

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 2, 1776

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER VI.

(Concluded from our last.)

**B**UT he has not the candour to compare scripture with scripture; nor does he give a single passage compleat, and connected with the parts necessary to explain it—a clear proof that *other craft* may be employed as well as *king-craft* and *priest-craft*, in with-holding the scripture from the people, even in protestant countries. Had our author proceeded a little further, or given the different passages compleat, as he went along, it would have appeared that, notwithstanding the just displeasure of the Almighty, and his protest against the Jews for throwing off his righteous government; yet, as mercy and forgiveness are his chief delight, and he knows there is no perfection in man, the matter was pretty amicably settled at last; and the divine countenance given to the establishment of monarchy, even in the person of Saul. God himself directed his election and appointment; and to prepare him for his office, gave him *another heart*, and also the *spirit of prophecy*. As to the thunder-storm, which our author exults in, as an absolute disapprobation of all monarchical governments, it was no more than a sign, called for by Samuel, to convince the people that he spoke in the name of the Lord. But what did he speak in the verses immediately preceding? Not surely that God had a particular quarrel with monarchical government, as such, and that "blood would attend it;" but rather the contrary—that since the Jews would still insist upon a government of their own appointment, the Almighty would yet give them a blessing under that very form, upon condition of their obedience to his law. *If ye will fear the Lord, and serve him, and obey his voice, &c.—then shall both ye, and also the king that reigneth over you, continue following the Lord; to which duty of following the Lord, a blessing is always promised in scripture. But if ye will not obey, &c.—the hand of the Lord shall be against you; so it would have been expressed for disobedience, had they not asked a king. And immediately after the thunder-storm, Samuel confirms this doctrine, and comforts the people. Fear not, said he, although you have thus sinned, the Lord will not forsake his people. As for me, God forbid that I should sin against the Lord, and cease to pray for you—But I will instruct you in the good and right way.—Thus it seems a good way was yet to be found, under monarchical government. From all which it is plain, that the Almighty had now pardoned the Jews; and the prophet follows the example; promising still to proceed in the discharge of his duty among them, as a people yet in covenant with God. But, as I hinted before, it did not suit our author's purposes to take notice of such passages as these; and he has been guilty of still as great a perversion of scripture concerning David, whom God undeniably approved of and appointed to monarchical rule.*

"The high encomium given of David takes no notice of him *officially* as a king, but only as a man after God's own heart." I know the poor equivocation which the author has here in reserve to offer for his saying that this character was not given to David *officially* as a king, but as a man. It is true, when Samuel first applied the character to David he had not yet entered on his office, as a king; but it was predicted that the kingdom should not be continued in the family of Saul, because he had violated the law, and intruded himself into the priest's duty, which did not belong to him; and therefore the prophet tells him that the Lord had sought him a man after his own heart, with the express design of making him the successor of Saul, on account of his excellent and God-like disposition. *The Lord hath commanded him (this man after his own heart), to be captain over his people, because thou [Saul] hast not kept that which the Lord commanded thee.* That one man is here rejected from being a king, because of his disobedience to God, and another chosen as his successor, because of his goodness of heart and regard to religion; is true, or scripture is false. But one greater than Samuel, even St. Paul, puts this beyond all doubt; and appropriates the encomium to David, not merely as a king *elect*, but one actually *exercising* the office. *"When he had removed him [says the apostle, meaning Saul] he raised up unto him David, to be their king, to whom also he gave testimony and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after mine own heart, which shall fulfil all my will; namely, in his character of a king."*

Numerous are the passages of scripture which might be brought to shew that the Almighty approved of David *officially* as a king, on account of his public virtues, and that a divine blessing was given to the Jewish monarchy under his direction. The reader may consult 1 Sam. chap. v. ver. 10, 12; chap. 8, ver. 6; 1 Kings, chap. viii. ver. 16. Pl. 7th. ver. 70, 71, 72. Pl. 8th. ver. 20, 28.

I have now done with our author on this head, and can return one of his polite expressions—"I despise him" equally as a perverter of scripture, and of the fundamental principles of mixt government. I am threatened with being "hunted from every lane and lurking hole." *Hunt on.* I skulk in no such places, but keep the open streets. "Wait a little," say others—"Cato will soon be found tripping and stumbling upon *Tory Doctrine*, the divine right of kings, non-resistance, and the like." Well, gentlemen I wait patiently, till it so happens; but let me, in the mean time, have fair play. I claim it of the public, as being engaged in a cause which is of the utmost importance to them as well as to myself; and while I handle it decently, I can rely on their candour. I have got over what some may have viewed as the most thorny part of my way; and upon the whole I contend for this—*That where a people are left to chuse*

*their own forms of government, as has been the case of all the world for some thousand years, there is no particular denunciation of God's displeasure against any FORM, whether MONARCHICAL or DEMOCRATICAL, under which such a people may think their civil happiness best secured, and their duty to God best performed.*

ACHERLEY shall again shelter me in this conclusion; which is the main purport of the present letter. "JESUS CHRIST left all the potentates of this world, and their subjects, to decide their several rights by the temporal laws of each nation, and never intimated WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT WAS MOST CONVENIENT OR ELIGIBLE."

This directly contradicts our author, who says that the Almighty has entered his protest against the particular form of monarchy. Yet ACHERLEY was a GOOD WHIG, and desired to leave scripture out of the institution of modern governments. It might be well for the author of *Common Sense* to follow the example in his future works, without stirring up an old dispute, of which our fathers were long since wearied!

It has been asked—why does not Cato come to the point? *He is but yet in the suburbs*—Softly gentlemen! If this be true, why do you, who are in the citadel, make such a noise, and betray such fears? Cannot you let me pursue the siege in my own way? I readily thought that, if I could sap or overturn your foundations, the aerial part of your fabric would tumble to the ground. You call on me to shew my plan? I have done it, and mentioned, as such, a safe return to a connection with our ancient friends and kindred, accompanied with all the advantages we have formerly experienced, and perhaps more; which I trust are things yet practicable; or, if it should prove otherwise, we can lose nothing by the exercise of deliberation and wisdom in the mean while.

But what have you done? Although it was incumbent on you to have shewn the advantages of your plan, to the great and respectable number of good men, who will always be averse to changes, except in the last necessity; although you ought to have removed their honest doubts concerning their future safety and peace, which have been plentifully thrown out to you; in short, although you ought to have counted the cost of your work, and have tried to reconcile with your design, a multitude of interests, commercial, political, and economical—you have only entertained us with some loose declamations upon abuses in the English government, and shocked us, for want of better arguments, by a perversion of things sacred; filling the papers with personal invectives and calumnies against all who cannot swallow, at a venture, every crude notion you may cook up as the politics of the day. This will as little agree with the stomachs of others as with mine: Although I have declared that, when the last necessity comes, I have no expedient in view but to take my chance with you, for better and for worse.

C A T O.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER VII.

**T**HE author of *Common Sense* does not trust wholly to his scripture doctrines for the demolition of monarchical government; and indeed how could he? For he seems only to have begun his study of the Bible "since the fatal 19th of April, 1775." Before that period, as he eloquently tells us, "no man was a warmer wisher to reconciliation (with monarchical government) than himself." It may be proper, then, to take some notice of what he offers by way of argument against monarchy, and particularly the hereditary kind.

"If hereditary successions" says he (meaning succession to monarchical government "did ensure a race of good men, it would have the seal of divine authority." Thus we find him, with his own hand, affixing the seal of Heaven to what he has before told us, the Devil invented, and the Almighty entered his protest against. A strange inconsistency as well as heterodoxy! for if monarchy be from *Heaven* and reprobated by *Heaven*, how can a succession to it be sanctified by the authority of everlasting goodness?

He finds another curious argument against the English monarchy, in particular, by tracing it to the *rascally original of a French bastard*. Yet, in the estimation of many, this will prove as little against the institution itself, as it would prove against this author's argument or mine, in the present controversy, if both of us were discovered not only to have sprung from bastards, but to be such ourselves. The family scutcheon, that is without a blot, must be but of very fresh date. The Roman empire, by this author's argument, had a double or *twin-rascality* in its original. ROMULUS and REMUS did not know their own father "They were, says SIDNEY, the sons of a nun, conspurated (or plumped up) as is probable, by a *lusty soldier*, who was (by the language of flattery afterwards) said to be MARS, and for their vigour and valour were made heads of the people." The rest of his arguments appear nothing better than these, even where he displays his whole force, in laying before us the materials of the English constitution, under different heads.

"First—The remains of *monarchical tyranny*, in the person of the king. "Secondly—The remains of *aristocratical tyranny*, in the persons of the peers." "Thirdly—The new republican materials, in the persons of the commons. These he intimates, may be *virtuous*; but he should have made them as *tyrannical* as the others, so far as these colonies are concerned; else what are we contending for against them?

Alas! what more than *Anger* labour have I undertaken, in attempting to answer a writer, who, under the

specious name of *Common Sense*, is constantly dealing out paradoxes, and setting himself up, not only in contradiction to the sober sentiments of the wisest of mankind, but often in contradiction to himself? Can any man expect credit, who will gravely assert that a people, long famed for wisdom and love of liberty, would have employed themselves for a thousand years, in *compounding* and rearing up a constitution, out of the materials of the different simple forms of government, and, all the while, have selected nothing but the *tyrannical* remains of each? To reason with such a writer would be lost labour. Some assertions are too absurd for the possibility of refutation. The rules of logic cannot lay hold of them.

In such a case, the best answer that can be given, is to lay before the reader a true account of the English constitution; the praises of which have adorned and filled the volumes of the greatest men in our own and other countries. In this part of my work, therefore, I shall have little more to do than to copy them; and as the sentiments of foreigners may be deemed more impartial than our own, I shall take one of the greatest of them—the illustrious MONTESQUIEU, for my chief guide. But as this truly enlightened genius, with the dignity of a profound lawgiver, delivers himself almost in the concise style of aphorisms, that he may be more useful to men, whose clear and comprehensive understanding renders them fit for the like office themselves, in the service of their country; I shall endeavour to convey the substance of his doctrines in the most familiar style, retaining, as far as I am able, his sense and spirit, I shall likewise venture sometimes to make a few additions, either for illustration, or to bring his general principles more closely home to the English constitution.

There is certainly something too venerable in a fabric built up with so much care by our ancestors, cemented with so much blood, and to which they have adhered for so many ages, to be lightly given up, upon the partial representations, or general invectives, of any writer, or number of writers, arguing from the *abuse* of things against the *use* of them. We would not lock ourselves out of an old habitation, till we had provided a new and better one; nor part with a common friend, upon the passionate accusations of an avowed enemy, without hearing what he could say in his defence, and giving him a fair trial. For, at this rate, we could have nothing of the least stability or permanency upon earth; and our whole lives would be employed in making and unmaking, building up and pulling down, without ever reaping the fruit of our labours.

The author of *Common Sense* stands singular in his rage for condemning the English constitution in the lump, and the administration of it from the beginning. The immortal SIDNEY himself gives it a different character, and speaks with reverence of the wisdom of our ancestors. "They evidently appear, says he, not only to have intended well, but to have taken a right course to accomplish what they intended." This had effect as long as the cause continued, and the only fault which can be ascribed to that which they established is, that it has not proved to be perpetual, which is no more than may be justly said of the best human constitutions that ever have been in the world. If we will be just to our ancestors it will become us, in our time, rather to pursue what we know they intended, and by new constitutions to repair the breaches made upon the old, than to accuse them of defects that will for ever attend the actions of men."

MONTESQUIEU, in the cool moments of philosophical reflection, unbiassed by local prejudices, and remote, both in time and place, from the scenes he describes, has given us an instructive lesson on this head. "A very droll spectacle (says he) it was in the last century, to behold the impotent efforts the English made for the establishment of *democracy* or *republican government*. The spirit of one faction was suppressed only by that of a succeeding faction. The government was continually changing. The people, amazed at so many revolutions, fought every where for a *democracy*, without being able to find it" any where. "At length, after a series of tumultuary motions and violent shocks, they were obliged to have recourse to that very government, which they had so odiously proscribed."

Every government, in order to be compleat, must have within itself the power of preserving its being, as well as pursuing its well being. And such a power necessarily implies three things.—1st. *Legislation*, or the making laws and regulations for the good of the community. 2dly. *The execution* of these laws. 3dly. *The judging* when they are duly executed, and punishing offenders. The great object of the whole is *political liberty*, which Montesquieu defines—"That tranquillity or peace of mind arising from the opinion each person has of his safety. In order to have this liberty, it is requisite that the government be so constituted, as one man need not be afraid of another," \* either in respect of his person or property. Every man's own feelings can tell him that this is a true definition.

But the union of these three powers, the *legislative*, the *executive* and *judicial*, in one man or any number of men, is not *liberty* but *tyranny* compleat; because there can be no safety for individuals in such a case, unless goodness were always united with power; which is not to be looked for, except under the perfect government of Heaven. "It is a mistake, says the great Mr. LOCKE to think that this fault (the abuse of power) is proper only to monarchies. Other forms of government are liable to it as well as that; for wherever the power, that is put into any hands, for the government of the people, and the preservation of their properties, is applied to other ends, and made use of to impoverish, harass, or subdue them to the arbitrary and irregular

\* Montesquieu, b. xi. ch. 6.

commands of those that have it; there it presently be-  
comes tyranny, whether those that use it are one or many.  
Thus we read of thirty tyrants at Athens, as well as one  
at Syra use, and the intolerable dominion of the Decem-  
viri, or ten men at Rome was nothing better. Wherever  
law ends, tyranny begins."

Even the union of but any two of these powers, the  
legislative and executive, for example, in one man, or body  
of men, would leave no chance for liberty; because they  
who make the laws being also to execute them, they  
would be led to frame oppressive laws, for the sake of  
the power and wealth which they might derive to them-  
selves, by carrying such laws into execution.

Again, there is no liberty, if the power of judging be  
not separated from both the other powers. For where  
the same persons who make the laws, are either to exe-  
cute them, or to judge of their execution; the life and  
liberty of the subject are wholly at their mercy. These  
principles are general, and they may now be applied to  
particular examples.

"In Turkey, these three powers are united in the Sul-  
tan's person, and therefore the subjects groan under the  
weight of a most frightful oppression."

"In the Republics of Italy, where these three powers  
are united, in a standing body of magistrates, there is  
less liberty than in our monarchies; meaning those of  
France, Spain, &c. "Their government is obliged to  
have recourse to as violent measures for its support, as  
even that of the Turks--what a situation must the poor  
subject be in in these republics!" The same magistrates,  
as a body, are absolute in every thing. By having the  
execution of the laws, they possess whatever powers they  
are pleased to give themselves in making them. They  
may plunder the state without controul. For, they first  
of all, in the character of lawgivers, appoint what taxes  
they please; and, being also the executors of the laws,  
these taxes come into their own hands, and may be put  
into their own pockets. Being likewise themselves  
judges amidst all these oppressions, no man can have a  
remedy against them, and "every private citizen may  
be ruined by their particular decisions. Although in  
such a state there is no external pomp (such as arbitrary  
princes have) that indicates tyranny or despotic sway;  
yet the people know it by a surer mark--"They feel it  
every moment." Even at Venice, where the power of  
the magistracy is said to be somewhat softened, by hav-  
ing different tribunals erected, which temper each other,  
there is still this mischief--"that these tribunals are com-  
posed of magistrates all belonging to the same body,  
which constitutes almost one and the same power," un-  
accountable to any other.

These three powers ought then, for the preservation  
of liberty, to be lodged in separate bodies, and made to  
controul each other. Montesquieu adds, that for the  
greater safety, the judicial power ought not to be given  
to a standing senate; but that the judges should be of  
the same station as the accused; or, in other words, their  
persons--amenable to the law; only its mouth, and  
guided wholly by its decisions; that, in criminal cases  
especially, it is proper the person accused should have  
the privilege of chusing, in some measure, his judges  
(that is, in our constitution, a jury) in concurrence with  
the law, or at least he should have a right to except  
against to great a number, that the remainder may be  
deemed his own choice.

The application of these general doctrines to the Eng-  
lish constitution, the corruptions that have crept into  
it, with the power left in the people for bringing it  
back to its first principles, and rendering it safer for us  
than any other we can probably substitute in its room,  
are important subjects, and too copious to be discussed  
in this letter.

C A T O.

CASSANDRA TO CATO.

N U M B E R III.

I HAVE engaged in the present political controversy  
with a design to be of service to my country. On an  
impartial inquiry into the present state of the British  
constitution, it appears to me that it is out of the power  
of the British legislature to give us security for the future  
enjoyment of our rights and liberties, and on this ground  
I have opposed a re-union. I have examined every  
thing advanced by you on this subject, and find them  
wide of the mark. The point with me has ever been,  
what will secure our liberties? The question of interest  
is ever determined thereby. National prosperity, and  
national happiness, are incompatible with national slav-  
ery. It is of small consequence to America, whether  
God has granted a king to the people of Britain or  
not; or whether the constitution of their govern-  
ment answers excellently to the inhabitants of that  
island; if dependence on that excellent form of govern-  
ment is big with slavery and ruin to America.

If you mean not to hold your countrymen in suspense  
until the day of salvation is past, I call upon you to  
prove that Great-Britain can offer any plan of constitu-  
tional dependence which will not leave the future enjoy-  
ment of our liberties to hope, hazard, and uncertainty,  
as the Forester has finely expressed it. And that if the  
case there is a probability the will. If the one is impos-  
sible, or the other altogether improbable, yourself must  
acknowledge it is time to part.

By the constitution of Great-Britain the present par-  
liament can make no law which shall bind any future  
one. For as the author of *lex parliamentaria*, or law of  
parliament, observes, page 77, when treating of the  
power and authority of parliaments, "Though it be  
apparent, what transcendent power and authority the  
parliament hath, and though divers parliaments have at-  
tempted to bar, restrain, suspend, qualify, or make void,  
the power of subsequent parliaments; yet could they  
never effect it: For the latter parliament hath ever  
power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make  
void, the former, in the whole, or in any part thereof,  
notwithstanding any words of restraint, prohibition, or  
penalty in the former. For it is a maxim in the law of  
parliament, *quod leges posteriores priores contrarias abro-  
gant.*" Therefore should any parliament give up, re-  
nounce, and for ever quit claim to the right of making  
laws to bind us in any case whatever; yet it can constitu-  
tionally stipulate for no longer than that one sitting.  
They have as full power and authority to revive and  
enforce the claim at their next sitting as if such renun-  
ciation had never taken place. Is it wisdom then, or is  
there safety in entering upon terms of accommodation  
with a power which cannot stipulate for the perform-  
ance of its engagements. If we are foolish enough to

do this, must not our future security depend entirely on  
the will of a British parliament, i. e. of a British  
ministry?

This, in my opinion, must form an insuperable ob-  
stacle to reconciliation in the mind of every honest man  
and sincere lover of liberty on the continent.

A second reason against reconciliation is, that the  
British constitution is so effectually undermined by the  
influence of the crown, that the people of Britain have  
no security for the enjoyment of their own liberties, and  
therefore America can never be safe in being dependent  
on such a state.

The author of "an historical essay on the English  
constitution," printed anno 1771, says, "I shall not he-  
sitate to date the outline of our constitution from the  
REVOLUTION. William the Third and his parliament  
began the practice of restraining the elective power of  
the people, by the legislative authority. A power that  
might become ten thousand times more dangerous, to  
the elective rights of the people, than the crown could  
ever possibly be. For whenever the active parts of a  
government, founded upon the common rights of man-  
kind, shall usurp a power to restrain, or destroy those  
rights from whence they derive their authority, that  
state is not far from destruction."

"Thus the primary law of our constitution, the first  
principle upon which it was founded, which had stood  
the test of twelve hundred years, and been the admiration  
of ages, was now reduced to the common level of a  
nuisance, to be corrected by acts of parliament. Our leg-  
islative authority is, by its own nature, confined to act  
within the line of the constitution, because it is only  
vested with a trust by the people, to the end they may  
protect and defend them in their rights and privileges.  
And therefore it is a contradiction in terms, to say  
they have a right to consent to any that may restrain or  
destroy them. Their consent to this law was a nota-  
rious violation of the trust reposed in them." For,

"Upon this principle our constitution may be one  
thing to day, and another thing to morrow. It is this,  
and that, or any thing that our legislative authority, for  
the time being, shall think proper to make it." But "the  
prevailing faction of those days" after sowing divisions  
among the people to destroy their power and weaken  
their force, obtained a law under pretence of providing  
for the distemper of the times, by which they have  
lost--may what have they not lost? They have lost the  
distinguishing character between freemen and slaves!  
They have lost the distinguishing character of English-  
men! They have lost what the most tyrannical kings of  
England could never force from them! They have lost  
what their forefathers have been spending their blood  
and treasure to defend, for these thousand years! They  
have lost the greatest jewel that ever any people possess-  
ed! They have lost their constitutional and natural li-  
berty, their birthright and inheritance, derived from  
God and nature! They have lost their constitutional  
redress for all their grievances! They have lost their  
all, their every thing, by that DAMNABLE SEPTENNIAL  
LAW."

