrid, that the Spaniards were sending a powerful naval armament to the Spanish West-Indies.

Yesterday a full board of ordnance was held, at the breaking up of which orders were given for several hundred tons of ordnance stores to be got ready as soon as possible.

Canterbury, Nov. 17. The prince of Wales's third regiment of dragoon guards, now quartered here, have met with great success in recruiting. They are to go to America with Burgoyne's and the 9th regiment of dragoons, as soon as complete.

St. J O H N's (in Antigua) Jan. 17.

This morning early four companies of his majesty's 55th regiment, who were drove off the American coast, and put into this island in great distress, marched through the town of St. John from English-harbour to Rat-Island barracks, where they are to rest and refresh themselves till a vessel is got ready to carry them to Boston.

The ships of war on their different stations round the and the neighbouring islands are daily distressing the Americans, by making captures of their vessels employed in their prohibited trade with the French islands, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

We hear that the honourable house of assembly, the mayor and corporation, the committees of safety and inspection, the city battalions and rifle companies, are invited to attend the honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS this day, in the procession and funeral solemnities appointed in the memory of gen. MONTGOMERY, and the other brave officers and men, who gloriously fought and fell with him, in the cause of American liberty, before Quebec.

The procession will set out from the State-house at eleven o'clock, and passing up Fourth-street to the new Calvinist church, will be joined at Dr. Smith's house by the clergy of the city and faculty of the college. No person can be admitted into the body of the church till the procession enters; but a part of the gallery, capable of containing about four hundred persons, will be reserved for ladies and strangers, whose public spirit may induce them to honour the solemnity; and as they can

be introduced by the family of Mr. Bremner, Dr. Kuhn, and upon the new York ed. D. see first battalions march to New ere countermande king's troops nding. The co among the office cated that the g with the fore e freemen rath Feb. 24. On 1 vered an anim German Calvinist Montgomery, a before Quebec, onst of four t he order of the e ssors of the e lergy. 2. The he province. 3. The city. 5. The c of inspection. rations in the c the city associat panies went on of the galleries pical ladies of ere performed ded much to th A letter from says, "several provisions and ceeding five hu are put into Dunmore's sit to Norfolk in tunity of com Virginians may a proper recep Monday la stia, by whi war are taking hold off, whic that among are, the ship for Europe, v the Experiment port for the long to Salterdu a load of fa Bryson of M rianum for St bound from which is put Antigua, fo New-York: in ballast to by Graves, after carryi on shore th the poor to have starved on shore he advice, too diately seize shore. The and slaves on &c. the ship taken by the Arg by the Arg Extr "This d Nichola Mo count of 20 war two da dant has g lish man of forms, that day from J of war we to come w that twenty men of wa know any Mr. Comf visions. "I sent a flag by a drum, off; the fl they went a the flag wa who has be is preparing of the batt carriages."

THE subscriber being appointed deputy clerk of Anne Arundel county, hereby gives notice, that the records of said county are removed to his house, by order of the council of safety, where attendance will be given, every Monday, for recording deeds, searching and giving copies.

REZIN GATHER.

Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Friday, in Annapolis, for issuing the several processes of the court, by

JOHN BRICE.

Maryland, Somerset county, Feb. 15, 1776.

THE visitors of Eden school, in the county aforesaid, hereby give notice, that they want a master for said school. Any person inclinable to undertake, that is properly qualified, and can come well recommended, is desired to apply as soon as possible. The master's salary in said school is one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, with diet, washing and lodging found.

signed by request of the Visitors, HENRY LOWES.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick county, Maryland, Halling's river, February 14, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, last night, two Irish servants, both weavers by trade, viz. Christopher Warren, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a short pale blue coat, which has been turned, and is double breasted, with black horn buttons, and a pair of brown cloth trousers; he has short curled black hair, a very long nose which appears to lean to one side of his face, dark eyes, and a few blue spots in his face, which appear to be specks of gunpowder; he is about thirty-five years of age. George Murdy, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, straight black hair; had on when he went away, two striped country cloth jackets, one pair of striped country cloth breeches. They took with them two horses, two saddles, and two bridles; one a roan horse with a black mane and tail, trowsers and gaiters, branded on the near shoulder L F, about fourteen hands high, and goes dull on the road; the other a small bay horse about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder O, paces and gallops, and shod before. Whoever takes up the said servants and horses, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

GEORGE SNELL.