I shall conclude my quotations from this invaluable  
essay for the present with the following, as perfectly ap-  
plicable to America; and the foregoing extracts will  
not only justify but enforce the doctrine it contains, to  
every honest heart.

"To deduce our rights from the principles of equity,  
justice, and the constitution, is very well; but equity  
and justice are no defence against power. You must  
take your constitutional rights under your own protec-  
tion, and that quickly too, or they will be lost for ever.  
Protect and defend them as the apple of your eye, from  
danger, or, as you would your wives and children, from  
destruction: And never desist from using every remedy"  
in your power, "till you have established them on a  
foundation never more to be shaken, either by king or  
parliament." A constitution that affords no check  
against its own servants, can yield no security to us.

He who has the nomination of the officers of govern-  
ment, has the whole power of that government in his  
own hand, and may do with it as he pleases. This is  
abundantly proved by the present ruinous state of  
government in every colony, where the king or a prop-  
rietor had the nomination. Liberty will never flourish  
in such a government. "By the constitution of the  
Saxon government," says the author first quoted, "no  
officer, either civil or military, or even ecclesiastical,  
could be invested in his office, or exercise any jurisdic-  
tion or authority over freemen, without the free election  
of those freemen over whom he was to exercise such au-  
thority; and it is for this reason, more especially, that  
the people of England were denominated free; for that  
by the ancient laws and constitution of the kingdom,  
they had this just and natural right, viz. the free elec-  
tion of their magistrates and governors, without which  
our ancestors thought all our liberties were but a species  
of bondage. For of what use can liberty be to him,  
whose person or estate is subject to officers, &c. set over  
him, without his consent." How different from, and  
how much superior to, our present form of government,  
was the Saxon, or old constitution of England!

These three considerations form, in my opinion, an  
insurmountable obstacle against a re-union with Great-  
Britain. The man who has not thought upon these  
points, is ill qualified to judge of the necessity of inde-  
pendence, or the inevitable ruin attendant on re-  
union.

My objections are radical, reaching to the root of the  
evil, and if a radical cure cannot be obtained in one  
way, it ought to be obtained in another. To skin over  
the wound would be madness. I therefore once more  
entreat you either to point out a complete remedy for  
these defects, and prove it more easily attainable than a  
complete delivery by a declaration of independence; or  
to give no further opposition to the measure. He who can-  
not see a fair prospect of removing these defects, and yet  
wishes to see America return to a state of dependence,  
has something else in view than the liberties of his  
country.

CASSANDRA.

N. B. No good man can agree to any terms which  
will not give perfect security, and a division must there-  
fore be intended by every man who attempts to prepare  
the minds of the ignorant and unwary to accept of any  
thing else. As every writer on the side of dependence  
has hitherto studiously evaded the point, it appears they  
design, if possible, to effect a division. Take care, then,  
ye good people of America, not to be duped by distin-  
guished Tories.

The substance of lord Sheburne's and lord Mansfield's speeches  
in the house of lords, on Wednesday, on the third reading  
of the bill for "prohibiting all trade and intercourse with  
the twelve united colonies, during the present rebellion in  
America, and for empowering his majesty to issue commis-  
sions to certain persons to grant pardons in the cases, and  
for the purposes therein mentioned;" with an account of  
the short debate in which those speeches were introduced.

The order of the day for the third reading of the  
above bill being read, the bill was accordingly read a  
third time, and the lord chancellor proceeding to the  
question:

Marquis of Rockingham. I have a petition in my hand  
to present to your lordships from the merchants of Brit-  
tol, complaining of the hardships they are likely to suf-  
fer, should this bill, in its present form, pass into a law.  
I do not mean to oppose the bill in this stage, but pure-  
ly to expain a matter relative to the object of this peti-  
tion. When this petition was offered to be presented  
in the committee by a noble duke now absent (duke of  
Manchester) the noble earl over the way (lord Sand-  
wich) rose and observed, that he had a clause which  
would entirely obviate the apprehensions expressed in the  
petition. The noble duke, on this assurance, acquiesc-  
ed; but it has since been discovered, by the friends of  
the petition, that the amendment proposed by the noble  
earl, and agreed to by your lordships, by no means  
comes up to the idea or wishes of the petitioners. It is  
on that account, therefore, I would recommend to your  
lordships, before the remedy be out of your power, to  
bestow some attention to the clause, and as you have  
declared a desire to relieve the merchants, in every re-  
spect, as far as is consistent with the principle of the  
bill, by giving the clause a review, you will then have  
it in your power to determine whether or not it might  
not, with great propriety, still be permitted to undergo  
further alteration. The amendment I allude to is, that  
which fixes the time for ships not immediately coming  
within the description of this bill, from the first of Ja-  
nuary to the first of August. As the restraining bills of  
last year permitted the importation of lumber and other  
commodities from America into the West-India islands;  
and as by this bill provisions are made, which entirely  
alter the nature of that indulgence, and annex different  
conditions, what will be the consequence, but that  
goods shipped under the faith of the two restraining acts  
will be liable to confiscation and seizure, as not know-  
ing that the law has been altered by the present bill?  
To remedy this evil, this unprecedented hardship and  
injustice, what I would suggest to your lordships would  
be, to change the commencement of the operation of  
this bill from the first of January to the first of March,  
by which means the people and merchants concerned  
in the West-India trade will have timely notice of the  
alteration made by this bill, and, by that means, will  
have it in their power to prevent the confiscations and  
seizures which must otherwise be the inevitable conse-  
quence of their ignorance and want of information.  
On the whole, my lords, if any relief be really intended  
to be given to the trading and mercantile part of this  
country, no possible objection can be raised to the in-  
dulgence now desired; if not, and that the property of  
the merchants, planters, and others concerned in the  
West-India trade, is to be confiscated, contrary to the  
faith of two solemn acts of parliament, the effects of  
such a procedure must be indeed terrible; and the in-  
nocent, as well as guilty, will then have a good cause  
to be alarmed, finding themselves suffering under the  
pressure of such a weight of power, breaking into acts  
of the most wanton violence, and most unjustifiable op-  
pression.

Lord Suffolk. It is somewhat extraordinary that this  
bill should, in this stage, meet with an opposition, after  
having been so fully before debated, and every possible  
objection to it fairly and fully obviated. For my part,  
I think dispatch is now become necessary; and for that  
reason, I shall not be for admitting any farther delay.  
As to the petition the noble marquis now offers to pre-  
sent, I take it to be entirely irregular. His lordship  
should have offered it before this bill was read a third  
time. The question now before your lordships cannot  
relate to any particular clause or amendment in the  
bill; those are already decided on. The question now  
is, the bill being already read a third time, whether the  
bill shall pass. Here the lord chancellor proceeded to  
put the question, and the marquis gave the petition to  
the clerk to hand to the chair.

Lord Weymouth. The question cannot now be pos-  
sessed, though we were ever so desirous. It is there-  
fore, in my opinion, totally irregular, in this stage of  
the bill, to offer any matter whatever, but what may  
go to its total rejection. The matter now urged should  
have been offered on the report. It is now too late,  
and consequently I shall be for having the question, now  
before the house, strictly adhered to.

Lord Sandwich. I differ extremely from the noble  
marquis in the construction of the clause alluded to.  
No bill ever passed both houses in a more deliberate  
manner than the present. It was very maturely con-  
sidered and debated in the other house. That house  
shewed every possible inclination to render it as palat-  
able as was consistent with the principle of it, and ad-  
mitted several alterations, in order to render it iniqui-  
tous to all those against whom it was not immediately di-  
rected. I took the liberty to propose some amendments  
myself, to render it still less liable to any objections  
which might be made by such as imagined their prop-  
erty to be affected; yet, after all this candour and  
concession, to come in this stage to offer fresh clauses  
and amendments, is, I confess, my lords, what I did  
not at all look for or expect. I am clearly of opinion,  
that if the amendments suggested by the noble marquis  
were to take place, it would, in a great measure, totally  
defeat the intentions of this bill, because the notice given  
by the amendment would enable all the parties to  
ship such quantities of goods under that indulgence,  
that every substantial operation of the bill would be  
prevented. If, however, any captures or seizures should  
happen on that account of the ignorance and want of  
information of any of the persons actually concerned,  
it will be a good ground for obtaining such redress  
as the nature and circumstances of the case may deserve;  
but for making any amendment, which might open a  
door for collusion, or for evading the principle or dif-  
ferent provisions of this bill, I must fairly own I am  
totally against it. Besides, if the reasons for the pro-  
posed amendment of the noble marquis were made  
stronger, or would be productive of the consequences I

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have pointed out; yet, by the established rules and orders of this house, it is now too late to make any motion for altering or amending any of the clauses of the bill.

**Lord Shelburne.** The indulgence your lordships shewed me on a former occasion, would have prevented me from again troubling you on the subject, had not I one or two very strong reasons. I should have thought myself precluded from opposing it in this stage, after having so fully expressed my sentiments on the second reading, if I had not looked upon myself called to inform your lordships of a particular circumstance, which has come to my own knowledge, as well as to state an objection to the bill, which did not occur to me when I was expressing my sentiments on this subject. The objection I am to inform your lordships is, that a merchant, whom I never saw, applied to me, and told me, that a great number of vessels were now loading, under the express provisions of the restraining act of last year; that the persons, owners, and proprietors of those vessels and cargoes, would be liable to have them seized and confiscated: this he represented as a grievous hardship, as the merchants in America, Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, were brought into this very predicament, by the reliance and confidence of a British act of parliament. I thought this gentleman would have acted much more properly, to have applied to your lordships for redress; but I nevertheless thought it my duty to mention it, as a matter well deserving your lordships consideration.

On a former occasion, I spoke very fully to this bill, but I cannot avoid mentioning one part of it, the concluding clause, which authorizes the crown to delegate to others the power of pardoning; and I understand, since I last delivered my thoughts on this subject, an amendment has been made to the bill, to prevent any doubt which might hereafter arise by the penning of the clause, of such a right being inherent in the crown. I have, my lords, consulted several very able and respectable lawyers on the subject, and not one of them has acceded to the doctrine in its full extent. I have looked into several great authorities, as they lie scattered in books, concerning this doctrine, and not one of them come up to the language of this bill. One of them in particular lays great stress on the statute passed in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, which takes away this delegated power from the lords marchers, and vests it for ever solely in the crown. In short, after the best enquiries I have been able to make, I am not satisfied that this claim of delegating the power of pardoning in the lump is at all inherent in the crown. Some are of opinion, that this power may be given by his majesty to individuals, others in the lump, others in America only; but not one, that it is inherent in the crown generally and unconditionally. Informed as I am, I speak with all possible diffidence on a subject of such a nature, and with all possible deference to the judgment of the noble and learned lords present, who declared, when this subject was last under discussion, clearly in support of this power; but yet, after all, I trust the noble lords will excuse me for expressing a wish, that a point of such magnitude, a legal question involving in it such important consequences, were not hurried till an opportunity were given to consider this matter more fully, at which time a noble lord, whose present state of health will not permit him at present to attend, (lord Batham) may probably be able to deliver his opinion, and this house and the nation at large be satisfied that an improper power is not vested in the crown by this bill. The Greeks and Romans had some wars of the kind that is now carrying on against America by this country. They never gave them the name of rebellions, nor acted against them as alien enemies. The latter, in one of a similar nature, called it the social war. I call this a constitutional war. I say this war is fraught with innumerable mischiefs. Instead of exacting obedience, it declares nothing but a wish for separation; it meditates open destruction, not coercion. It goes not to the punishment of rebels, and the protection of the innocent. It is made contrary to every rule observed in commotions of this kind. Instead of being directed against individuals, who are the supposed authors of this rebellion, it is carried on as a general war against a foreign enemy; war is made on the community at large. In fine, the principle of the bill is to punish the innocent, as well as the guilty. But if the principle of the bill be bad, the provisions of it are still worse. To carry it into execution, what are you to do? The framers of this bill, in order to stifle and hide the fixed aversion the people in general entertain for the service, have provided, that the plunder shall be shared among the captors, by way of encouragement. What is this but sacrificing the merchant to the seaman? Again, the glaring cruelty and injustice of such a procedure, have induced the friends of the bill to admit some clauses, in order to soften the unexampled rigour of the hardships complained of. Thus, on the other hand, the seaman in turn is sacrificed to the merchant. In such a state of uncertainty, what are we to conclude from this heterogeneous mixture of indulgence and severity, by which the merchant is neither sure of his property, nor the seaman of the produce of his capture, when all will be law, litigation, and confusion? It directly calls to my memory the story relative to Sir Charles Wager, alluded to by a noble and learned lord near the table (lord Mansfield) who, after taking a very valuable prize, and having her condemned, when the balance came to be struck, he found himself a considerable loser. On the whole, I think the principle of the bill wrong, the provisions absurd, oppressive, cruel, and contradictory, and the measure taken together to the last degree, hasty, rash, unjust, and ruinous.

**Lord Mansfield.** I did not come prepared the last day this bill was under consideration to speak to it, though I delivered my sentiments upon some matters which happened then to come into discussion; nor should I now trouble your lordships, did not I think myself called upon to assign my reasons for dissenting to it. The noble lord says, this bill is hasty, rash, ruinous, and unjust. I shall beg the patience of the house, while I endeavour to exculpate myself from that part of the censure which may be presumed to fall to my share, as giving it my support arises from the fullest conviction of its utter necessity in the present state of things. Before, however, I speak to the principle of the bill, I shall explain one matter, which has been frequently mentioned. It has been objected, that one of the clauses of this bill has a retrospective view, as it legalizes all seizures made before the passing of this bill. This, my lord, is not unusual; it has, indeed, been the constant

uniform practice in such cases. It is founded in justice; because if such seizures were made wantonly, or without cause, and not upon the only ground on which they can be fairly defended, that of manifestly advancing the public service, the clause in this bill will not protect or indemnify any act of that kind. Besides, what is the true legal construction of this clause?—not, surely, to seize the property, and confiscate it. No, only to defend the actors against personal actions, the persons complaining being still left at full liberty to pursue their remedy at law, in order to recover their property, or the value of it. It would, indeed, were it otherwise, be impossible for officers in high command to act, if for measures taken for the good of the state, they should be liable afterwards to be ruined by the almost infinity of suits that might be instituted against them, when the commotions were over, and every thing returned into its former tranquil state. The noble lord seems to doubt of the right of delegating the power of pardoning to be inherent in the crown; for my part, I perfectly clear it has from the first establishment of the monarchy. Gen. Gage exercised it on a late occasion, where, by proclamation, he promised pardons to every man in America, but one or two individuals. It has been always the practice. Every general of an army, acting against rebels, is vested with this power. Indeed, I believe, there never was a rebellion in this country, or its dominions, in which this power was not actually exercised. The rebels taken in 1715 at Preiton, claimed it as an agreement as the terms of capitulation. It was not granted; but the power was never disputed. A night or two ago I was reading the Register, a book of the first law authority extant. It is full of original writs. So early as the reign of Edward I. I find this doctrine of pardoning in the lump fully confirmed. I found there a *dedimus prosequatur*, directed by that king to certain persons therein mentioned, to pardon all the people of Galloway? Was not this pardoning in the lump? Was not this pardoning a whole community? As to the original matter that gave rise to this bill, I always was of opinion that the people of America were as much bound to obey the acts of the British parliament, as the inhabitants of London and Middlesex. I always thought that, ever since the peace of Paris, the northern colonies were meditating a state of independency on this country. They have told you as much in one of the publications of the continental congress, wherein they thank Providence, in inspiring their enemies with the resolution of attempting to carry their schemes of dominion into execution, till they had arrived at a growth and strength sufficient to resist them. I have no doubt on my mind that this was their intention from the period I allude to. Whatever might be their wishes before that time, their situation rendered it impracticable, because it was this country that could alone protect them against the power of France, to which their whole frontier lay exposed. But allowing that all their professions were genuine, that their inclinations were those of duty and respect towards this country; that they entered into the present instance at the instigation of a few factious and ambitious men, or those who ultimately directed them; that the stamp-act was wrong; that the declaratory law should assert the supremacy over that country, but should amount to no more than such a power as his present majesty exercises over the kingdom of France; that no troops should be sent into the country, even to defend them, without their own permission; that the admiralty courts should never be made to extend there, though by the trial by jury the parties would be judges; that offenders against the laws and authority of this country, should be tried for offences by persons who themselves were ready to declare they did not think the charges criminal; that no restraints should be laid upon their commerce, though that great bulwark of the riches and commerce of this country, the act of navigation, depended on such restraints; that every measure hitherto taken to compel submission to the parliamentary authority of this country was cruel and unjust, and that every ministry in this country were tyrannical and oppressive; and that the last was the worst of all. Yes, admitting all this to be true, my lords, what are we to do? Are we to rest inactive, till they shall think proper to begin the attack, and gain strength to do it with effect? We are now in such a situation, that we must either fight or be pursued. What a Swedish general said to his men, in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, is extremely applicable to us at present, just at the eve of a battle: Pointing to the enemy who were marching down to engage them, says he, "My lads, you see those men, yonder; if you do not kill them, they will kill you!" If we do not, my lords, get the better of America; America will get the better of us. We do not fear, at present, that they will attack us at home; but consider, on the other hand, what will be the fate of the sugar islands; what will be the fate of our trade to that country? That, my lords, is a most valuable and important consideration; it is the best feather in the wing of this country. They are preparing to raise a navy; they have begun in part; trade will beget opulence, and by that means they will be enabled to hire ships from foreign powers. It is said the present war is only defensive on the part of America. Is that the case? Is the attack on Canada, or the attempt on Halifax, a defensive war? Is the prohibiting all trade and commerce with every other part of the British empire, with Ireland, for whom they express such friendly sentiments; is starving the sugar islands acting on the defensive? No, though those people never offended nor oppressed us, we will distress them (say they) because that will be distressing of Great-Britain. Are we in the midst of all the outrages of hostility, of seizing our ships, entering our provinces at the head of numerous armies, seizing our forts, to stand idle, because we are told this is an unjust war, till they have brought their arms to our doors. The last Dutch war was generally understood to be unjust; yet that did not prevent us from repelling the invaders, when they came up to burn our navy at Chatham. The causes of the late war much condemned, but that did not prevent us from pursuing it with vigour. Indeed the nature of all war is such, it ought to be carried on with vigour, till the objects which caused it are either obtained, or abandoned as unattainable, or not worth pursuing. Neither, I trust, is the case in the present instance; I do not, therefore, consider who was originally in the wrong; we are now only to consider where we are. The justice of the cause now give way to our present situation, and the consequences which must ensue, should we recede at that point of view; I am satisfied that it cannot be properly called either hasty, rash, ruinous, or unjust.

## PROVIDENCE, April 13.

Capt. Cook, from Belfast, informs, that recruiting parties had been beating up there from September till January, to reinforce the ministerial army in America, but that they had only enlisted ten men. He further informs, that the ministry's plan of sending commissioners to America is dropt.

## WATER TOWN, April 13.

We hear, that on Wednesday last, the rev. president, fellows and overseers of Harvard college, waited on his excellency general Washington, with an address, conferring on him the degree of doctor of laws.

Last Thursday three boats with 26 hands, took a snow bound from Grenada to Boston, James Luz, master, and carried her into Cohasset. Her cargo consists of 354 puncheons of rum, 49 barrels of sugar, 10 barrels of coffee, 3 tons of hay, some wood, and about 10 barrels of pork and beef, a valuable prize.

## HARTFORD, April 15.

By a gentleman from Albany, who came to town yesterday, we are informed, that all the troops destined for Quebec, who had been detained at Albany some time past, not being able to cross the lakes, had marched for the place of their destination. The battalion from this colony marched on Wednesday last night; and the first and second battalions of Pennsylvania, and the Jersey blues, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following, and that the general officers, appointed to the northern department, together with the commissioners from Philadelphia had passed through Albany for Canada.—Nothing material from Quebec.

## NEW LONDON, April 19.

Wednesday last, Montfort Brown, Esq; governor of New-Providene, Mr. Babbage, secretary of that province, Mr. Irving, one of the council of North-Carolina, and a number of other prisoners, brought in by commodore Hopkins, were carried from hence to Windham, under an escort.

The same day, the town was alarmed with an account that four men of war had sailed from New York for this place: but as they are not yet arrived, it is believed they are gone to some other port.

## NEW YORK, April 25.

### Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 22.

"This morning we received an account, that capt. Barry has taken another tender, and sent her into Egg-harbour: she is a schooner of 6 guns, fitted out by the Phoenix: she hove her guns overboard and ran ashore, but capt. Barry soon got her off. The captain got intelligence of another tender of 10 guns which he is gone after. Hope we shall soon clear our coast of those little pirates who have done much mischief. The sloop Liberty, from St. Fustatia, said to be bound for Amboy, but rather think she was bound to this port, with powder and dry goods, is taken and carried into Virginia."

### Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Albany, to his friend in New-York.

"I have yesterday been told, that gen. Wooster is gone to Quebec; and that he had said, when he left Montreal, that he should scale the walls of that place, if there was space sufficient between them and the heavens."

On Sunday brigadier general Thompson set out for Canada, with Paterfon's, Bond's, Greighton's and Poor's regiments of the continental troops that lately arrived here from Cambridge.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated April 15.

"It is certain Mr. Archibald Govan's vessel, and a number of Scotch passengers, are stopped, and the property seized, chiefly consisting of specie, to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, which, if condemned, will be no bad first fruits of your resolution for reparation. The vessel being Govan's, I suppose will be considered as American property, but the cash, I take for granted, was mostly collected for the principal of Scotland."

A letter from New-York, dated the 24th inst. says, "seventy men were ashore from the men of war at the Hook, to get water, but, being attacked by our people, they fled into the light-house, where they are surrounded."

### Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Virginia, April 12.

"In my way through Virginia I found the inhabitants warm for independence. I spent last evening with Mr. — from South-Carolina. He tells me that the people there have no expectation of ever being reconciled with Britain again but only as a foreign state. They have formed a government for themselves. John Rutledge, Esq; is appointed president, with all the powers that are vested in the governor. From several letters I have received from North-Carolina, since that convention have met, I find they are for independence, as they either have, or intend to repeat the instructions they were given to their delegates, and to leave them at liberty to vote upon every occasion, as they may think proper. — was some little time at Halifax, and says they are quite spirited and unanimous; indeed I hear nothing praised but Common Sense and independence. The people of North-Carolina are making great preparations, and say they are determined to die hard. I assure you, my good sir, the vehemence of the northern colonies will require all the coolness of the southern ones to moderate their zeal. I suspected when I was with you, that whenever they were urged, they would go great lengths."

## WILLIAMSBURG, April 20.

It is reported here that gen. Clinton and his troops are landed at a place called Battery island, in North-Carolina, since which a party of them have been defeated, and one capt. Collet killed, who had been very active against the inhabitants, and treated many of them with great severity. It was hoped the American fleet on their way from the southward, would fall in with the pirates and bloodsuckers on that coast, to chastise them for their inhumanity; but private letters

from Philadelphia mention their being arrived at New-London, in Connecticut, where they took a bomb vessel and several tenders, and obliged the Greyhound sloop of war to quit her station. The Roseback has taken two prizes in Delaware bay, which she decoyed within her reach by hoisting a continental union flag, one containing 7000 stands of arms and a quantity of ammunition, the other linens, &c. To counterbalance this disagreeable piece of news, soon after she had sailed with her prizes, a cargo of 1200 casks of gunpowder got safe up to Philadelphia.

The twenty-four regiments that abandoned Boston, according to the regimental return, contained 7559 men, exclusive of staff officers and women, and about 600 in the hospitals. The 63d amounted to no more than 140.

Extra of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, March 16.

"It is generally thought the troops on board the transports at Georgia are to join gen. Clinton in North-Carolina. A number of the militia of this colony are gone to Savannah, where there is very little reason to apprehend another attack. In the late skirmish two of our people were wounded, and five of the soldiers. It is reported that a considerable body of troops is arrived, or daily expected, at St. Augustine, from whence they are to march to the back settlements; but little credit is given to this, as it would be almost impossible for an army to pass through a country that is little else than a sandy desert."

Thursday last two tenders met a small vessel at Sandy Point, coming down the river with a load of flour; the people immediately ran her aground, and left her. The tenders continued there throughout the day, and several times attempted to board her, but were as often repulsed by the rifles and musketry from the shore, notwithstanding they kept a constant and heavy fire upon our people with pieces of iron, and a variety of shot, in which one man was wounded, and is said to be since dead. When the tide had set the vessel afloat, they cut her loose, with a good deal of difficulty, and carried her down yesterday morning. It is said the enemy had three men killed.

On Sunday the 30th ult. the sloop Liberty, of Perth Amboy, from St. Eustatia, with 83 barrels of gunpowder, 21 bales of dry goods, and 2 hogheads of medicines, was taken by a tender, off the capes of Philadelphia, and carried into Norfolk. The captain, and three passengers, are made close prisoners. The mate escaped; he says he was at Antigua, where were 7000 British troops, making preparations to sail to some part of the continent.

ANNAPOLIS, May 2.

The general assembly of this province, which stood prorogued to the thirtieth day of April last, is further prorogued to Monday the third day of June next.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Annapolis, April 30, 1776.

THE gentlemen who were appointed to collect gold and silver coin are desired to take notice, that we have now received continental money, and that whatever gold and silver they bring in will be immediately exchanged at the treasury.

By order, G. DUVALL, clerk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Apr. 22.

RESOLVED, That there be a CONVENTION of the DELEGATES of this province held at the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 7th of May next.

By order, G. DUVALL, clerk.

WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and I.I. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any persons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpose, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the subscriber living at the works.

DENTON JACQUES.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indentured servant man, named Philip McDonald, a barber by trade, born in Ireland, about five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, and black hair tied behind remarkably frizzled, pale faced and pitted with the small-pox, takes snuff in great quantities, and is very fond of liquor: had on when he went away a light gray old coat. He can give no better reason for his elopement than often meriting chastisement and never receiving it. Should he be taken within ten miles twenty shillings reward, within the province forty shillings, and out of the province three pounds currency, and all charges will be paid by JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser in Annapolis.

The beautiful full-blooded BAY BOROON, Full 16 hands high and well formed, a dark bay, eight years old,

STANDS on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway, and will cover mares this season at two guineas, or forty shillings the leap, when the mare is taken away, or four pounds credit till the first of April 1777, and if not paid in that time to pay interest from the date. I have very fine pasture for mares, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss.

EDWARD EDELEN.

I think it needless to describe him as he is generally known; he stood last season at col. John Carlyle's plantation in Virginia.

SPRIGHTLY To be let to mares the ensuing season, at School-field, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Bahram, 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; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis.

April 16, 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on Thursday the 16th day of May next, on the premises, for sterling or current money, at the general exchange,

PART of a tract of land called Duvall's range, conveyed to the subscriber for 276 acres more or less, situate in Anne-Arundel county, on the east side of the north branch of Patuxent river. On this land are two tenements, with plenty of good board, shingle and rail timber; forty acres of good meadow may be made on the said land, with very little trouble; the tenements are in good repair and produce very fine tobacco and Indian corn. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, on giving bond on interest with security if required. The land may be viewed any time before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber.

DAVID STEUART, son of DAVID.

THE noted half blooded horse, Frederick Jones, full fifteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray, eight years old, strong, active and boney, stands at Notley-hall, Prince-George's county, and will cover at thirty shillings the season. Good Pasturage for mares gratis.

Bladensburg, April 10, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, an indentured servant named John Teasdale, an English man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, well set, of a fair complexion and good countenance, wears his own short straight hair of a dark brown colour, and is by trade a cooper: he had on a blue farnought sailor's top jacket about half worn, a waistcoat of London brown cloth, and ragged breeches of strong superfine dark drab cloth, a check shirt, and an old small brim'd dirty felt hat bound round the edging with white canvas. Whoever secures said servant and brings him to me shall receive forty shillings reward and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM.

April 15, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to George Matthews, late of Kingsbury furnace in Baltimore county; deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to enable us to execute his will, and all those who have claims against him are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated, to

T. RUSSELL and JAMES SMITH, executors.

April 10, 1776.

CARELESS STANDS the ensuing season at Strawberry-hill, within one mile of Annapolis, and will cover mares at six dollars the season, if pastured; four dollars, if not pastured; or two dollars, the single leap. CARELESS is a fine bay, rising five years, upwards of fourteen hands two inches, and was got by col. Bayle's Fearnought; his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam old Spark, out of the high bred mare Queen Mab, who was the dam of col. Hopper's Paebler. Good grafs for mares. Indian corn will be taken in payment at 2 s. 6 d. per bushel, delivered at Strawberry-hill before the first of July, by

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

P. S. I will be answerable for no mares that may get away.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donnall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house; a bay horse, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

THERE is at the plantation of Isaac Simmons, near Herring-bay, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, near fifteen hands high, a star in his forehead; has many white spots on his back, supposed to be hurt with a saddle, a bit of his right ear cut off, his mane hangs on the wrong side, his off hind foot white, shoes on about half worn, branded but cannot make it out. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

JEREMIAH SATCHWELL, in West-street, Annapolis, to the military gentlemen.

As the use of arms is become absolutely necessary for the preservation of American liberty, this is to inform the above gentlemen, that he makes all sorts of silver and fine metal sword hilts, likewise cleans and repairs the same. Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with the greatest punctuality and at the most reasonable rate, which he hopes will give satisfaction to the public in general, having served a regular apprenticeship to the said branches in London.

N. B. All sorts of silversmiths.

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 persons who 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.

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.

PREROGATIVE OFFICE, March 21, 1776.

WHEREAS the records of the commissary's office are removed to Upper Marlborough, by the direction of the Council of Safety for the province of Maryland, I am directed to give this public notice, that the common business of that office will from henceforth be transacted at that place.

And as the commissary's courts are by law appointed to be held at the city of Annapolis, where the same must indispensably be continued, the commissary general, anxious to relieve as far as in his power the difficulties arising to the people, from the removal of the records to such distance from the capital, hath resolved to attend at both places in every week, which will be on the second Tuesdays of May, July, September, and November; and to that end, will hold his courts every second Tuesday in said months at the city of Annapolis, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the Eastern-shore, and others whom it may befit. And he will from thence proceed on the Thursday to Upper Marlborough, there to sit during the remainder of the week for the dispatch of public business.

I also give notice, that for the greater ease and convenience of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, who may have business with me as deputy commissary of that county, I shall give attendance every Tuesday at the house of Mr. Cornelius Garretson in the city of Annapolis for that purpose.

ELIE VALLETTE, register.

Wanted immediately, delivered at the contractor's store in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of potatoes, parsneps, carrots, beans, cockstone beans, or any kind of Indian peas, for which will be given the highest price, by ISAAC M'HAID, for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indentured servant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his elopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending leave to visit a ship-mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

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

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 cut-throats: He also makes boots for swords in the neatest and most approved manner. N. B. He has several groves of hoots and does to dispose of cheap.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1776

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.  
LETTER VIII.

**T**HE all wise CREATOR having enabled every man to judge, in some degree, what is good for himself, the study of government is a duty of the highest concern to all the members of a free state. But men, in general, may be said to feel better than they can see; and therefore seldom take the trouble to employ their thoughts on public affairs, while they are tolerably administered, nor is it till oppression becomes flagrant, and even palpable to the sight, that a people are universally roused into a serious attention to abuses in government.

Numerous are the evils which spring from distractions and convulsions in a state; but they are often productive of one advantage which outweighs them all. The civil constitution of countries, although long neglected, through the indolence of the people and tottering on the verge of dissolution, have nevertheless been thus purged of their corruptions, brought back to their first principles, and made to flourish, with renewed vigour, through many succeeding ages. But as this can only be the work of heroism, conducted by wisdom, virtue, and prudence every writer who, upon such great and trying occasions, seeks to exaggerate, or conceal facts, to state but one side of a question, to warp the judgment by partial representations, to give railing for reason, to inventives for arguments, and to urge a people into hasty resolutions, by addressing the inflamed passions, rather than the sober reason—every such writer, I say, insults his country in distress, and is a fellow-worker with its enemies to hasten its ruin.

Had the author of *Common Sense* considered this, or were he possessed with the least reverence for the judgment or feelings of a great and enlightened people, whom he has thought himself fit to address, his performance would have been of a different nature. It would at least have worn the resemblance of argument, and contained something which had a chance to meet the reason of wise men, and to stand the test of their candid examination. He would have listened patiently to their remarks upon his production, and would have coolly replied to their objections. He would not have dared to offer such an indignity to the public, as to throw out impotent threats (instead of answers) against the meanest of his fellow-citizens (if fellow-citizens he has in this place) merely for endeavouring in a country yet free, to detect his misrepresentations, to supply his defect of materials, and thereby enable a people to judge fairly of their own weighty concerns.

The contest in which America is engaged was not lightly undertaken. The sword was drawn in defence of our laws and liberties. Till these are rendered safe, let it not be returned to the scabbard; but still let not the scabbard be thrown away. If our just rights can be best secured by reconciliation with our own flesh and blood—with a yet powerful nation, whose religion, laws and manners, in our former happy days, we gloried to call our own—God forbid that we should shut the door against it, by any hasty measure among ourselves. This happy period to our miseries is still hoped for and devoutly wished, not only by multitudes of the zealous friends of America through all the colonies, but by whole colonies in their public capacity, regardless of any thing that has yet been offered to the contrary. While this continues to be the case, he who seeks to disturb the union which we nobly supported on our former ground, is the worst foe to his country. If the British administration has a tool here, labouring to forward their ruinous purposes by divisions and distractions, THOU ART THE MAN—even thou, the author of *Common Sense*, who hast started thine ignis fatuus to draw the unwary into untried regions, full of tremendous precipices and quagmires treacherous to the foot; whither the wise and considerate think it not safe to follow. Couldst thou succeed in this, thou dost effectually confirm all the slanders of our ministerial foes against us; and instead of America strong in domestic union and supported by a respectable part of Britain, thou wilt give us Britain united, and America rent by divisions, amidst the mighty contest. Thou sayest that now is the exact time for adopting thy plan, and holdest up ruin as the sure consequence of the least delay!—Thou saidst the same, and didst threaten the same, near three months ago, if we hesitated a moment to follow thy advice. Possibly any time may be thy now, especially if thou shouldst have nothing to lose, and peradventure mayst hope to gain something by the change. But when the Almighty shall be pleased to say now, thy interpretations will be unnecessary. He will send conviction along with it in circumstances so clear and unambiguous, that they who run may read them.

The public will excuse the occasional notice I am forced to take of the answers hitherto given to my letters. Were I disposed to deviate from my plan, or, by immediate retaliation, to draw the attention of the reader to the political characters connections and dependencies of my antagonists (which the author of *Common Sense*, in his new character of the Forester, allows to be very essential in such a controversy) I believe it would add little to the credit of their works; especially if upon enquiry it should be found that they have neither character nor connections in this place; and that they are the avowed instruments and dependents of some, who, having no concern in our domestic affairs, are nevertheless constantly intermeddling with them, to the great disturbance of the province, and injury of the public cause.

But I have no immediate occasion to enter into such an enquiry, and am happy to find that, although near a dozen answers have been given in one shape or another

to my two or three first letters, nothing has been yet offered worthy of a particular reply. The Forester seems the chief champion against me. He makes me write what he pleases, that he may answer as he pleases.—The following is a specimen of his justice, in quoting from me.

“If we now EFFECT independence, we must be considered as a faithless people, in the sight of all mankind, and could scarcely expect the confidence of any nation upon earth, or look up to heaven for its approving sentence;”—and upon this he exclaims,—“Art thou mad, Cato, or art thou foolish, or art thou both, or art thou worse than both?” Now, I can fairly leave those who have read my letters, to apply any or all of these epithets to me as their candour shall direct. But those who read but one paper (in which it is thought proper only to publish the answers to my letters, without the letters themselves) may verily believe I have asserted, that, *if ever we effect independence, neither heaven nor earth will smile upon us.* It is hoped, therefore, that the publishers of that paper, if they should never insert any other part of my letters (in which they may use their own pleasure) will be so just as to give this mangled paragraph entire; and then it will be in these words:—

“In short, (if thus contradicting all our former public professions) we should (now AFFECT independency) as our own act, before it appears clearly to the world to have been forced upon us by the cruel band of the parent-state, we could neither hope for union nor success in the attempt. (We must be considered as a faithless people in the sight of all mankind, and could scarcely expect the confidence of any nation upon earth, or look up to heaven for its approving sentence.)”

The discerning reader will easily see that our honest Forester has not scrupled to take part of one sentence and connect it with another; which wholly alters the sense. He gives us only what is included within the above parentheses, and suppresses all that essential part which is in italics. He who can thus pilfer from the sense of another is come to his last shift, and it may be presumed would not stick at any thing to promote his cause. But what can I expect from one who uses the immortal Milton much in the same way?

In the pamphlet called *Common Sense*, endeavouring to establish his favourite doctrine, that reconciliation with Great-Britain is now impossible, and urging us on to blood, whatever terms may be offered, he has the unparalleled confidence to add as follows:—“For, as MILTON wisely expresses—never can true reconcilement grow where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep.”—How unlucky is this quotation! Our author thinks he has snatched a coal from the altar; but it is like that which the foolish eagle stole, and thereby set her nest on fire, which consumed herself and her brood. Would not the reader believe that the author had here given us some wise sentiment of MILTON, fit to be copied in the conduct of a christian people? But look at the place (*Parad. Lost, B. iv*) and you will find that it was the *speech of the Devil*, meditating the destruction of mankind; and suited only to the desperate purposes of those, who are in the same dreadful state of mind in which our divine poet describes the Devil to have been at the time.

Horror and doubt distract  
His troubled thoughts; and from the bottom stir  
The hell within him. For within him hell  
He brings, and round about him, nor from hell  
One step, no more than from himself, can fly.—

“Get thee behind me” thou abandoned writer; and take back another of thy compliments! For canst thou have the feelings of a man?—thou who art labouring to fill the hearts of thy fellow-mortals with irreconcilable hatred, and the feelings of the Devil? As for my feelings on this occasion, I trust they are founded on the doctrines of the SAVIOUR OF MANKIND, who teaches that no offences in this world can be so great among brethren as to preclude reconciliation. “If thy brother repent forgive him”—and if thou canst not forgive, How canst thou lift up thine eyes to thy Heavenly Father for forgiveness of thy sins, or even those of thy single pamphlet? Hadst thou done justice to MILTON, thou mightest have shewn him in his own proper person, upon my side of the question; proclaiming the doctrines of his Heavenly Master.—

Oh shame to men! Devil with Devil damn'd  
Firm concord holds; men only disagree  
Of creatures rational, though under hope  
Of heavenly grace: And God proclaiming peace,  
Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife  
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars,  
Wasting the earth, each other to destroy.

Thou mayst apply this to our cruel oppressors; and I say nothing against thee therein, except where thou urgest thy terrible doctrine of the impossibility of reconciliation; and to make it wholly impossible art striving to inspire sentiments into thy brethren which would disgrace their christian profession. But I leave thee on this head; and if thou dost not too much interrupt me, shall, in two or three letters more, leave the public and posterity finally to judge between thee and me. *Suum cuique decus posteritas reppendit.* I proceed then, with my remarks upon thy furious antipathy to mixt governments, in which thou hast surpassed all the writers I have met with; nor shall I quote any against thee except those who are acknowledged to have stood foremost in their opposition to the encroachments of monarchy. The popular leaders, who overturned the monarchy in the last age, were not themselves friends to republics. They only made use of the name to procure the favour of the people; and whenever by such means they had mounted to the proper height, each of them, in his

turn, began to kick the people from him, as a ladder then useless.