N. B. It is probable they may have other cloaths with them, or get their own changed.

STRAYED or stolen, from Mr. James Baldwin's plantation, near M. Tootell's tavern, on the 28th of January, a small black horse; his ears and mane have lately been trimmed, is shod all round, has a great many gray hairs in his fetlock, and a long bob-tail: It is supposed he is gone towards Seneca, which place he came from last. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. James Baldwin, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office, PROCEEDINGS

OF THE CONVENTION

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Pool, living on Linganore, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 12 hands high, 6 years old, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock something like S G and has a few gray hairs behind his ears, he trots, and had a small bell on. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, February 20, 1776. To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on the second Tuesday in April next (on the premises) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Ro's Key, eldest son and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cecil county, Esq; deceased,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Anne Catherine Neck, or Carpenters Point, situate, lying and being in Cecil county aforesaid, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-East river, and about three miles from Charles-Town. There is on the said plantation, an exceeding fine fishery, part of which at present rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Also to be sold at public vendue, the houses and lots in Charles-Town, formerly the property of the said Francis Key, the day after the sale of the abovementioned plantation.

JAMES BROOKS.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Carroll, Esq; on Elk Ridge, two mares, one black, with a star in her forehead, and docked, about 3 years old and 13 hands high; the other bay, about 14 hands high, appears to be about 4 years old; there is no perceptible brand on either of the mares. The owner or owners of the above mares may have either or both of them, proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES CARROLL.

To be SOLD,

The 2d day of March next, at the plantation of William Smith, on the north side of Severn river, opposite to Indian-Landing warehouse,

HORNED cattle, one mare, hegs, and household goods. Six months credit will be given the purchasers for all sums exceeding 3l. common money, by giving bond, with security, to

VACHEL STEVENS.

of gaming, shall pay such fine, or shall be imprisoned, as may be adjudged.

3. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the colonel or other chief officer of the land forces in the pay of this province, or shall speak false words, tending to his hurt or dishonour, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

4. Any officer or soldier who shall utter any words tending to raise a mutiny, or shall endeavour to cause any mutiny or make any mutinous assemblies, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

5. Any officer or soldier who shall excite, cause, or join in any actual mutiny in the battalion, or in any company in the pay of this province, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be adjudged.

6. Any officer or soldier who being present at any mutiny, does not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, or some superior officer, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

7. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or shall use any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, or shall disobey any lawful commands of his superior officers, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

8. Any officer or soldier who shall desert to the enemy and afterwards be retaken, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be adjudged.

9. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall desert, or without leave from his commanding officer absent himself from the company to which he belongs, or from any detachment of which he is one, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

10. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

11. All officers, of what condition soever, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, and order offenders to be arrested and confined till their proper superior officer shall be acquainted therewith; and whatsoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

12. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, nor shall presume to find a challenge to any person to fight a duel; and whatsoever shall knowingly or willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, or shall second, promote, or carry any challenge, shall be deemed a principal; and whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall also be considered as a challenger; and all such offenders, in any of these or such like cases, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

13. Any officer commanding in quarters, or on a march, shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power redress all such abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command: if upon any complaint made to him of officers or soldiers bearing, or otherwise ill treating any person, or of committing any kind of riot to the detriment of the inhabitants, the said commander who shall refuse or omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as the offender's wages will enable him on them, shall, upon due proof thereof, be punished in such manner as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders complained of.

14. If any officer or soldier should think himself wronged by his captain or commanding officer, and shall upon application to him be refused redress, he may complain to the colonel or commanding officer of the said battalion, to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and see that justice be done.

15. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall sell, or designedly or through neglect waste the ammunition, arms, or other military stores or provisions delivered out to him to be used or employed in the service, shall, if an officer, be reduced to a private sentinel, and if a private soldier, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

[To be continued.]

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duval, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

26

Annapolis, February 27, 1776.

To be sold at the subscriber's store, for ready money only,

A Quantity of pig lead, window glass, white lead in oil, glue, Span sh whitin; likewise 4 l. 8 l. 10 l. and 20 l. nails, 3 l. 4 l. 6 d. 8 l. 10 d. and 20 d. brads, and about 50 dozen wood screws, on very low terms; the packages will not be opened, but sold by the barrel or parcel.

THOMAS HYDE.

be introduced by tickets, they will be pleased to apply for the same to any of the following gentlemen, Mr. Bremner, Mr. Hare, col. Bache, capt. Peters, Dr. Kuhn, and to be seated before eleven o'clock. Upon the news of gen. Clinton's attempt to land at New York col. Dickinson, with two companies from the first battalion of the Philadelphia militia, prepared to march to New York (at the request of gen. Lee) but were countermanded on Thursday, by an account that the king's troops had left that city without effecting a landing. The competition and spirit which appeared among the officers and privates, upon this occasion, indicated that the citizens of Philadelphia are upon a footing with the foremost of the colonies, in resolving to be freemen rather than to live slaves.

Feb. 24. On Monday last the Rev. Dr. SMITH delivered an animated and pathetic ORATION in the German Calvinist church, in honour of the late general Montgomery, and the brave officers who fell with him before Quebec, to a very crowded assembly, supposed to consist of four thousand persons. The following was the order of the procession. 1. The students and professors of the college in their gowns, followed by the clergy. 2. The Congress. 3. The general assembly of the province. 4. The mayor and corporation of the city. 5. The committee of safety. 6. The committee of inspection. 7. The officers of the Pennsylvania battalions in the continental pay. The four battalions of the city association. The light infantry and rifle companies went on each side flanking the procession. Two of the galleries of the church were filled with the principal ladies of the city; and several pieces of music were performed by a number of gentlemen, which added much to the solemnity.

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated January 28, 1776, says, "several transport ships, bound to Boston, with provisions and a number of soldiers on board, not exceeding five hundred, having been blown off the coast, are put into Antigua. On the admiral's hearing of Dunmore's situation, they were last Tuesday ordered to Norfolk in Virginia. I have taken the first opportunity of communicating this intelligence, that the Virginians may have notice in due time, and give them a proper reception."

Monday last arrived here capt. Craig, from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn, that the English men of war are taking all the American vessels they can lay hold off, which are sent into Antigua or St. Kitts; and that among those lately taken and sent into Antigua are, the ship Two Brothers, Johnson, from this port for Europe, who was taken in lat. 39 long. 52, by the Experiment brig Greyhound, Stevens, from this port for the West-Indies: capt. Kyle, in a sloop belonging to Maryland, who had been from St. Kitts to Saltetuda, and was returning to that island with a load of salt: a ship formerly commanded by capt. Bryson of New-York, bound from Holland and Surinam for St. Eustatia: the sloop Campbell, bound from St. Croix for New-York; the captain of which is put into a dungeon, by a civil magistrate of Antigua, for having been in the train of artillery in New-York: and a sloop from North America, bound in ballast to Jamaica with 950 dollars; she was taken by Greaves, who seized the cash for his own use, and after carrying in the vessel would not let the captain go ashore till he gave him a bond of indemnity, which the poor fellow was obliged to do, or Greaves would have starved him to death; but when the captain got on shore he found a friend, and in consequence of advice, took out a writ for Greaves, who was immediately seized with the gout, and could not come on shore. The schooner Fortune, with oil, brandy, wine and slaves on board; sloop Mary, with railins, slaves, &c. the ship Mercury, with flour, bread and candles taken by the Experiment; and a brig with flour taken by the Argó.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 16.