Cromwell exercised the power of a king, and of the most absolute king, under the specious name of a Protector. The instrument of republican government, which he had at first extolled as the most perfect work of human invention, he began (as soon as he thought his authority sufficiently established) to represent “as a rotten plank upon which no man could trust himself without sinking.” He had his eye fixed upon the crown; but when he procured an offer of it from a packed parliament, his courage failed him. He had outwitted himself, by his own hypocrisy; and in his way to power had thrown such an odium upon the name of king, that his own family, apprehensive he would be murdered the moment the diadem should touch his brow, persuaded him to decline that honour.

The great SIDNEY never meant more, by his celebrated work, than to reform the abuses of mixt government; and to restrain the rapid progress which the nation was making, in his time, towards absolute monarchy. And he was as much a foe to Cromwell as to Charles the First, considering both as governing above the laws. But he did not write against kings generally, more than other rulers who might abuse their power.

Nothing, says he, is farther from my intention than to speak irreverently of kings; and he explains what kings he means, viz. those limited by law, in mixt governments. He has wrote a whole section to shew that the best governments in the world have been composed (as the English is) of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. He says God ordained a mixt government, answering to this in all its parts; and consisting of a single judge or chief captain (we contend not for names) a council of seventeen chosen men, or sanhedrim; and the general assemblies of the people. Is not this our own form complete? When he speaks of popular governments, he uses the utmost precision. “To avoid unnecessary disputes (says he) I give the name of popular governments to those of Rome, Athens, Sparta, and the like; but improperly, unless the same may also be given to many that are usually called monarchies, since there is nothing of violence in either. As to popular governments, in the strict sense, that is pure democracy, where the people in themselves, and by themselves, perform all that belongs to government, I know of no such thing; and if it be in the world, I have nothing to say for it.” And more explicitly still he says, “being no way concerned in the defence of democracy—I may leave our knight (*Filmer*) like Don Quixote, fighting against the phantasm of his own brain, and to say what he pleases against such governments as never were, unless in such a place as an Marino, near Senegaglia in Italy, where an hundred men govern a barbarous rock that no man invades. As for democracy, he may say what he pleases of it; and I believe it can suit only with the convenience of a small town, accompanied with such circumstances as are seldom to be found.” If Sidney understood any thing of the matter, we see that every colony in America is a ready too unwieldy for such a government, and therefore it cannot be a model for an immense continent. In a word, although this great man lived before the revolution, he laid its foundation, died a martyr to its principles, and by one of the first acts of parliament made under it, his attainder was repealed, and a solemn national sanction given to his writings.

The testimony of another professed WHIG, nay an INDEPENDENT WHIG (the famous Gordon, in his discourses upon Tacitus) shall come next: “Monarchy, according to Plato, is the best government or the worst; to which opinion, says he, I subscribe, as I do to that of Philip de Commines, that England is the place in the world where the public is most equally administered, and where the people suffer the least violence. We are blessed with a form of government, which Tacitus mentions as the most perfect, and thinks the hardest to be framed; that happy balance and mixture of interests, that secures every interest.”

Polybius (as he is quoted by Montagu, on the rise and fall of republics) agrees with Plato. “The best form of government, says he, is that which is composed of a due admixture of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy.”—Of all legislators he prefers Lycurgus, whom he looks upon rather as divinely inspired, than as a man. To perpetuate the Spartan government, he united the peculiar excellencies of the best forms into one, that neither of the three parts, by swelling beyond its just bounds, might ever be able to deviate into its original inborn defects. Montagu adds—“I cannot help observing, on this occasion, that our own constitution, as settled at the revolution, so nearly coincides with Lycurgus’s general plan, that it seems at first sight to be formed by that very model.” And indeed in the constitution of mixt governments, there is something more substantial than an attachment to the mystical number three, in this triple union of powers. All power lodged, uncontrouled, in one or many, has been shewn to be full of danger; lodged in two distinct bodies, they may chance to disagree long; but the addition of a third turns the scale, and further additions would only be clogs.

I have not lost sight of Montague’s, whose sentiments, as applicable to the English constitution, in practice as well as theory, shall be briefly introduced in my next, to close this part of my work; and then let the author of *Common Sense* combat the arguments of these great men as well as he can; for he has yet said nothing that is any way applicable to them, and must look for better arguments than those drawn from the nature of the English constitution, if he expects to serve his cause. For my part I still stand upon my first ground, and have no sentiment which I wish to hide on this occasion. When it shall clearly appear, that we can be no longer

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with Britain, or that we can be more secure in any other connection (and the time which will enable us to judge of this cannot be very remote) the author of these letters shall not then slip a word against whatever measures the sense of the majority of this country, fairly taken, shall adopt for the common good; and will be ready to give his best assistance for carrying them into execution. But he must ever bear his testimony against being hurried into public decisions, by misrepresentations, ungrounded suggestions, and delusive arguments; too evidently proceeding from prejudice, or predetermination of a question, in which the happiness of a great continent is involved.

C A T O.

To Messrs. DIXON and HUNTER, printers of the Virginia Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

IN times of distraction and trouble, it may naturally be expected that the prints will be filled with advice to the multitude how to act in a situation so dangerous and difficult. At such a season, to mislead the unwary, or misinform the ignorant, ought to be regarded as the highest crime. During some months your papers have teemed with exhortations to independence, war, defiance, free trade, and foreign alliances. It appears, the writers were often too sanguine, and that they more frequently proceeded on mistaken principles; yet I bore all with some degree of patience, till I lately met with a piece signed a Planter. This writer promises such exorbitant gain from a free trade as might readily engage the people to aim at it by every means in their power, and to scorn an accommodation with Great-Britain, as the highest injustice and oppression. It is necessary they should be undeceived, and I shall endeavour briefly to do it. The first assertion in which the Planter seems wrong is this; that the British merchants have it in their power to impose what prices they please on their own commodities and ours. This is in some measure the case, but it may easily be shewn that we cannot be much injured by it. The trade from Britain to America is general, and not confined to any particular class or company. Where extravagant profits are expected, numbers will naturally engage in the same pursuit, and the rivalry natural to all men employed in one business will induce every merchant, or company of merchants, to go a step beyond their opponents, in favour of those with whom they deal; and by these means the price of commodities on both sides must soon be fixed at such a rate as will afford a moderate advantage to both. I am confident the Virginia trade, during many years, has been conducted in a manner which can raise no reasonable complaint against the merchants settled amongst us. We have been chiefly hurt by their great expedient to make themselves popular, allowing long and extensive credit; and if we do not comply with our engagements, and pay our debts, they are not to blame. What the Planter affirms, concerning the price of British commodities in the northern colonies, is too ridiculous to be listened to, and cannot be true. He considers it as a mighty evil that all our merchants are not natives. If we have not industry or ability to conduct our own commerce, we are certainly obliged to those who will; and we are surely not prohibited from being traders for ourselves, and carrying our commodities where we please, after touching at England! Besides, it appears evident that we are not yet prepared for an extensive commerce. The first and most natural employment of men, in a new country, is agriculture. Manufactures of any kind are seldom carried to any degree of perfection till the number of people exceeds what is necessary to cultivate the land. The same may be said of all mechanical trades. We always find, whenever a tradesman can afford to purchase a spot of ground, he quits his business, and turns farmer. Whilst this disposition, so natural to all men, continues to prevail among us, we cannot expect that such numbers as the Planter imagines will be employed in ship-building, sail-making, or manufactures of any kind.

The Planter next proceeds to reckon all the profits of the British merchants as so much clear loss to us, because it frequently happens that factors, after having saved a competent fortune, remove to England, and there live upon it. We need give ourselves little concern about this, since they do not carry with them our fields, our people, and seldom our money. Nor have we any right to complain, for if our trade is productive of such immense advantages, we can certainly as well afford to send factors to manage it in England as the English can afford to send them here, and it is our own fault if we do not. With a due degree of industry and enterprise, we might, by these means, reap all the profits which now fall to their share, if we did not think that we could employ ourselves to more advantage at home.

What the Planter affirms concerning the price of our staple in foreign markets is more insufferable than all his other assertions, and fully as void of foundation. He gravely tells us, that tobacco pays a duty of sevenpence halfpenny per pound, when it is landed in England, all clear loss to us. This affirmation must either proceed from wilful misrepresentation, or the most shameful ignorance. Every one, with the least knowledge of trade knows, that when tobacco is exported from England to other countries, the duty of sevenpence halfpenny per pound is drawn back. I have conversed with many sensible merchants, who could have no interest in deceiving me, and was always told that twopence halfpenny or three-pence per pound from the French agents was reckoned an excellent price. Particular circumstances may sometimes raise it higher, and it very often sinks lower. It is notorious, that in the year 1772, after many bankruptcies had happened in Britain, the French were with difficulty prevailed on to give twopence. The case is nearly the same in exportations to Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, and Germany.

The Planter seems to think we lie under great disadvantages in the sale of our wheat and flour. He certainly knows that we have not hitherto been obliged to send either directly to England. For the most part they have been disposed of in the West Indies, or on the continent of Europe. If our account for sales some years past is impartially examined, we shall perhaps find that we could not much have mended it by going anywhere else. The Planter mentions hemp and flax likewise, as articles, from the culture of which we must reap an extravagant profit. The management of the first is now well understood in some parts of the colony; and

situation, and a bounty (till lately) upon it from England, we never yet could afford to undersell the Russians. How then can we expect to do it in opposition to Great-Britain, and when we must be at the charge of protecting our own trade? The raising of flax is in a great measure untried, and no good opinion can yet be formed of what may reasonably be expected from it. It must, gentlemen, appear plain to my countrymen that the Planter is wrong in all his calculations, and that must be heavier upon us, in case of a separation from Britain, he takes not the least notice of. If we declare ourselves an independent state, the practice of other nations will lay us under a necessity of keeping a standing army and a powerful fleet. It is ridiculous to expect that other powers will undertake to protect us without being paid for it. If we employ them for that purpose, we tacitly resign ourselves to their direction, and come within their power. How far France and Spain (countries under the most despotic government in church and state) may heartily or effectually aid us in our present glorious struggle for liberty, let others determine. Such as are well acquainted with human nature, and the maxims of nations, might readily guess; and I heartily wish we may not trust them too far. If we must support our fleets and armies ourselves, I am not sufficiently acquainted with those matters to know what the expence must amount to; but I am greatly mistaken, was a fair calculation to be made on that side, if it would not overbalance the profits of commerce fixed by the Planter, admitting they are true. I have no intention, gentlemen, of entering the lists as a controversial writer; I only wish to put facts into a true point of view, which have been plainly misrepresented. Whether or not it may be necessary to break off all connection with Great-Britain, must soon appear from the deliberations of those wise and respectable assemblies, our congress and conventions. I should deem it an insult my offering advice to bodies of such worthy and capable men. I cannot conclude without deploring, that I have felt the utmost satisfaction in perusing a late piece in your paper, signed Cato. It is perspicuous, elegant, and forcible. I wait with impatience to see his other letters.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

A VIRGINIAN.

W A T E R T O W N, April 22.

The schooner —, capt. Cleveland, which sailed from Salem for Winyam, in North-Carolina, the beginning of January last, was taken on her passage by the Scarborough man of war, and sent to Georgia, where after lading with rum, sugar, &c. she proceeded for Boston, when on last Friday evening (not knowing the ministerial fleet and army had evacuated that place) meeting with a heavy gale of wind, the put into the Vineyard, where she was properly taken care of by some boats from thence. One Marsh, the master's mate, and a son of commodore Loring, as prize masters, with two passengers on board, were brought to town for examination on Saturday last.

B O S T O N, April 25.

A letter from the West-Indies, dated March 1, says, "Every barrel of provision has been bought in the Windward Islands to be sent to Boston. A transport of 26 guns, well manned, and commanded by a lieutenant of one of the ships of war, arrived at Barbados for provisions; the inhabitants refused to let them have it, but he seized upon a ship that accidentally came in, belonging to Lancaster, but last from Ireland, and obliged him to sell his cargo. This day all the transports sailed from Antigua for Boston, but I hope the provincial cruisers among the islands will give a good account of them."

The master of a vessel lately from St. Eustatia, informs, that the ministerial fleet, which was blown off the coast last fall, consisted of 23 sail of transports, under convoy of a 50 and a 20 gun ship, were to sail to this place on or about the first instant.

P R O V I D E N C E, April 20.

We hear from Plymouth, that a schooner arrived there on Saturday last from a harbour near Halifax after a passage of six days, the master of which informs that the first division of the ministerial fleet from Boston, consisting of between 70 and 80 sail, had arrived at Halifax; that they were in much distress for want of fresh provisions, as all that could be spared from Halifax had been sent them while at Boston; and that they were so badly provided with barracks and lodgings, that most of the officers were obliged to lye in tents.

It is reported that the Phoenix, of 44 guns and the Savage sloop, have joined Wallace's fleet, near Long-Island.

N E W P O R T, April 22.

Last Thursday the brig Cabot, of 14 6 pounders, capt Hynman, arrived here from New-London, and brought a number of heavy cannon, &c. for the defence of this place, being part of the stores lately taken from New-Providence. The next day the Fly tender to admiral Hopkin's fleet came from New-London, sailed through this harbour, and returned the ensuing night. This tender sails remarkably swift.

A ship was seen several days last week standing off and on between this harbour and Block-Island; and by a person who left that island yesterday, we are informed that said ship is the Scarborough; that she, and a 14 gun brig, with a small tender, watered there on Saturday; that the ship's people said capt. Wallace was gone for a larger force, and would return in 3 or 4 days; and that there were no other ships to be seen off.

A schooner, from the West-Indies, loaded with rum, sugar, &c. bound to Boston, was taken by some boats last week, and carried into Dartmouth. Last Monday arrived in this colony, in 8 days from South Carolina, the sloop Charlotte, capt. John Joy, who, in lat. 34. 30. was chased by an English man of war.

Mr. John Read, who came passenger with capt. Joy, informs, that the ship Clarissa, of this port, of which he was mate, was taken into the custody of the Raven sloop of war at Georgia, and that he made his escape with capt. John Dennis, who had been taken in a sloop from this place some time before, that the Georgians are very spirited in the present glorious contest; that

bour of Charles-town is defended by near 200 cannon, and several vessels of force.

N E W - L O N D O N, April 19.

Last Sunday capt. Biddle, in one of the continental brigs, returned here from a cruise, in which he retook and has brought in a schooner, which a few days before had been taken by the Scarborough man of war, and was then bound into Newport. The people had been all taken out of the schooner and put on board the Scarborough. By various circumstances it appears that the said schooner was bound into this port from the West-Indies, commanded by Daniel Dehon. — she is deep laden with West-India goods, and some powder.

Extract of a letter from Boston, April 22.

"They are fortifying and putting the harbour, &c. in the best posture of defence they can. To-morrow they talk of sinking hulks by the cattle, and erecting a battery at Camp-hill, on Noddie's-Island; there was a fleet of the enemy, about 20 sail, lay at Nantasket last week, but they are all gone from thence except the Raccoon: our small privateers run in and out by Kulling's Point, without any regard to the enemy."

April 26. During the last and beginning of this week, several of the men of war have been cruising in the ofing.

We hear that it is the determination of the continental congress to fortify New-London harbour in the best and most effectual manner; it being judged a good and convenient rendezvous for the continental fleet.

N E W - Y O R K, April 29.

Brigadier general Sullivan, with 6 regiments now here, are to set out for Canada in a day or two; and we hear, the remainder of the army will encamp this week near the city.

May 1. A letter from Edinburgh, dated Dec. 25, to a gentleman in this city, says, "Business of all kinds is quite at a stand here; and to add to our misfortune a petulant diltemper rages with great violence among us, which has carried off great numbers, and has thrown the country in general into the utmost consternation."

"Ship Dubeft of Gordon, Sandy-Hook, April 16, 1776.

"S I R,

"As the commander of his majesty's ships of war on this station, found it expedient for his majesty's service to burn down the pilot house at the Hook, I am to acquaint you, all possible care has been taken of Mr. Adam Dobbs, and his property, and that if you will send down a sloop to the Hook it will be suffered to bring up to New-York Mr. Dobbs, his servants, and effects. I am with regard, sir, your most obedient servant. WILLIAM TRYON.

"To David Mathews, Esq; mayor of the city of New-York."

By his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; general and commander in chief of the army of the united colonies.

Whereas an intercourse and correspondence with the ships of war, and other vessels belonging to, and in the service of the king of Great-Britain, is highly detrimental to the rights and liberties of the said colonies. And whereas the committee of safety of the colony of New-York, taking the same under their consideration, on the eighteenth inst. did resolve and order, "that no inhabitant of the said colony on any pretence, or for any purpose whatsoever, either in person or in writing, should directly or indirectly presume to have, or maintain any intercourse whatsoever, with any ship belonging to, or employed in the service of the said king, or with any of his officers or ministers, or with any person or persons on board the same, on pain of being dealt with in the severest manner." Notwithstanding which, there is reason to believe that sundry base and wicked persons, preferring their own present private emolument to their country's weal, have continued to carry on the same, particularly some who under pretence of coming to the market of this city by water, have put themselves, their vessels and effects in the way of the said ships of war, for the purposes of giving intelligence and furnishing them with supplies of provision, and have been taken; to the end that such evil and pernicious practices may be remedied and prevented in future, I hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall hereafter presume to have, hold, or to continue to carry on such intercourse, or any kind of correspondence whatsoever, or furnish and supply the said ships of war, and other vessels in such service, with provisions and necessaries of any kind, that he or they, so offending, will be deemed and considered as an enemy or enemies to the rights of the said colonies, and if apprehended will be treated accordingly.

And I do hereby will and require all officers and soldiers in the army under my command, and most earnestly intreat all persons well attached to the interest of the said colonies, to use their utmost care and diligence for preventing the same, and apprehending and securing all persons who shall be guilty thereof.

Given under my hand, at head quarters, in the city of New-York, this twenty-ninth of April, Anno Domini, 1776.

G. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the continental army before Quebec, dated April 6.

"Our battery at Point Levy has been firing some days; the mortar battery on the heights is not quite finished, and in two days we will have another battery at the Little River. We have had a prodigious quantity of snow this winter; the tops of the fences just begin to appear, and I suppose that in a few days the roads will be impassable. I shall continue as long as there is a probability of the town's being taken. We are discouraged at gen. Lee's not coming; however, gen. Wooster is arrived. We ought to have at least 10,000 men more here in case of troops arriving, otherwise, the Canadians who have assisted us will be ruined. This province is the key of America."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 1.

Yesterday, according to the law passed last session for increasing the number of representatives in the assembly, the election was held for four burgesses for the city which did not finish before midnight. The following

entitled as follows: John Allen, 923; Wilcox, 922; Owen Kuhl, 904; Owen deau, 890.

An express, which the capes, informs that a ship, with two sloop in the Hoarkill road. By letters from the 10 of March, we learn that five hundred men they had lately received. That in a gun battery at Point Lains of Abraham.

From the... been sent... found me... might take... and that our people under the command of troops, to endeavour river St. Lawrence. We further learn had found means fifteen or twenty had collected four of a party of one hundred about two hundred them.

Extra of a letter

"A few days past capt. Wright (the reception at Hamp guns commanded by drel John Goodrich more and company province, and took ten gun sloop went prizes. The win sloop and the other Twenty-three men jamin Bonner of boarded the old pi and possessed the with a tolerable ca retook the two pri captain, George B. ment of blacks, an are among the p are arrived safe a Blair, the soldi miles of Halifax j

I N C O N

The committee of the committee city and liberties congress, whether of the power of instances than th port, which being to; whereupon Rejoiced, I hat which enjoyed t to sell goods and respectively been then last past, wa respecting the go are nearly consum tained at an extr rea onable that a prospect of gain incurred in the u opened from the world, except th Great-Britain, Rejoiced, That and observation, ther instances th cease.

I N C O

WHEREA attend the suffer the inhabitants stationed in o Rejoiced, I hat mitted to purchase officer o goods, clothing such non-comm a certificate, a regiment or con fier or soldier permitted to be every person ping or effects, notified thereo ties of Americ mittees of the lony are enjoic solution.

P E O

BRETHREN, REMEMBR interested ad bishop of St: "The end lonies from with the indi ous men, wh of their cou dency, which which for th layd, the of present hap and security brotherly co mother coun

ear 200 cannon, April 19, the continental in which he re... which a few days... man of war... the people had... put on board... it appears... to this port from... Delhon... she... and some powder. April 22, the harbour, &c. To-morrow... and erecting a... there was a... at Nantasket last... except the... out by pulling... of this week... in the of... of the continen... in the best... a good and... tical fleet. April 29, regiments now... day or two; and... will encamp this... dated Dec. 25, to... of all kinds is... our misfortune a... violence among... mbers, and has... the utmost conler... April 16, 1776, 's ships of war on... s majesty's service... took, I am to ac... taken of Mr. A... that if you will... will be suffered to... his servants, and... ar most obedient... LIAM TRYON, or of the city of... HINGSTON, Esq; of the army of the... on the... of the colony... their consideration, and order, "that any pretence, or in person or in preme to have, ver, with any ship service of the said ministers, or with fame, on pain of ininer." Notwith... believe that fundry their own present weal, have cons... particularly some who market of this city vessels and effects for the purposes of them with supplies the end that such remedied and pre... and declare, that if presume to have, ch intercourse, or er, or furnish and her vessels in such ries of any kind, e deemed and con... e rights of the said e treated accord... re all officers and mmand, and molt ched to the interest most care and di... apprehending and ty thereof. quarters, in the y-ninth of April, WASHINGTON, the continental army vil 6. been firing some ights is not quite ve another batty a prodigious quan... the fences just oc... in a few days the continue as long as being taken. We coming; however, ht to have at least ops arriving, other... as will be ruined... I A. May 4, passed last session for lives in the assembly, rges for the city ht. The following

entlemen as follows, viz. : amuel Howel, 941; An... poll, it stood as follows, viz. : amuel Howel, 941; An... drew Allen, 923; George Clymer, 923; Alexander... Wilcox, 923; Thomas Willing, 911; Frederick... Kuhl, 904; Owen Biddle, 903; and Daniel Rober... deau, 890. An express, which arrived Thursday morning from... the capes, informs that the Koebuck and a twenty gun... ship, with two sloops and Baldwin's pilot boat, arrived... in the Hoarkill road Wednesday at twelve o'clock. By letters from the camp before Quebec, of the 23d... of March, we learn that there were between two thou... and five hundred and three thousand men there; that... they had lately received cannon, mortars, ammunition, &c. &c. that in a few days they were to open a five... gun battery at Point Levy, and one of nine guns on the... plains of Abraham, with mortars, &c. From the same camp we learn, that a fellow who had... been sent to the provisions for our people had... found me... sleton know when and where he... might take... which they sent a tender to seize it, and that our people were going to send some bateaus, under the command of capt. Davis, of the Pennsylvania troops, to endeavour to take the tender; and that the... river St. Lawrence was full of floating ice. We farther learn, that priests, scotchmen and others, had found means to erect the king's standard, about... fifteen or twenty miles from Point Levy, where they... had collected four or five hundred Canadians; but that... a party of one hundred men, under lieut. Hughs, and... about two hundred Canadian militia, were gone to rout them. Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated Halifax, April 22, 1776. "A few days past a ten gun sloop commanded by... capt. Wright (the same man who met with so warm a... reception at Hampton in Virginia) and a sloop of ten... guns commanded by that infamous old piratical scound... rel John Goodrich, one of the parties of lord Dun... more and company, came over Ocracock bar, in this... province, and took four vessels outwards bound. The... ten gun sloop went immediately to sea with two of the... prizes. The wind not being fair, capt. Goodrich's... sloop and the other two prizes remained within the bar. Twenty-three men, headed by a brave young man (Ben... jamin Bonner of Pamptico river) in four whaib boats... boarded the old pirate sloop of six guns, sword in hand, and possessed themselves of her, and the whole crew, with a tolerable cargo of valuable articles. They also... retook the two prizes. Seven of Goodrich's negroes, a... captain, George Blair of the Queen's own royal regi... ment of blacks, and a soldier of the fourteenth regiment, are among the prisoners. The sloop and two prizes... are arrived safe at Newbern. Capt. Goodrich, capt. Blair, the soldiers and negroes, are now within fifteen... miles of Halifax jan." In CONGRESS, April 30, 1776. The committee to whom was referred the memorial... of the committee of inspection and observation, for the... city and liberties of Philadelphia, praying the advice of... congress, whether they ought to continue the exercise... of the power of regulating the price of goods in other... instances than that of green tea, brought in their re... port, which being taken into consideration was agreed to; whereupon Resolved, That the ninth article of the association, which enjoined the inhabitants of the United Colonies to sell goods and merchandizes at the rules they had respectively been accustomed to do for twelve months then last past, was in its nature a temporary regulation respecting the goods then on hand; but as these goods are nearly consumed, and a farther supply must be obtained at an extraordinary risk and expence, and it is reasonable that adventurers should be encouraged by a prospect of gain adequate to the danger which may be incurred in the importation, and a free trade being now opened from the United Colonies to all parts of the world, except the dominions belonging to the king of Great-Britain, Resolved, That the power of committees of inspection and observation, to regulate the price of goods (in other instances than the article of tea) ought to cease. Extract from the minutes. CHARLES THOMSON, sec. New-Brunswick, April 23, 1776. In COMMITTEE of SAFETY. WHEREAS many dangerous consequences will attend the suffering an unrestrained commerce between the inhabitants of this colony and the continental troops stationed in or passing through this province, therefore Resolved, That no inhabitant of this colony shall be permitted to purchase or receive, from any non commisioned officer or soldier in the continental service, any goods, cloathing, or any other effects whatsoever, unless such non-commissioned officer or soldier shall first produce a certificate, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or company to which such non-commissioned officer or soldier belongs, specifying the particular goods permitted to be sold, with the name of the vender; and every person presuming to purchase any goods, cloathing or effects, contrary to this resolution, after being notified thereof, shall be deemed unfriendly to the liberties of America, and treated accordingly; and the committees of the several counties and townships in this colony are enjoined to enforce a compliance with this resolution. By order of the committee, SAMUEL TUCKER, President. PEOPLE OF AMERICA BRETHREN, COUNTRYMEN, and FELLOW FREEMEN, REMEMBER the words of your illustrious and distinguished advocate, this great citizen of the world, the bishop of St. Asaph: "The endeavours to separate the interest of the colonies from that of Great-Britain should be received with the indignation that is due to the artifices of factious men, who wish to grow eminent by the misfortunes of their country. Even in that future state of independency, which some among them ignorantly wish for, but which for their interest can never be too long delayed, the old attachments will often look back on their present happiness with regret, and consider the peace and security, the state of visible improvement, and brotherly equality, which they enjoyed under their mother country, as the true golden age of America."

There have, within these two or three weeks, been taken and brought into Norfolk, by the tenders, &c. the following vessels, viz. The sloop Congress, with 110 barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of cloth, limes, oinabrigs, &c. A schooner, with a very large cargo of medicines, particularly jabs bark. A large new ship from Baltimore, bound for Liverpool, with 1900 barrels of flour and bread, and 100 bushels of wheat; this last taken by old George, who commands a privateer, fitted out by himself, and has likewise fitted out two others, one commanded by his son William, the other by a certain William Pickett. A brig-outward bound, loaded with provisions. And a New-England schooner, supposed to be bound for Maryland. There were taken and brought in, some little time before, three vessels with gunpowder, about 3000 stand of arms, &c. also a New-England man, bound for Baltimore. An armed brig was detached, about a month ago, to Lisbon, for a cargo of fruit and wines, for the use of lord Dunmore and the army expected from England, which it is supposed will arrive about the middle of May. Keep a sharp look out, boys, for this vessel. Punch is a most agreeable and enlivening beverage in the hot summer weather; and our good housewives will want plums, &c. against Christmas, to trim up many a dainty dish for that festive season, when it to be hoped we shall all be merry, and have sufficient cause to rejoice. All masters of vessels taken bringing in arms and ammunition are put in the prison vessel and laid in irons, and are to be sent to England for trial. Ammunition is in such plenty on board the fleet, that lord Dunmore gives it gratis to those who fit out privateers. Last Saturday his excellency the general, with his two aids de camp and secretary, col. Bullitt, &c. set out for Suffolk; since which, we learn that his excellency has marched from that place, at the head of a large body of troops, upon some secret expedition. The prisoners taken during the late commotions in North-Carolina are to be sent, fourteen of them to this colony, the rest to Maryland and Pennsylvania, as they are likely to have an active campaign in that province, when, perhaps, those patriotes to their country might find means to escape, and return to their former rebellious practices. April 22, Capt. John Dixon, in a vessel from Gloucester, bound to the West Indies, who was lately taken by a man of war, and carried into Antigua, has returned from St. Eustatia, and landed a cargo in this colony consisting of four thousand pounds sterling worth of limes, jail duck, &c. The captain informs, that the Argo sloop of war had chased a vessel among the islands, but was prevented from taking her by a French frigate, who exchanged a few shots with the Argo, took the vessel under convoy, and carried her safe into a French island. Thirty-eight sail of the men of war and transports destined for North-Carolina from England, are said to be arrived at Cape Fear, and that they took on the passage a large French ship with arms and ammunition. In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, at Williamsburg, April 24, 1776. Ordered, That the letter from Ralph Wormeley, jun. Esq; to John Grymes, Esq; lately intercepted, together with the resolution of this body thereupon, be published in the Virginia Gazette. (A copy.) JOHN BECKLEY, assistant clerk. DEAR SIR, Resolved, April 4, 1776. WHEN you and Mr. Neilson returned from Norfolk, you informed me that lord Dunmore either wished or expected, or thought it my duty, that I should immediately, in person, repair to his lordship; that some such ostensible marks of my attachment to government, and loyalty to my king, were looked for from me; and that, notwithstanding my unequivocal, steady, and invariable conduct, if I still continue at home, I may be exposed to the indiscriminating ravages of war, without any chance of reparation. Whether this opinion is founded on the late proclamation of the king's, on the late advices from the minister, or from his lordship's conjectures, I do not know. As to the proclamation, and the late advices from the minister, I have an easy answer: 1st. I have seen the proclamation, never heard it either read or recited; it cannot then be expected of me to pay any attention to any instructions of that sort whose contents I have no cognizance of before they are submitted to my senses. 2d. As to the advices of the minister, which may lead his lordship to conclude it to be the duty of every man now, when the friends of government are in such a state of impotency, or rather are under such complete dominion, to repair to his lordship, without probability of advancing any practical scheme of utility, of concerting any effectual plan of operations, and without regard to circumstances, I say, Sir, such advices are repugnant to the words and meaning of the king. In the true knowledge of our present situation, his majesty thus expresses himself: "And although many of these unhappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to see the fatal consequences of this usurpation, and wish to resist it, yet the torrent of violence has been strong enough to compel their acquiescence, until a sufficient force shall appear to support them." A few observations on the above quoted passage will prove the repugnancy. "Unhappy people!" In what? In being overpowered by their usurpers, so overpowered, that they cannot even hope, they can only wish, to resist it. This being the case, what are these unhappy people to do? What does his majesty expect? Not their fruitless vain endeavours, which prejudice every cause; he knows, that the torrent of violence is strong enough to retain them in their compulsive acquiescence, "till a sufficient force shall appear to support them." He expects, then, they will wait the event. They will have, they have a right to protest. Every effort and endeavour now, on their part, would only issue in ruin to themselves, and in ruin to their cause. No man bears the accursed tyranny directed with more impatient mortification than I do; and, if there were a corner on the face of the earth that I could suppose myself in, and enjoy that freedom that I am now so justly deprived of, I would, for the gratification of my own happiness, fly to it. I have too much feeling not to be exquisitely sensible of my slavish condition.

ignorant of, it must be supposed that he can form a better judgment than I can. In a matter of such weight, I wish he had extracted the paragraph, if he drew his opinion from his late advices, or had given the reasons on which he formed it. To convey myself, together with the absolute necessities of life, without my intention being discovered, is almost impossible. Besides, I am only an inferior member of the family, have not the command of furniture, bedding, &c. nor provisions; and exportation being prohibited, if I could afford, I could not command money for my support. Add to this the probability of all resources being cut off, where-by wheat, flour, or corn, are now furnished; as the army of the provincials increases, unless one of equal or superior force should soon arrive from Britain. Numbers, in such a case, will add to the difficulties that the fleet, army, and people at Norfolk, labour under. Hundreds will only multiply these inconveniences; thousands alone can remove them. These reasons weigh with me at present, and restrain me from taking the step Mr. Neilson advises with so much urgency. But, after all, what beneficial consequence could my personal attendance operate in favour of that cause whose success I have at heart. My example is not efficacious enough to influence others to follow it. What exertions of mine could now avail? And are not ineffectual exertions capitally erroneous in policy? Would not, or might not, the departure of a person of my insignificance quicken the jealousy of the present rulers, give fresh vigour to the persecution, and make them lash our few party-friends, not with that rod of iron which we have experienced, severe enough for the most criminal atrocity, but with a red-hot one fresh from the infernal forge of tyranny. If, though, the governor should think my presence necessary, and that I can, in any degree, be assitant to his lordship, government, or my country, will give me official summons, and afford me proper facilities to reach him, I will, to the prejudice of my health, which is, as you know, at present interrupted by a most inveterate disorder, and which disorder would certainly be aggravated by the exclusive of vegetables, at the risk of my life, ever, thing, obey it. Will you be so obliging as to communicate this where you think it necessary? And, under all vicissitudes of fortune, believe me to be, with the most unalterable sincerity, Your most affectionate friend, RALPH WORMELEY, jun. To JOHN GRYMES, Esq; In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, at Williamsburg, April 22, 1776. RALPH WORMELEY, jun. Esq; appearing before this committee in custody, and being examined touching his letter to Mr. John Grymes, of the 4th of April 1776, lately intercepted from the said Grymes, on his way to lord Dunmore, the committee hearing what he alleged in his defence, also examining Charles Neilson on oath, and of opinion, that nothing appears to us in his conduct in the said letter, to be within the offences defined in the late ordinance for establishing a mode of punishment for the enemies to America in this colony; but the said letter being, in the opinion of this committee, a full proof of the inimical disposition of the said Ralph Wormeley, jun. Esq; against the rights of America, and shewing a readiness to join the enemy of this colony, provided he should be called and enabled so to do, this committee do resolve, that the said Ralph Wormeley, jun. Esq; be discharged out of custody, upon entering into bond, with approved security, in the penalty of 10,000 l. conditioned that he do not correspond with the enemies of America, join, or in any manner aid or assist them; that he do not depart this colony, without leave of the convention, or committee of safety; and farther, that he appear before the said convention, at any time during their next meeting, if he shall be required so to do. JOHN PAGE, V. P. A circular letter sent by order of his excellency the general to the commanders of the several battalions. SIR, YOU'LL please to give orders to the several recruiting officers of your regiment, not to take any natives of Great-Britain or Ireland as recruits, unless they have been some time residents in the country, have wives and children, or unless they can bring a strong and sufficient recommendation. As this, Sir, is a matter of no small importance, a colonel will be appointed to examine and pass all the fresh recruits; and whoever does not come under this predicament will be thrown on the officer's hands. By the general's orders. THOMAS BULLITT, D. A. G. To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE. MR. PURDIS, YOU may inform the public, for a certainty, that lord Dunmore has instituted a court of admiralty, for the trial of all vessels, and their cargoes brought in by the men of war, tenders, &c. which is composed chiefly of the mercantile sages on board the fleet, at the head of whom presides James Ingram, Esq; as chief judge; and Mr. John Brown, late of Norfolk, is said to be prior to the court, and vendue-master. Mr. Hector M'Alister is lord Dunmore's right-hand man, acting as principal secretary to his lordship, and is, besides, compiler of the New Virginia Gazette, published, occasionally, for the edification and amusement of his majesty's faithful subjects in this colony, and distributed by them, like pious books, among the weak and ignorant, to lead them into the true faith and understanding of the present unhappy dispute between Great-Britain and the American colonies. And our old friend Gen. Schaw is certainly appointed commissary of provisions, from the ponderous ox, and best corn-fed hogs, down to the tender chicken, and delicate roasting pig. ANNAPOLIS, May 9. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in a public character, dated Annapolis, April 23, 1776. "I have met here a gentleman from Quebec, who left it the 6th instant. Gen. Werter arrived there the 21st. On the 2d a battery was opened on Point Levy, two more were just finished. The snow on that day was

deep in other places—there are 3000 men before Que-  
bec, and provisions of all sorts very plenty and very  
cheap, a calf for 7/6, a sheep for the same.—We have  
here 1300 troops, cannon, &c. which leave this to-  
morrow.

There has been a skirmish between a party of our  
troops and a body of Canadians, who were induced by  
a proclamation of Carlton's to take up arms.—There  
were 7 Canadians killed, 4 wounded, and 38 taken pri-  
soners, the rest dispersed and delivered up the procla-  
mation."

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,  
PLEASE insert the inclosed account of Mr. Turbutt  
Wright in your public paper, and you'll oblige, Sir,  
Your humble servant,

RICHARD WILLSON.

Queen-Anne's county, April 15, 1776.

WHEREAS Mr. Turbutt Wright did make free  
with my character, by representing me in a public com-  
pany as a coward, I think it my duty in justice to my-  
self to inform the public, that I called upon Mr. Wright  
in a public company, giving him an opportunity of  
making public concessions, which he did not choose to  
do. I afterwards called upon him for the satisfaction  
due every gentleman under these circumstances, which  
he in a most cowardly manner refused.

RICHARD WILLSON.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Annapolis, April 30, 1776.

THE gentlemen who were appointed to collect gold  
and silver coin are desired to take notice, that we  
have now received continental money, and that what-  
ever gold and silver they bring in will be immediately  
exchanged at the treasury.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

To be sold at public sale, on Monday the 20th day  
of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cur-  
rent cash, at the late dwelling house of Henry  
Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Ly-  
on's creek,

SUNDRY negroes, cattle and hogs, a hand-mill  
and some household furniture, cider-casks, and  
many other things too tedious to mention.

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

And as I am desirous of settling my father's estate,  
I shall take it particularly kind of all those gentle-  
men who are indebted to the above estate, either be-  
fore his death or since, that they will settle them by  
some means or other, to the satisfaction of their  
humble servant,

J. C.

Annapolis, May 3, 1776.

G O L I A H,  
A remarkable strong black cart-horse, well known  
in and about this city, eight years old, upwards  
of sixteen hands high.

WILL, at the request of many respectable gen-  
tlemen, planters, and farmers, be let to  
mares this spring, at the moderate rate of two dol-  
lars the leap, and twenty pence to the negro that  
has the care of him, to be paid at the stable door.  
The finest and most promising colts are of Goliah's  
get, and may be seen.

All persons intending to send their mares, are de-  
sired to apply previous to the subscriber, and to look  
at the horse; and, for the convenience of those  
whom it may not suit to pay cash, I will take good  
lambs, fit for killing, if brought with the mares in  
payment.

JOHN ROBINSON.

I have no objection to sending the horse out of  
town, not exceeding five miles, when there are three  
or four mares, for a few days, on assurance that care  
will be taken of him and his attendants.

J. R.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Talbot county, Maryland, May 6, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of  
the 4th instant, two convicts, viz. William  
Manly, a well made man, five feet seven inches  
high, thirty or thirty-five years of age, with black  
hair cut short, of a furly bad countenance, is a saw-  
yer or labourer, and understands horses: had on a  
short blue coat much worn, spotted swanikin jacket  
and trousers, good strong shoes with small nails in  
the soles and heels, a cap made of English sole lea-  
ther and painted blue, and had an iron collar about  
his neck: he is a most impudent infamous villain,  
th's being the third time he has run away, and once  
he broke jail after he was taken up and committed.

Thomas Pearson, a slender young simple fellow,  
with light coloured short soft hair, about eighteen  
or twenty years of age, five feet six inches high, has  
large eyes and very small fingers, is a sawyer or la-  
bourer: had on a drab coloured coat and jacket a-  
bout half worn, spotted swanikin trousers, and a  
leather cap and shoes the same as Manly's. They  
both speak the North of England dialect.

Whoever takes up and secures the said ser-  
vants, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken  
in this province forty shillings for each, and if taken  
up out of this province three pounds for each.

JAMES BRADDOCK.

N. B. 'Tis probable they will change their names,  
and perhaps some part of their cloaths, and 'tis like-  
ly they will lurk in the woods in the day time and  
travel in the night.

THIS is to acquaint gentlemen, that I have re-  
moved from the old house I lived in, across  
the road to my new buildings, about the distance of  
one hundred yards, where are good private accom-  
modations kept, and good provender and pasture  
for horses.

W3 JONATHAN RAWLINGS.

THERE is at the plantation of John Daily, in  
Charles county, taken up as a stray, a black  
mare, about 12 hands and a half high, with a few  
white hairs in her face, is a natural pacer, and has  
no perceivable brand. The owner may have her a-  
gain on proving property and paying charges.

WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and I.I.  
Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity  
of cord wood cut. Any persons that are willing to  
hire their negroes for that purpose, may know the  
terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in An-  
napolis, or to the subscriber living at the works.

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, April 18, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented fer-  
vant man, named Philip M'Donald, a barber  
by trade, born in Ireland, about five feet seven  
inches high, dark complexion, and black hair tied  
behind remarkably frizzled, pale faced and pitted  
with the small-pox, takes snuff in great quantities,  
and is very fond of liquor: had on when he went  
away a light gray old coat. He can give no better  
reason for his elopement than often meriting chastise-  
ment and never receiving it. Should he be taken  
within ten miles twenty shillings reward, within the  
province forty shillings, and out of the province  
three pounds currency, and all charges will be paid  
by

JUSTUS SIEBERT,

Hair-dresser in Annapolis.

S P R I G H T L Y

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at School-  
field, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full  
fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, 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 im-  
agined 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; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks  
gratis.

April 16, 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on  
Thursday the 16th day of May next, on the pre-  
mises, for sterling or current money, at the gen-  
eral exchange,

PART of a tract of land called Duvall's range,  
conveyed to the subscriber for 276 acres more  
or less, situate in Anne-Arundel county, on the east  
side of the north branch of Patuxent river. On this  
land are two tenements, with plenty of good board,  
shingle and rail timber; forty acres of good mead-  
ow may be made on the said land, with very little  
trouble; the tenements are in good repair and pro-  
duce very fine tobacco and Indian corn. Twelve  
months credit will be given the purchaser, on giv-  
ing bond on interest with security if required. The  
land may be viewed any day before the day of sale,  
by applying to the subscriber.

DAVID SIEBERT, son of DAVID.

April 15, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to George Matthews, late  
of Kingsbury furnace in Baltimore county,  
deceased, are desired to make immediate payment,  
to enable us to execute his will, and all those who  
have claims against him are desired to exhibit them  
properly authenticated, to

T. RUSSELL

and } executors.

JAMES SMITH,

April 10, 1776.

C A R E L E S S

STANDS the ensuing season at Strawberry-hill,  
within one mile of Annapolis, and will cover  
mares at six dollars the season, if pastured; four  
dollars, if not pastured; or two dollars, the single  
leap. CARELESS is a fine bay, rising five  
years, upwards of fourteen hands two inches, and  
was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought; his dam by  
Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-  
dam by old Spark, out of the high bred mare Queen  
Mab, who was the dam of col. Hopper's Pacolet.  
Good grass for mares. Indian corn will be taken in  
payment at 2 s. 6 d. per bushel, delivered at Straw-  
berry-hill before the first of July, by

THOMAS WILLSON.

P. S. I will be answerable for no mares that may  
get away.

The beautiful full-blooded hunter,  
B A Y B O L T O N,  
Full 16 hands high and well formed, a dark bay,  
eight years old,

STANDS on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway,  
and will cover mares this season at two guineas,  
or forty shillings the leap, if paid when the mare is  
taken away, or four pounds credit till the first of  
April 1777, and if not paid in that time to pay in-  
terest from the date. I have very fine pasture for  
mares, and will have great care taken of them, but  
will not be answerable in case of loss.

EDWARD EDELEN.

I think it needless to describe him as he is gene-  
rally known; he stood last season at John Car-  
lyle's plantation in Virginia.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donald's, be-  
tween Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday  
night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a  
bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces,  
trots, and gallops, marked C.S. on his left shoulder.  
Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to  
capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to  
William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall re-  
ceive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid  
if brought home.

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 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

tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

P R E R O G A T I V E O F F I C E,

March 11, 1776.

WHEREAS the records of the commissary's office  
are removed to Upper Marlborough, by the  
direction of the Council of Safety for the province of  
Maryland, I am directed to give this public notice,  
that the common business of that office will from hence-  
forth be transacted at that place.

And as the commissary's courts are by law appointed  
to be held at the city of Annapolis, where the same  
must indispensably be continued, the commissary ge-  
neral, anxious to relieve as far as in his power the dif-  
ficulties arising to the people, from the removal of the  
records to such distance from the capital, hath resolved  
to attend at both places in every court week, which  
will be on the second Tuesdays of May, July, Septem-  
ber, and November; and to that end, will hold his  
courts every second Tuesday in said months at the city  
of Annapolis, for the convenience of the inhabitants  
of the Eastern-shore, and others whom it may befit  
suit. And he will from thence proceed on the Thurs-  
day to Upper Marlborough, there to sit during the  
remainder of the week for the dispatch of public busi-  
ness.

I also give notice, that for the greater ease and con-  
venience of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,  
who may have business with me as deputy commissary  
of that county, I shall give attendance every Tuesday  
at the house of Mr. Cornelius Garretson in the city of  
Annapolis for that purpose.

tf ELIE VALLETTE, register.

Wanted immediately, delivered at the contractor's  
store in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of potatoes, parsneps, carrots,  
beans, cockstone beans, or any kind of Indian  
peas, for which will be given the highest prices, by

ISAAC M'HARD,

for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented fer-  
vant lad, named Edward Burford, born in  
Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair  
complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth  
coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse  
light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same,  
much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted  
stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond  
of liquor, and can give no better reason for his e-  
lopement, than that he often merited chastisement  
and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob  
Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending  
leave to visit a ship-mate. Should he be taken ten  
miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on  
his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

A B R A H A M C L A U D E,

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 cut-throats. He also makes books  
for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.  
N. B. He has several grots of books and eyes to  
dispose of cheap.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 16, 1776

L O N D O N, December 23.

## HOUSE of LORDS.

On Monday the following PROTEST was entered against the proceedings of the house on Friday last, on the second reading of the bill to prohibit all trade and commerce with certain colonies in AMERICA.

### DISSENTIENT,

**B**ECAUSE this bill, by considering the colonies in America as a foreign nation, and declaring war on them in that character, has a direct tendency to effect an entire, and, we fear, permanent separation between the two capital parts of this empire. It is new to behold a nation making a separation of its parts by a law, in hopes of reuniting them by a treaty. The sovereign power has hitherto always regarded rebellion as the criminal act of individuals, and not the hostility of any great collective body of the community. The framers of this bill admit the principle in its full force, although by all the provisions they every where contradict it; for whilst the clauses of the bill consign all to punishment, the preamble only declares that many are guilty, the legislature chusing to be considered rather as unjust to particulars, than confessing itself to be universally odious. The English on both sides of the ocean are now taught, by act of parliament, to look on themselves as separate nations; nations susceptible of general hostility, and proper parties for mutual declarations of war, and treaties of peace. We are by this act preparing their minds for that independence which we charge them with affecting, whilst we drive them to the necessity of it by repeated injuries.

2dly. BECAUSE this bill enables and encourages the navy of England to make an indiscriminate prey of the property of English subjects trading to or from the colonies (even of the ships which lie quiet in the American ports) without regarding whether that property belongs to friends or enemies, to the dutiful or to the disobedient. This plan of promiscuous rapine (unworthy of the wisdom and decorum of government) must complete what yet remains to be completed, of the union of North-America against the authority of parliament. Parliament in this bill seems much more inclined to distress, than able or willing to protect. In North-America the refractory and submissive may be blended together. In the West-Indies all are innocent: But all are doomed to a much more severe, and much more certain punishment, than falls upon the most guilty in North-America. The whole accommodation, if not the immediate subsistence, of the West-India islands, depends on a commercial connection with the continent, from which, by this bill, they are expressly restrained. One of the chief, and much the most plausible of the complaints made last year against the North-American colonies, was a resolution on their part to withhold supply from the sugar plantations. But this year we have made ourselves to adopt and sanctify that very conduct which we had painted to the world in such odious colours. It must appear as if this bill was purposely made against the West-Indies; and, lest the people of the United Colonies might return to sentiments of fraternal affection, or from motives of self-interest, or from impatience of so hard a restraint, should disobey or elude the orders of the congress, and afford relief to our innocent planters in the West-Indies, it seems as if an act of the British parliament came in aid of that authority, and provided that no supply whatsoever shall be carried to the West-Indies, contrary to the resolution of the congress.

3dly. BECAUSE this bill greatly exceeds in violence the pattern of injustice which it seems to follow. In some respects, the prohibition of the congress materially differed from the prohibition of this bill. Theirs was not immediate. Time was given to the West-Indies for supply both from America and other places. No confiscations were made. We, on the other hand, have permitted the trade from America as long as it was necessary to save ourselves from famine, and to enable the colonies to pay their debts. This supply they have made plentifully, and many of these debts they have discharged most honourably. In return for this, to us useful and honourable behaviour, Ministry, abusing the bounty of Providence, on the first restoration of domestic plenty, has fabricated a bill for seizing American vessels, now trading under the faith of an act of parliament, no ship of theirs being suffered to return to its own country, either from hence, or from the West-Indies.

4thly. BECAUSE the bill, not satisfied with making predatory war upon the trade of the colonies, thinks it necessary to stimulate particular avarice and rapacity to an activity in such service, by rendering captures of North-American vessels and goods the property of the captors. This regulation is now, for the first time, by any regular authority in this kingdom, to be adopted in a civil contention. We consider this method of holding out the spoil of their fellow-citizens for the reward of alacrity in civil wars, as a source of the most dangerous corruption that can be conceived, in the first instance to our navy, and in its consequence to our army. A number of bold, enterprising men, trained to the profession of arms, with fortunes to make, and promotion to be obtained, are naturally lovers of war. When they have once tasted of emoluments from domestic spoil, they will no longer look on the commerce of England as an object of protection, but of plunder. They will see the prosperous state of peaceful domestic industry, not with pleasure, but with envy. They will be taught to wish for those lucrative civil promotions, which they will always have the means of

provoking. Our soldiers in the land-service will see no reason for their being distinguished from the marine; and they will call for the plunder of English trading towns when they see that the seamen have been indulged in the plunder of English trading ships. It never can be safe for a state to hold out an interest in disturbing it, to those who have the sword in their hand. The greatest republic, of which history gives us any knowledge, was subverted by this licence of domestic plunder. We are perfectly assured that the navy of England wants no such unnatural and impious encouragement towards the performance of any duty, which their known public spirit, and yet uncorrupted honour, may make it fit for them to perform. And it is no less on their's than on the public account, a matter of the most serious affliction to us, that a service always looked upon (and hitherto most justly) not only without fear or jealousy, but with the most partial affection in every part of this empire, should be unnecessarily exposed to the lasting odium which must attend those who are enriched from the spoils of citizens, amongst whom they may be obliged to spend their lives, and form their connections. Civil wars (when they must be made) should be made in such a manner as not to render the return to peace and cordiality impracticable. If the spoil ordered by this act had been left in the crown, the crown might use it as an encouragement for a return to obedience, and as a means of future peace. It is now only a provocation, through despair and resentment, to perpetual hostility. We cannot possibly discern how any necessary operation of war is strengthened by this disgrace of legislation. But if the arms now used should succeed so as to enforce a temporary and reluctant obedience, we see but too well, that this bill will leave such a sting in the minds of the colonists, as to render our government there hated and suspected, and therefore for ever precarious.

5thly. BECAUSE this bill, by anticipating all legal judgment of the offences of those whose goods are forfeited, overturns one of the most excellent and profoundly considered parts of that fundamental law, the declaration of rights, which declares, "that all grants of fines and forfeitures of particular persons, before conviction, are illegal and void."—This provision is expressly made, lest rapacious ministers, scenting confiscation, or rapacious soldiers, allured by the lust of plunder, should be induced to forge or provoke plots and rebellions, in order to enrich themselves out of the public disorders.

6thly. BECAUSE very extensive commercial property of British subjects (implicated by the nature of commercial intercourse with that of innocent Englishmen residing here) is to be taken out of the equitable jurisdiction of the common law of England, and from that inestimable birthright of the subjects of this kingdom, a trial by jury, and carried to the court of admiralty to be tried by a single judge, on the rules of an arbitrary foreign law.

7thly. BECAUSE the whole scheme of this predatory war of private lucre is put under the arbitrary direction of certain commissioners, to us unknown, even by name; who have power to give such continuance to the ravages authorized by this bill, as their arbitrary will shall suggest; to pardon or except from pardon, any number or description of persons, and with such exceptions as they shall see fit, without any other rule than their own private opinion, fancy, caprice, favour, or resentment; and without any other rule to open or keep shut, any colony, province, county, town, district or place. We are of opinion that the power left to the commissioners is perfectly unjustifiable and unconstitutional. It has besides a tendency to create the most shameful and mischievous monopolies. The power given to the Admiralty and to the West-India governors, to license ships, is of the same nature. If such monopolies and jobs should not arise from such powers, it is no fault of this bill, which, as if it had these purposes in view, has taken especial care to provide as strong a temptation as human nature, set above law and restraint, and furnished with every facility to corruption, can possibly be exposed to.

8thly. BECAUSE we know nothing of the business of these commissioners, further than the above arbitrary discretion with regard to pardons. Rumour gives out, that they are to have a power to treat with the Americans for a redress of their grievances. Of this, however, neither the speech from the throne, nor the bill, have given the least intimation. Although, if the commissioners treat on this subject at all, acts and powers of parliament being the matter of complaint, the commissioners ought to derive some previous authority from parliament, in order to give weight and efficacy to their negotiations, and to preserve some appearance of dignity in ourselves. It is hardly proper that parliament should appear in no other light than as the instrument of penal restrictions, attainder, penalties, and confiscations; as the maker of menacing addresses, and the rejecter of dutiful petitions. It is hardly decent to shew ourselves fierce and inflexible here, but to be satisfied with permitting unknown persons, whom ministers shall chuse in future to appoint, to dispose in America of powers and acts of parliament at their pleasure: leaving us first the odium of rejecting reasonable requests, and afterwards the disgrace of ratifying shameful concessions.

9thly. BECAUSE we reject with indignation, that clause of this bill, which, by a refinement in tyranny, and in a sentence worse than death, obliges the unhappy men, who shall be made captives in this predatory war, to bear arms against their families, kindred, friends and country; and after being plundered themselves, to become a complaisant plunderer of their brethren. If there exists a doubt whether to justify the

infliction of capital punishment, or desertion, it should be necessary to prove that a seaman was a pressed man or a volunteer. The object of this clause is to deprive the American seamen of the plea of his being a pressed man, as it declares that he is to be considered, to all intents and purposes, as having entered voluntarily into the service. By this clause, not only common seamen, but masters of vessels are, without regard to age or circumstances, or condition, to be ignominiously turned before the mast, and subjected to the austere discipline of the boatswain. Persons in that subordinate station not being animated with the liberal and ingenious spirit which distinguishes officers in the navy, and taught to consider themselves as rebels, will be but too apt to aggravate the miseries of captivity by insult and outrage. These prisoners, among the comrades they are obliged to live and serve with, may very probably be often forced to behold the spoils of their honest industry, and the natural support of their labor families, squandered in riot and profligate debauchery before their faces. This we look upon as the last degree of wretchedness and indignity to which human nature can be subjected. This cruelty unknown to the most savage nations, is to be practised by Englishmen on Englishmen. It has been said in parliament, that the pay the prisoners are to receive is to be considered as a full compensation for the principles they are obliged to violate. We do not envy any one that sentiment. An attempt is also made to justify it by the supposed right of pressing. We cannot conceive that the burthens of subjection ought ever to be imposed, where the protection belonging to it is denied, or that a man can ever be despoiled of his goods as a foreign enemy, and at the same time be obliged to serve the state as a citizen. This compulsion we have never heard to be practised on any prisoners in war, or rebellion—nor do we know any example of it except among pirates—the outlaws and enemies of human society.

10thly. BECAUSE a bill so unprecedented in its nature, and so important in its consequences, is brought in at a time of year when by experience it is known, that most of the independent members of both houses are called away by their domestic affairs, and when few of those in the immediate pay of the court, and attending on their employments, are in town. This we conceive to be done in order to impress the public with a delusive idea, that those measures are agreeable to greater numbers in both houses than in reality they are. The only part of this bill which we approve is the repeal of the unjust and improvident acts which have produced all the evil effects we had foreseen, and none of the good which was pretended as the ground for making them; acts, as unfit for, as incapable of execution. But it is our inexpressible grief, and to the disgrace of the public councils of this kingdom, ministers, untaught by misfortunes, and unchecked by disappointments, at the very instant they are obliged to demolish the old frame of their oppression, as useless and mischievous, are building up another on nearly the same model, and with the same materials, adding only something more of that injustice and violence, which have always proved mischievous in proportion as they have been augmented.

RICHMOND,  
PON-ONBY,  
FITZWILLIAM,  
ABERGAVENNY,

ROCKINGHAM,  
CHEDWORTH,  
ABINGTON,  
MANCHESTER.

Jan. 10. The following intelligence was communicated by an officer of rank in the army: The Government have sent over to Germany to engage 10000 men, called Jagers, people brought up to the use of the rifle barrel guns in boar hunting. They are amazingly expert. Every petty prince, who hath forests, keeps a number of them, and they are allowed to take apprentices, by which means they are a numerous body of people. These men are intended to act in the next campaign in America, and our ministry plume themselves much in the thought of their being a complete match for the American rifle men.

Feb. 6. The house of Lords were altogether engaged in extraordinary affairs on the 1d and 3th of this month. The house of commons on the 1st did not sit above three quarters of an hour. It is ordered, on the motion of Mr. Grey Cooper, that there shall be brought before the house the state of the balance found in the Exchequer the 3th of January, after which they adjourned yesterday, and were then engaged two hours on state affairs. The committee of ways and means have been successively adjourned to the 1d, 3th and 5th of this month; and will to all appearance, until the minister is able to determine on the demands and propositions which are to be their object.

In the mean time they continue their warlike preparations. The fleet destined to act in America, will consist of 67 vessels, viz. 7 of 50 guns, 2 of 41, 7 of 31, 12 of 28, 5 of 24, 5 of 20, 2 of 18, 6 of 16, 2 of 14, 4 of 10; 1 of 8, and 12 other armed vessels. But if they did not give attention that they have more than 20 degrees (300 common leagues) of coast to watch, they might easily judge, that their task will not be very easy. Viscount Howe, vice-admiral, is to command the fleet forces; the vice-admiral is Houlston, who succeeded admiral Graves, being recalled. This viscount, and the gen. Howe, his only brother, who replaced gen. Gage at Boston, are brethren to viscount Howe, who was slain at the attack of Concord, 3th of July 1758, and in whose memory the Americans have erected a superb monument. The land forces, it is said, are to be divided into three bodies, one of 12000 men under gen. Carleton on the river St. Lawrence; the second, also of 12000, under gen. Howe, at New-York; and the third, in Virginia and Carolina, will be of 11000, and commanded by generals Clinton and Cornwallis. These bodies to be supported and reinforced as needed by a

ferred-body, whose station is not yet fixed. This armament, however, meets with many obstacles, from a disinclination to the service in America. Many captains, lieutenants and ensigns, on half pay, who were appointed the 14th of August, to serve in the new companies added to the old regiments, not having yet presented to the war-office, have been summoned anew, on penalty of being erased from the list. They are not a little embarrassed to equip the transports destined for America. Even the guard-ships are obliged to lend their hands to do the work on board their vessels.

Feb. 18. Commissions are issuing for immediately buying up in Ireland, for the use of the navy, 800 casks of beer, 600 barrels of pork, and great quantities of flour, salt butter and potatoes.

Feb. 19. There will be five debarkations in America in the spring; one at Quebec, one at New York, one in New-England, and two to the southward.

Letters from Caffa, by yesterday's mail advise, that the body of 12000 Hessians, taken into English pay, are commanded by M. Heister, lieutenant-general, and that it will be composed of the regiment of guards, and that the hereditary prince and prince Charles, with the regiments of Werguneau, Dettoith, Donop, Losberg, Kaiphauten, Trimbach, Mirbach, Pall, Stein, Wilbach, Hayne and Buntau. The grenadiers of the above regiments are to form a different corps, commanded by col. Donop, and to the above are to be added some companies of cannoniers, and chausseurs, and private letters from Hamburg inform us, that they are on their march to embark at -tade.

The Hessians, Brunswickers, Waideckers, and Hanoverians, are to amount, it is said, to 20,000 men. 20,000 foreign troops, at 45l. per man, comes to 900,000l. Transport service to bring them to America will cost 350,000l. Ordnance and extraordinary may be reckoned at 100,000l. more.