"This day capt. Pearte arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, in twenty-four days; he gives an account of 2000 troops arriving there, and two men of war two days before he failed; he says, the commandant has given orders to take or destroy every English man of war that comes in their ports: he also informs, that 2000 troops more were expected every day from Port Au Prince, and that two English men of war were seen off there every day, but not allowed to come within gun shot of the fort: he further says, that twenty sail of English vessels are taken by our men of war, and sent down to Jamaica, he does not know any of their names, except one sloop owned by Mr. Comfort Sands, of this city, loaded with provisions. This day about twelve o'clock general Lee sent a flag down to capt. Parker, and was answered by a drum, the boat came ashore and carried a letter off; the flag waited till two o'clock, not answered, they went away appearingly much displeas'd: it is said, the flag was for the exchange of a certain capt. Tiel, who has been a prisoner for some time on board. Lee is preparing for entrenching; we have all the cannon of the battery, and men at work to mount them on carriages."

ANNAPOLIS.

RULES for regulating and governing the forces to be raised and employed in the service of the province of Maryland.

For the LAND FORCES.

ARTICLE I It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers to attend divine service when their situation will permit, and all officers and soldiers who shall behave irreverently at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall so offend, he shall, for the first offence, forfeit one day's pay, and for the second and every after offence, he shall not only forfeit the like sum, but be confined for any time not exceeding twenty-four hours.

2 Whatever commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the preceding article. And whatsoever commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier shall practice any spe-

36 THE Subscribers intending soon to leave this province, earnestly request such persons who are indebted to them to pay off their respective accounts, and thereby enable them to out their intentions into execution: Should this request be attended to, it will much oblige their humble servants.

37 J. R. and ANNE NEILSON.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.
BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such measures as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

of 3 SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-sword, hangers, and cut-throats. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several grofs of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

February 25, 1775.
S L I M.
To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Sandgate farm, close by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk, and within a mile of Annapolis,

THE high bred English horse, SLIM, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding.

January 21, 1776.
WHEREAS the subscriber hath purchased, of Mr. John Hammond Dorsey, his dwelling plantation and land, situate, lying, and being, in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, paid him a considerable part of the purchase money for the same, and given him bonds, payable with interest, for the residue of the said purchase; and whereas the said John Hammond Dorsey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thousand pounds, current money, to convey the same to the subscriber in fee simple, which has been refused to be complied with by the former, and the request of the latter, and the said John Hammond Dorsey, notwithstanding said contract, has offered the lands aforesaid for sale to sundry persons, the subscriber therefore gives notice to the public, in justice to them and himself, of said contract, and forewarns all manner of persons whatsoever from purchasing, of the said John Hammond Dorsey, the said lands, as he will insist upon his prior contract, and will not release him from the same.

w6 5 HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775
WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire-arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat fliers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun-locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS,

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter. 20

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

26 X JAMES DICK.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akiker, a Yorkshirer, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanikin-jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of red the other of snabrig, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jockey, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mottle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, round and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tattered, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tattered, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffel blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

25 BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a fet lock. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretton, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

19 OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, auzed behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue-gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tiffin, or Tippin, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sail of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds worth of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

14 X THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 15th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

16 CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on the 20th or 21st inst. a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old, last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs on his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when he goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging mane, the fore-top, yellow nose, and short back; his tail is trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob; the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if it has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up a thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

15 JAMES RAWLINGS.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be averted, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

36 JOSEPH DUVAL.

April 10, 1775.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 28th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well-made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple tudee jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmacneock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

30 RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leves, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.
JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Buck, but commonly answers to the name of Vulcan, on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; it is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgotten) remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30; and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

37 THOMAS JONES.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE
M A R Y L A N D
A L M A N A C K
AND
E P H E M E R I D
For the Year of our Lord 1776.