The embarkation in the spring will consist of 45,000 men, English and foreigners, and to rendezvous at Fortimouth the last day of March.

The transports to bring over 22,000 Germans, Hessians, Brunswickers, &c. are to be at Stade on or before the 6th of next month

Feb. 20. About one o'clock the lord mayor, attended by aldermen Wilkes, Bull, Crosby, Thomas, Esdail, Kawlinson, Plomer, Harr, Hopkins, &c. together with the two sheriffs, ascended the hustings, when, after the common crier had opened the business of the common hall, the recorder came forward and acquainted the livery with the occasion of their being assembled. The recorder described to them, in general terms, that the qualities for this important office were, justice, firmness and application.

Mr. alderman Wilkes then addressed the livery as follows:

"Gentlemen of the livery,

"Before we proceed to any business, I believe you will agree with me, that there is a tribute of gratitude we ought to pay to our late worthy chamberlain, Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen who with great ability and integrity has filled that important office upwards of eleven years. His whole life, indeed, has been a continued series of real and essential services to this city and country. On some of the most critical occasions in our times, he has exerted himself with equal zeal and success in the public cause. One part of the late chamberlain's conduct among us I particularly approve, and desire to imitate: I mean the application of a part of the income to the payment of his debts. If I have the honour of being his successor, I assure you, gentlemen, that a third, at least, of the whole income of the office shall be faithfully applied to the extinction of all remaining debts, and of all just demands. The conduct of the late chamberlain, gentlemen, would be to me a most pleasing subject to enlarge upon; but it is well known, and needs not the aid of my feeble endeavours. His very superior merit is universally acknowledged. He has formerly been highly approved as your representative in parliament, as alderman, sheriff and mayor. He has now closed the scene as your chamberlain in the most distinguished manner, and retires from public life fuller of honours than of years. The heart of every liveryman of London I am sure will go along with me in the motion which I now beg leave to submit to you:

"Rejoiced, That the thanks of this common hall be given to Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, baronet, late chamberlain of this city, for his various and important services as representative of this city in parliament, as alderman, sheriff, mayor, and chamberlain, and for his uniform zeal and activity in promoting, on every occasion, the true interests of this metropolis."

"I be other motion in my hand is, gentlemen, only in compliance with the usual mode of business:

"Ordered, That a copy of the said resolution be fairly transcribed, and signed by the town clerk, and by him delivered to Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bart."

"Gentlemen, This unanimous mark of your approbation of this illustrious citizen, is peculiarly striking and honourable. If I am to happy as by your favour to succeed him as chamberlain, it will be my great ambition to merit the like sanction of your applause, and to finish my public life with such endearing proofs of public regard."

Mr. Hopkins supported Mr. Wilkes in his eulogium on the late chamberlain, and concluded by seconding his motion.

Mr. Luke Stavelly then came forward, and begged leave to address the livery in a few words; but here a mixture of such hissing and clapping succeeded, as to prevent his speaking: After some time, however, he spoke for about five minutes; but the clapping and hissing continued to uncommonly violent and uninterrupted, that it was impossible to hear distinctly what he said. His speech was a refutation of some charges made against him in the public papers, by Mr. alderman Hopkins.

A calm at length ensuing, the two candidates, Mess. Wilkes and Hopkins were severally put up, when the show of hands appeared full two to one in favour of Mr. alderman Wilkes, the sheriffs declared him duly elected.

After which a poll was demanded in favour of both the candidates; which was announced to begin at three o'clock this evening, and end at five.

Feb. 22. Sir Peter Parker, with his squadron, from Corke, bound to America, were spoke with by capt. Ward, of the John, who is arrived at Bristol from Brest, on the 17th inst. in lat. 50. 30, long. 7, at eight o'clock in the morning, all well.

On Tuesday night in the debate in the house of commons, on Mr. Fox's motion, Mr. Cruger called the attention of the house particularly to the conduct of administration, respecting the province of New-York, and shewed the expediency of an enquiry why that colony had been so long left neglected and unsupported, and the friends of government there given up to the resentment of their enemies, when by timely aid that province might have been secured to the interests of government, and the chain of American union broken.

Feb. 24. This day about twelve o'clock, admiral Graves arrived in town from Plymouth, where he arrived, in the Preston man of war, from Bolton. He left that place the 2d inst. and has brought an account, that on the 31st of December the provincials attempted to take Quebec by storm, but were defeated with the loss of 80 men, and upwards of 300 taken prisoners, amongst whom were general Montgomery, his aid-de-camp, secretary, &c.

The companies belonging to the regiments of guards laying in the Savoy barracks, had yesterday 15 men drafted from each for the American service; and every man who offered himself as a volunteer was to be allowed whatever is paid to recruits on their first listing.

Government have been so distressed for troops (foreigners) that they have actually taken a single battalion of 500 men, in pay from the prince of Waldeck, and another of the same complement from the duke of Mecklenburgh.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 23.

"Arrived the Carcais bomb, which sailed from Corke the 12th inst. with Sir Peter Parker, and 42 sail of men of war and transports, with whom he parted company on the 18th in a hard gale of wind, when Sir Peter had but 25 sail left with him. The Carcais has lost her mizen-mast, and thrown many of her stores over board."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Feb. 17.

"Seventeen thousand German troops are expected here in a few days on their way to Greenock, where they are to embark for America. They are to come in transports up the Firth of Forth and to land in Leith."

Extract of a letter from Corke.

"The following occurrence must give satisfaction to the friends of suffering America: when col. Ethan Allen, with about fifty other prisoners, arrived in the Solebay, two gentlemen went on board to enquire into their situation, and to assure them of the disposition of several gentlemen in this city to alleviate their distresses. Col. Allen was so affected with this instance of unexpected generosity, that the expression of his gratitude could hardly find utterance.

"His treatment on board the Solebay, is far different from the barbarous and cruel usage he experienced in his passage from Quebec, being then handcuffed and ironed in the most dreary part of the vessel, and basely insulted with cruel and unmanly reflections by some officer of the ship, whom he challenged in Cornwall, without receiving satisfaction.

"A subscription was begun this morning among some friends of the cause, and near fifty guineas collected to buy cloaths for his men, and necessaries for himself; and if liberty can be got of capt. Williams to put live stock on board, I can assure you, col. Allen will be exceedingly well provided. We this day sent a hamper of wine, sugar, fruit, chocolate, &c. on board for his immediate use, and to-morrow intend to prepare the sundry articles of which he sent a list. I inclose you a rough copy of his answer to our letter. Should he have permission to come on shore, he will be entertained by some of the first gentlemen of this city. I have not been refused by a single person on this subscription.

Copy of col. Allen's note.

"Gentlemen, I received your generous present this day with a joyful heart. Thanks to God, there are still the feelings of humanity in the worthy citizens of Corke towards those of your bone and flesh, who, through misfortune from the present broils in the empire, are needy prisoners.

"Dated Cove, Jan. 24, 1776." KILKENNY, Feb. 24. Yesterday the first division, consisting of five companies of the 9th regiment of foot commanded by major general lord viscount Ligonier, and this day the second division arrived here from Dublin, on their march to Corke, in order to embark for America.

BOSTON, April 25.

Extract of a letter, dated April 22, 1776, from a master of a vessel, who lately arrived upon this continent from France, which he left about the 13th of March, 1776.

"Upon my arrival here I was extremely happy to hear of the good success of this country against her unnatural enemies, who are collecting all the force possible to make head against us. The account in Bourdeaux is, that twenty thousand Hessians and Hanoverians are at Embden, ready to embark on board English ships, to join 12,000 English, and sail immediately for America. This however you may depend upon, that about forty fail of transports failed from Plymouth about the 10th of March, for America, with about five thousand soldiers on board; (they had been some months before, as far to the westward as cape Finisterre, and all put back by stress of weather and dispersed in different ports; one run on shore in Ireland, and the captain and almost all on board perished) I suppose by this time they are very near this coast."

NEW-HAVEN, May 1.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general Arnold, dated Holland-House, March 26, and 28.

"You doubtless expect news from me, I can write you very little. I expected before this to have had a reinforcement of three or four thousand men, but have not received one thousand. We have been some time busy in collecting materials for batteries, one of four guns on Point Levy, I expect will be opened in two or three days, which will command the shipping and great part of the town, and one on the Height of Abraham of eight guns, one howitzer and two mortars, which I hope will have the desired effect; in case they fail, we have ladders, &c. for a storm. The frigate in the harbour is bending her sails, I am apprehensive with in-

attention to give us the slip as soon as the ice will permit; to prevent which we have one gondola with a twelve pounder mounted, and are preparing another of the same strength, which I am in hopes will command the river. We labour under almost as many difficulties as the Israelites did of old, obliged to make brick without straw -- However, we hope matters will soon take a more favourable turn. -- The season remains very severe here, we have near five feet snow on the ground, and in most places sufficiently hard to bear a man and horse, though under the snow the frost is entirely out of the ground. We have four hundred sick and wounded in the hospitals. Capt. Schillenger, of Long-Island, and Mr. Sabin of ---, died here a few days since, the latter was the first volunteer who arrived here after our repulse, with a company. -- I am so far recovered of my wound, that two days since I rode fourteen miles on horseback, and walked five more, reconnoitering, which fatigued me so much I have hardly been able to walk since."

March 28. "Three days since I had advice that a party of sixty men from Quebec were landed at St. Pierre's, 10 leagues down the river, and that they had seized a convoy of provisions coming to the camp, with two commissaries; I immediately sent major Labouys with eighty men in pursuit of them, who came up with a party of 50 odd, attacked and killed two, wounded two others, and took 38 prisoners, most of them French, who are just arrived here. Major Dubouys wrote that he had intelligence of 250 men being in arms below. -- Col. Nicholoff has joined him with 70 men, and are gone in pursuit of the enemy, and will, I make no doubt, give a good account of them. The inhabitants are generally in our favour, and many of them have taken up arms for us, or rather for themselves."

NEW-YORK, May 1.

By a gentleman from Connecticut we are informed, that last week a certain Mr. Cable, in Fairfield, had sent a load of provisions to the ministerial plunderers, and was loading the second time for the same purpose, but was discovered by a tory who was concerned in the affair, and who made oath before a magistrate of the scheme in agitation. The said Cable was observed to be sounding for deep water about the channel, which he found at a place called the Black Rock, and through which place he was to pilot a gang of cruel murderers, about one thousand in number, whose orders were to massacre men, women and children. The signal of their landing was to be three cannon fired in the night.

This gang chiefly inhabited about Newtown, in Connecticut, and from that place all along to Dob's ferry on the North river. Cable was, on this discovery, apprehended and committed to Fairfield jail, and also another villain, named Pardelow, at Greenwich, who was detected in enlisting men for the ministerial service, was examined before the committee of safety for Greenwich, and committed to jail; two more were apprehended, but discharged for want of sufficient proof. A list of the names of a number of them that had in list, has been obtained, and a party of men are gone in pursuit of them.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the continental army, dated Trois Riviers, March 24, 1776.

"My business at this post is to furnish horses, carriages, &c. for the passing army, and see them supplied with provisions, which business takes up almost my whole time. I have it also in my orders to call in the old commissions given to the officers of militia, in the seventeen parishes in the district of Three Rivers, by the late gov. Carleton, and to have new officers elected; some of them seem shy of receiving the post, being afraid either that the ministerial troops will drive us out of the province, or that we, after carrying our post with Great-Britain, will leave them to fall a sacrifice; but in general, they seem to be fond of holding commissions under the congress; in some parishes there have been three or four candidates for the captaincy, and I receive information, that bribery and corruption is already beginning to creep into their elections; at some, the disputes run so high, that I am obliged to interfere; at one I was under the necessity of going about 27 miles to superintend the poll, and was obliged to give them a new election, with which they were satisfied. I have sent up about thirty names to the general, in order to get commissions under the right hon. the continental congress which have been new elected, and expect soon to send more. I have been extremely sorry that our forces do not come forward faster; of late some have come up, but, upon the whole, I must say I think this department has been neglected. I have troubled you with an account of all the fresh forces which have passed this post, exclusive of those who were in Montreal, who have been nearer the scene of action. Officers are included in the account.

Jan. 31, capt. Seaban, from the Bay government, the first hero that came to our assistance, 25; capt. Smith, with 19. Feb. 9, lieutenant Manon and Pettibone, with part of two companies, 25. 21, lieutenant Walker, 17; capt. Wetherby, 33. 22, lieutenant Meacham, 12. 24, capt. Hinman, 23; capt. Pierce, 25; Uziiah Wright, a gentleman volunteer, 8. 26, lieutenant Sunderland, 32; serg. Clark, 20. Mar. 1, lieutenant Loomis, 58; lieutenant Talbot, with the first Pennsylvania company, 60; lieutenant Deane, from the Bay government, 40. 4, serg. John, 15; serg. Gideon Brenson, 7. 5, capt. Goodridge, 35; lieutenant Frisby, 31; lieutenant Walbridge, 49; capt. Gideon Doud, 48; capt. Wright, 63. 10, lieutenant Hughes, from Philadelphia, 60; lieutenant Grant, from New-England, 30; maj. Safford, of col. Warner's regiment, 60; capt. Grovenor, 42. 12, capt. Jenkins, from Philadelphia; his company chiefly passed by before, 8; capt. Cooley, from New-England, 40. 16, lieutenant Yaid, the first of the Jersey forces, with an escort with provisions, 34. 17, maj. Ray, of the Jersey battalion, 179. 20, capt. Carlisle, 29; lieutenant Grant, 14. 22, lieutenant Stone, 34; capt. Wait, 47; lieutenant Staines, 81. Gone from Montreal garrison, 390; remained after the defeat, 800; by recruiting among the Canadians, 500. Total, 2762.

Gen. Wooster's baggage passed through here yesterday, and I expect to receive his excellency at this garrison to-morrow. -- Passed by this post also, cols. Warner, Williams, Ervin, Maxwell, Wait, and maj. Morris."

Extract of a letter from camp before Quebec, dated March 28, 1776.

"We have great hopes of taking the town soon; the troops arriving to fast and the two batteries being almost

ally to play upon want of provisions. bances per day, and seen letters and ord inhabitants of the number of lies, they men, but they have had the principal o

Extract of another

"In my last I m people down the riv sent; the New-York ed their advanced and took thirty-eig man; seventeen of to Montreal. We day, as they all di but the major cont 50 men, and inter Friday last failed Halifax, his majest the ship Lady Gage Phoenix and Duche the 24th lies betwe the Narrows.

May 9. By expr Pofton we learn, Port, from Bilboa the 14th of April, from Plymouth, w 1st of 60 sail hou and 12,000 Hessia Hanoverians was l

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter

"As the follow give you the great of them, that rath merchant shipping refully resolved, gation, lighted b

In the COLONIES

For the safety of United Colonies, Rejoiced, That and the hamlets shipping now in taining to the fri and appear', or to defend the fan orphans, and no Rejoiced, That from the cause of ty, in such perfor of Savannah, or ring the present cided from any taining an indem Rejoiced, That America, in thi as long as the fa Rejoiced, That occupied by our port of Savannah the same shall be Rejoiced, That any officer, direct ion put into ex

Extract of a letter

"This service about 11 o'clock on Fiddle's-Huon from Greenwich stopping down whereupon I ca sible, and upon board one of t which they did men pursued to of them; rifone behind, which followed to ou and they would took off between deok on the sho with all the oth They have take Daniel Richard river; but the

Extract of a letter

"By a gentl ing advices, w Canadians, at t a design to cut under major D killed seven, v loaters; twenty Gen. Wooster the battery ep One of capt. Quebec, and i are at an allow A Canadian, v inhabitants, is pers to bear ri that he promis days; to deliv

May 11. Th attempting to c attacked by th cannonade en ships without aground on th time with the

The last accounts from Savannah inform us, that the men of war are all gone down the river, and have carried with them 16 merchantmen; the latter were carried through the back river, and were obliged to be lightened of great part of their cargoes, which were thrown into the river. We are informed that a number of negroes have been taken off a gentleman's plantation, lying on Savannah river, and carried on board the men of war.

April 3. On Thursday last the new constitution agreed on by our congress, by the approbation of the continental congress, "to serve for regulating the internal policy of this colony, until an accommodation of the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America can be obtained, an event which is earnestly desired," was published here in due form. A detachment of the provincial regiment of artillery, and the Charles-town militia, were drawn up in Broad-street, from the Statehouse to the Exchange, where the constitution was read, and the commissions of JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq; president and commander in chief, and HENRY LAURENS, Esq; vice-president of the colony, were proclaimed, amidst the shouts of the numerous spectators, firing of field-pieces, and the cannon on board the provincial armed vessels.

On Friday the 22d ult, capt. Turpin, in the provincial armed brigantine Comet, of 18 guns, retook the sloop Hetty, of this port, which capt. Tollemache seized off this bar in December last. Her name was changed to the General Clinton; she had some cohorns and swivels, with 12 men, on board, and served as a tender to the Falcon man of war.

We hear from Savannah, that a party, in which were some Indians, lately went to Tybee island, where they took 13 negroes and some other prisoners, and killed 3 or 4 marines.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 4.

We have advice from Portsmouth, that our troops entered that town without opposition, and have taken a number of waggon loads of effects, viz. rum, sugar, molasses, and a variety of dry goods, belonging to persons who are enemies to the American cause; they have also destroyed two or three houses which were the property of John Goodrich, and brought off some prisoners. Lord Dunmore is very strongly entrenched at Tucker's mills, and has a great quantity of cannon mounted, defended by about 500 men. His excellency gen. Lee returned here from Portsmouth last Thursday evening.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, April 23.

"There is an express arrived to the congress, from Canada, the purport of which yet remains a secret; the report is, that 500 Canadians had attempted to get in to Carleton's assistance, but were attacked and driven off by the continental troops. The loss on either side is not known."

BALTIMORE, May 8.

Extra of a letter from Fort-George, dated April 18, 1776.

"I arrived at this place last Tuesday afternoon, and expected to find the lakes open, but am disappointed. Gen. Thomas left this yesterday morning, and intended to break his way through; and this day about 40 batteaus went off with the same intention, and carried about 500 men; the residue of the troops here (about 300) and the cannon, four 32 pounders, four 24 pounders, four 18, and some 9, with eight tons of powder, go off in the morning. The batteaus, which went away this day, we just hear, have got above 12 miles. Col. Sinclair's regiment is at Fort-Edward, 14 miles below this, and are ordered here to-morrow.

"This day arrived, with their interpreter (Mr. Dean) the Indian delegates of the Seven Tribes in Canada, from the congress of the Six Nations, at Onandago; I was introduced to, and had the honour to take them by the hand. Mr. Dean says, they have resolved to observe a strict neutrality, and have appointed deputies to attend our Indian commissioners at Albany, and may be daily expected there.

"I write this from the spot where the battle was fought and Deskau taken prisoner by Sir William Johnson, and within a quarter of a mile of Fort-William-Henry, which Montcalm took."

Extra of a letter from the Landing, at the north end of Lake George, dated April 21, 1776.

"I have just seen a gentleman, who left Quebec on the 6th instant, who informs me, that gen. Wooster arrived there on the 1st instant; on the 3d, we opened a four gun battery of 9 pounders, on Point Levy; another was erecting on the Plains of Abraham; and a third on Passage, which would be finished in a few days.

"We on the 6th instant had before Quebec upwards of a 500 men.

"In the late skirmish between our troops and a party of the enemy, there were 7 Canadians killed, 4 wounded, 2 of which are since dead, and about 30 taken prisoners; the rest dispersed, and delivered up Carleton's letters which induced them to take up arms. We have here 800 troops. Sinclair's regiment will reach this on Tuesday."

Extra of a letter from Albany, dated April 30.

"Gen. Thompson, with his brigade, arrived here on the 26th, in good order, on their way to Quebec.

"I have just seen a gentleman, who left Quebec the 16th inst. and says, that our army there consists of about 3000 men. He brings a confirmation of the report of a skirmish between our people and a party of the Canadians, and relates, that about 250 Canadians were collected together, under one of their priests, and by intercepting our provisions, and other acts of hostility, began to give our people some uneasiness. Gen. Arnold detached a party (of which this gentleman says he was one) to endeavour to disperse them. They came up with the Canadians, and a skirmish ensued, in which several of the Canadians were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; among the latter were two officers, who had received commissions, from a New-England colonel, to assist him, which they did; but instead of assisting their colonel on this occasion, had joined the party against us.

"This gentleman met Dr. Franklin, Mr. Chase, Mr. Carroll, brigadier general baron de Woedike, and several other gentlemen, between Crown-Point and St. John's."

ing the engagement was renewed, and continued some hours, when the ships retired below New-Castle, having it is thought received a good deal of damage. Both the Roebuck and Liverpool were hulled several times. During the time the Roebuck was aground, the Wasp schooner, which had been chased into Christeen by the Liverpool, came out, and retook a brig that the Liverpool had taken the day preceding. By the best accounts, too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men on board the gondolas, who behaved with the greatest courage and prudence. They have received very little if any damage.

From the PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER.

Mr. HUMPHREYS,

The impartiality of your paper gives me reason to believe that a favourable acceptance will be granted to the following essay, from your's, &c.---

HAVING attentively perused the various political publications which have been lately printed, I confess I have been astonished at the strange and extraordinary doctrines which some of them contain, and it naturally led me to consider, whether I am to swallow in the gross and pay an implicit obedience to their novel sentiments, or whether it is not my duty as a man, and as a friend to my native country, to judge for myself how they will affect me and my countrymen in general. I shall therefore in a brief manner (if it is possible to be brief on so interesting a subject) give some of my sentiments on the present unhappy situation of public affairs.

Much pains have been taken by some writers to make us believe, that nothing but the vilest intentions that ever entered into the hearts of the worst of men are to be expected from the people of Great-Britain; that if commissioners are coming, they are coming to bribe, to deceive, and betray us.---That the very thought of reconciliation ought to be driven from us,---and in fact, that little else but war, destruction, and bloodshed are now before us.---What man in America, who professes christianity, or has any regard of humanity, but must shudder at such a prospect, when, if there was no other, would be a prospect of evils that language cannot describe, "a hideous group of ills which singly shock."---

But, thanks be to heaven, there are great numbers who have different views, who think they have reason still to hope for better things from that people, with whom in former times to be connected was their honour and their joy.---Shall an American dare to express a sentiment of this sort at this time?---I feel it to be a truth, and I cannot but see (through the whole of the present dreadful conflict) some traces of that nobility of sentiment and action which were formerly characteristic of the British nation.---Where are these to be found, may some say, have they not invaded our territories with an armed force? Have they not destroyed our property in many instances, and shewn a cruel disposition to an attack upon our essential rights?---Granted.---But have they not also shewn a desire for reconciliation? And is there not a probability of overtures from them for this noble purpose, on terms constitutional and honourable to both countries? I answer in the affirmative, and shall endeavour to prove the assertion from authentic records.---

The address of the house of lords presented the 27th of October last is concluded with this positive assurance of their desires, viz. we "feel no other wish than to re-establish order and tranquillity through the several parts of your dominions, upon the basis of a close connection with, and constitutional dependence upon Great-Britain."---

The king's answer to the house of commons concludes with an earnest wish "to attain the most desirable end of restoring his subjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and property which they enjoyed in their constitutional dependence before the breaking out of these unhappy disorders."---

In a pamphlet published in England a considerable time since (and which was said to be written under the eyes of the ministry) I find some lively sentiments, expressive of a perfect anxiety for a restoration of that harmony which formerly subsisted between the two countries, and this to be established on the principles of mutual dependence, the natural effect of common interest and happiness.---They even pray for some great and liberal commercial arrangement, which may remain a monument to future ages, that though there was once, there was but once, a quarrel between Great-Britain and her colonies.---

As to the sentiments of great numbers of the people of England at large, they may be seen by the numerous addresses that have been presented to the throne, which clearly and fully shew that "one of the first objects of their wishes is, a return of peace and cordial union with their American fellow subjects."---

The late remarkable event of the British troops evacuating Boston, with the circumstances attending it, might be adduced to corroborate the opinion I have given.---I felicitate the rightful inhabitants on this joyful occasion.---I sympathized with them in their distress, I cheerfully contributed to the relief of the needy among them, and heartily wish their future welfare in a state of peaceful possession of all their just rights.---

If, my countrymen, the general happiness of America is the object we aim at, the thought of a reasonable reconciliation cannot be driven from us.---Independence will not produce happiness;---as soon as I believe that those were my friends who would advise me to renounce my family, as I could believe them to be such who would separate me from my near connections in the land that gave birth to my ancestors.---

As to the cry raised against those who advise to a reconciliation on constitutional principles, that they are seeking for places and pensions,---what would such say, who are so groundlessly suspicious, if the accusation was retorted upon themselves?---For my part I can seriously declare, that I have such an aversion to titles and pensions, that I would not be one of the three hundred and ninety commissioners; on the plan of the writer of the piece called Common Sense, for all the money that has been made in America since the commencement of the unhappy differences.---

To conclude, I have put together a few remarks, which however uncouth, are my honest sentiments:---who I am is not material, but this I may say, I should rejoice to see the happiness of my countrymen of all denominations, and assure them that for myself, I wish to remain, as I ever have been,

A SETTLED CITIZEN.

to play upon the town, and they begin to be in want of provisions, their allowance being only four ounces per day, and they only receive two. There have been letters and orders sent to the country to raise the inhabitants of the parishes below, and having forged a number of lies, they have been able to raise about 250 men, but they have already been beat by our troops, and the principal of their officers are taken."

Extra of another letter from the ... dated March 30.

"In my last I mentioned an insurrection among the people down the river, which is entirely quelled at present; the New-York troops under maj. Dubouys attacked their advanced guards, killed seven, wounded four, and took thirty-eight prisoners, without the loss of one man; seventeen of which being principals, are sent off to Montreal. We expect the heads of the party every day, as they all dispersed upon hearing of this action; but the major continues in pursuit of the fugitives with 50 men, and intends to take their commanders."

Friday last failed from Sandy-Hook, and supposed for Halifax, his majesty's fleet of war the Nauticus, with the ship Lady Gage, four brigs, and two sloops. The Phenix and Duches of Gordon are at the Hook, and the P. fa lies between the banks about eight miles from the Narrows.

May 9. by express arrived last Tuesday night from Boston we learn, by a vessel just arrived at Newbury-Port, from Bilbao, the captain of which says, that on the 14th of April, in long. 45, he spoke with a brig from Plymouth, who a few days before parted with a fleet of 60 sail bound to Boston, with 27 commissioners, and 12,000 Hessians, and that gen. Burgoyne with 4000 Hanoverians was soon to fail for Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extra of a letter from Savannah in Georgia, March 3.

"As the following resolutions will, I am persuaded, give you the greatest satisfaction, I have sent you a copy of them, that rather than our enemies should possess our merchant shipping and our capital town, we unanimously resolved, that all shall perish in a noble conflagration, lighted by ourselves!"

Savannah, in Georgia, March 2, 1776.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

For the safety of this province, and the good of the United Colonies, it is unanimously

Resolved, That the houses in the town of Savannah, and the hamlets thereto belonging, together with the shipping now in our port, the property of, or appertaining to the friends of America, who have associated and appeared, or who shall appear in the present alarm to defend the same, and also the houses of widows and orphans, and none others, be forthwith appraised.

Resolved, That it shall be considered as a defection from the cause of America, and a desertion of property, in such persons, who have and shall leave the town of Savannah, or the hamlets thereunto belonging, during the present alarm; and such persons shall be precluded from any support or countenance towards obtaining an indemnification.

Resolved, That it be incumbent upon the friends of America, in this province, to defend the metropolis, as long as the same shall be tenable.

Resolved, That rather than the same shall be held and occupied by our enemies, or the shipping now in the port of Savannah taken and employed by them, that the same shall be burnt and destroyed.

Resolved, That order shall be issued to the commanding officer, directing him to have the foregoing resolution put into execution.

Extra from the minutes,

EDWARD LANGWORTHY, sec.

Extra of a letter from an officer in Cumberland county,

West New-Jersey, May 6, 1776.

"This serves to inform you of an alarm we had about 11 o'clock this day, of a party of regulars landing on Fiddie's Island, in Bacon's-Neck, about four miles from Greenwich, supposed to be about 30 in number, shooting down the cattle, taking them on board, &c. whereupon I called the militia together as soon as possible, and upon our appearance a gun was fired from on board one of the vessels for them to repair on board, which they did with the greatest precipitation. Our men pursued so closely, that we were near taking three of them prisoners, one of whom left an excellent musket behind, which we got, with some cartridges. They followed to our men to go on board the Kingfisher, and they would pay for the beef. It is supposed they took off between twenty and thirty cattle, five they left dead on the shore, and wounded many others; which, with all the others, we have driven from the water side. They have taken, this morning, a thailop belonging to Daniel Richards, bound from Philadelphia to Morris's river; but the hands escaped to shore."

Extra of a letter from an officer at Montreal, April 6.

"By a gentleman from Quebec, we have the following advices, which may be depended on: a number of Canadians, at the instigation of their priests, arose with a design to cut off our guards at Point Levy. A party under major Dubouys, attacked their advance guard, killed seven, wounded five, and took about fifty prisoners; twenty-five of which arrived here last evening. Gen. Wooster arrived before Quebec on Monday last; the battery opened at Point Levy on Tuesday morning. One of capt. Lamb's company made his escape from Quebec, and informs, that the prisoners and prisoners are at an allowance of three ounces of pork per day. A Canadian, who brought letters from Carleton to the inhabitants, is made prisoner, and says, (which he offers to swear to) that the inhabitants, as well as soldiers, have risen in a body and gone to Carleton, and that he promised, if he did not get assistance in fourteen days, to deliver up the town."

May 11. The Roebuck and Liverpool men of war attempting to come up our river on Wednesday last, were attacked by the gondolas of Christeen; when a heavy cannonade ensued on both sides, and continued for three hours without any intermission. With the ebb tide the ships thought proper to retire, when the Roebuck ran aground on the Jersey shore, and continued there some time with the Liverpool abreast of her. Thursday evening

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MR. GREEN,

OBSERVING in the Pennsylvania journal of the 1st instant a publication of Mr. Richard Willson of this county, respecting a difference that lately happened between him and me, I beg you'll insert the following in your next Gazette.

Mr. Willson some time ago had an affair of honour with Mr. John Stuart of the Western-Shore, in which it was said the former behaved very disreputably; this report was current in many parts of the province where I had been, and I amongst others mentioned what I had heard. Mr. Willson afterwards understood I had said something about the matter, and in a public company asked me by what authority I had represented him as a coward. This produced some warmth of expression; and about an hour afterwards he gave me a challenge. I informed him that I was not on a footing with a man who had no family, and therefore should not accept of any challenge, the consequences of which might be injurious to mine, but if any thing I could then do would give him satisfaction I was ready to gratify him; this he declined, and after some further altercation I boxed his ears, and the matter ended by the interposition of some persons that were present, since which I have heard nothing from Mr. Willson until I saw the publication above-mentioned.

Mr. Willson knew very well I was not the author of the report, because he had traced it to Mr. William Hyde of Annapolis, as I am well informed, who satisfied him that he was not the author, and Mr. Willson has not yet thought it convenient to call on the person who referred him to Mr. Hyde, that I have ever heard. As to the truth or falshood of the report I know nothing about it, I mentioned it as I had heard it, and as many others had done besides.

The challenge I received from Mr. Willson was curious enough. He requested me to meet him at Chester church on the day following at 10 o'clock, &c. Chester church is in one of the most public parts of the county, being situate on the principal main road, and surrounded by a well frequented store at not more than one hundred and fifty yards distance, and four or five other houses containing families, one of which is not more than thirty yards from the church and the farthest of the others not exceeding three hundred yards; here it was Mr. Willson requested I would meet him at 10 o'clock to fight a duel. If Mr. Willson is always as prudent in his appointment of time and place as he has been on this occasion, I believe most people will be of opinion that no great damage will ever be sustained by his challenges. But admit that Mr. Willson really intended to fight! yet I do not apprehend that I am under any obligation to risk my life with a man whose death would be productive of no bad consequence either of a private or public nature, and therefore if Mr. Willson finds himself under a necessity of taking some step of this kind either to recover a lost character or to establish what he supposes a good one, before he can succeed to an appointment in the army, which I know he is anxious for, he must fix upon some other person more fit for his purposes than I incline to be.

What Mr. Willson may incline to say hereafter upon this subject I know not, but rely on it I shall be no further troublesome to the public in a matter of so little consequence.

TURBUTT WRIGHT:

Philadelphia, May 8, 1776.

MADE his escape, from the jail of this city, yesterday in the evening, a certain MOSES KIRKLAND, called COLONEL KIRKLAND, belonging to South-Carolina, confined in the said jail by order of the honourable Congress, for practices inimical to this country. He is a stout corpulent man, between fifty and sixty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, of a swarthy complexion, fresh coloured, and wears his own gray hair tied behind. He had on a green coat faced with blue velvet, a blue velvet waistcoat, and brown velvet breeches. Had also a brown coat and waistcoat, and may possibly have taken other cloaths with him. It is said he crossed over Delaware at Cooper's ferry last night, and it is supposed will either endeavour to get on board one of the men of war in the river, or at Sandy-Hook. The public are earnestly desired to endeavour to apprehend this dangerous enemy to the American cause, and a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person or persons that shall take and bring him back to the jail of this city, and all reasonable charges paid.

N. B. The printers of the several newspapers, in the colonies, are desired to insert this advertisement.

THO. M. KEAN, THOMAS LYNCH, jun. ELBRIDGE GERRY.

SPRIGHTLY

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at School-field, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's Bahram, his dam by Rogers's Bahram, 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 miles 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; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis.

A remarkable strong black cart-horse, well known in and about this city, eight years old, upwards of sixteen hands high,

WILL, at the request of many respectable gentlemen, planters, and farmers, be let to mares this spring, at the moderate rate of two dollars the leap, and twenty pence to the negro that has the care of him, to be paid at the stable door. The finest and most promising colts are of Goliath's get, and may be seen.

All persons intending to send their mares, are desired to apply previous to the subscriber, and to look at the horse; and, for the convenience of those whom it may not suit to pay cash, I will take good lambs, fit for killing, if brought with the mares in payment.

I have no objection to sending the horse out of town, not exceeding five miles, when there are three or four mares, for a few days, on assurance that care will be taken of him and his attendant.

To be sold at public sale, on Monday the 20th day of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, for current cash, at the late dwelling house of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyons-creek,

Sundry negroes, cattle and hogs, a hand-mill and some household furniture, cider-casks, and many other things too tedious to mention.

And as I am desirous of settling my father's estate, I shall take it particularly kind of all those gentlemen who are indebted to the above estate, either before his death or since, that they will settle them by some means or other, to the satisfaction of their humble servant,

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Talbot county, Maryland, May 6, 1776. RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, two convicts, v.z. William Manly, a well made man, five feet seven inches high, thirty or thirty-five years of age, with black hair cut short, of a furly bad countenance, is a sawyer or labourer, and understands horses: had on a short blue coat much worn, spotted swan skin jacket and trousers, good strong shoes with small nails in the soles and heels, a cap made of English sole leather and painted blue, and had an iron collar about his neck: he is a most impudent infamous villain, this being the third time he has run away, and once he broke jail after he was taken up and committed.

Thomas Pearson, a slender young simple fellow, with light coloured short soft hair, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet six inches high, has large eyes and very small fingers, is a sawyer or labourer: had on a drab coloured coat and jacket about half worn, spotted swan skin trousers, and a leather cap and shoes the same as Manly's. They both speak the North of England dialect.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this province forty shillings for each, and if taken up out of this province three pounds for each.

N. B. 'Tis probable they will change their names, and perhaps some part of their cloaths, and 'tis likely they will lurk in the woods in the day time and travel in the night.

Annapolis, April 18, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant man, named Philip M'Donald, a barber by trade, born in Ireland, about five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, and black hair tied behind remarkably frizzled, pale faced and pitted with the small-pox, takes snuff in great quantities, and is very fond of liquor: had on when he went away a light gray old coat. He can give no better reason for his elopement than often meriting chastisement and never receiving it. Should he be taken within ten miles twenty shillings reward, within the province forty shillings, and out of the province three pounds currency, and all charges will be paid by

WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and I.I. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any persons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpose, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the subscriber living at the works.

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

The beautiful full-blooded hunter, BAY BOLTON, Full 16 hands high and well formed, a dark bay, eight years old,

STANDS on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway, and will cover mares this season at two guineas, or forty shillings the leap, if paid when the mare is taken away, or four pounds credit till the first of April 1777, and if not paid in that time to pay interest from the date. I have very fine pasture for mares, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss.

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Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

I think it needless to describe him as he is generally known; he stood last season at col. John Carlyle's plantation in Virginia.

HERE is at the plantation of John Daily, in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 12 hands and a half high, with a few white hairs in her face, is a natural pacer, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THIS is to acquaint gentlemen, that I have removed from the old house I lived in, across the road to the new buildings, about the distance of one hundred yards, where are good private accommodations kept, and good provender and pasture for horses.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Wanted immediately, delivered at the contractor's store in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of potatoes, parsneps, carrots, beans, cockstone beans, or any kind of Indian peas, for which will be given the highest prices, by

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribbd worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his elopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending leave to visit a ship-mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on his return.

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 continue 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.

ALL persons indebted to George Matthews, late of Kingbury furnace in Baltimore county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to enable us to execute his will, and all those who have claims against him are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated, to

APRIL 15, 1776. THE following is extracted from a list, entitled, "A JUSTICE and INTERESTING ACCOUNT of the measures respecting AMERICA."

THE conclusion of the war, duly weighed, will, I think, whether it be for war or peace, be a great blessing to our attention. The protestant religion, prosperity, the opinions depend upon the situation which its high importance.

THE armament of 10,000 soldiers, and 30,000 Americans would be necessary to effect a single thing, converted with no other main army of less than a train of artillery, 10,000 the continent, and 10,000 can open the campaign estimate I purposely ita

Forty thousand land Ordnance service - Transport service - Ten thousand seamen Staff and hospital Building and repairs Forage, bread, &c. Extra expence

Total for

It must be remembered together with the inter- exhausts the present is almost emptied; that war we have carried than 2,000,000 l. and will call this year for putation, then, if we a

Gen. Burgoyne, in troops gave way a little flanked by the fire out Town, but that they for no men on earth ever bold and perseverance, till the intrenchments. He said whole affair, and confes own knowledge, and no speak with the greatest co

At about half past three Fox arose, and having s great abilities for upwa gave a very full and poin takes and errors of admi proposed to the house that day, he concluded should be appointed to prevent misfortunes, and the late disputes with lord Olfory, in a short b lowed by lord Mulgrave fully, and was replied to in an able and well dige interesting debate was

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MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1776.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

ALL the transports that have arrived here from Boston are to be docked and got ready as soon as possible, in order to take on board a quantity of porter and other fresh supplies, which are to be sent to the men of war stationed at America.

Several of the captains have complained by letter to the admiralty, that their respective ships were too weakly manned to proceed to sea, which has been taken no notice of; in consequence of which they have had private surveys, and attestations signed by several officers of the exact state of their complements, in order to exculpate themselves, in case of accidents that may arise from the scandalous manner in which they have been sent to sea.

Upon an average, the ships of war now equipping for America have not more than six seamen to ninety others in their complements.

A letter from the Hague, dated Feb. 16. says, "It is said that the Amsterdammers have not only consented to cede the Scotch brigade in the Dutch service to Great-Britain; but have proposed to the states of Holland that it should never return to this country any more."

House of Commons. Col. Barre was extremely severe on a law officer (Mr. Wedderburne), whom he compared to Abbe Polignac, and described him as a little, pert, affected, political prater; the comparison was felt, and caused a laugh; he said, that it was difficult to express the feelings and indignation of a man of honour, stung and irritated by the goats and insects of court corruption. He affirmed, that the troops, from a fixed aversion to the service, grossly misbehaved at Bunker's-hill on the 17th of June.

Gen. Burgoyne, in contradiction, allowed that the troops gave way a little at one time, because they were flanked by the fire out of the houses, &c, at Charles-Town, but that they soon rallied and advanced; and no men on earth ever behaved with more spirit, firmness and perseverance, till they forced the enemy out of their intrenchments. He said, he was an eye-witness of the whole affair, and consequently, as he spoke from his own knowledge, and not by hearsay, he ventured to speak with the greatest confidence.

At about half past three o'clock the hon. Mr. Charles Fox arose, and having spoken with much warmth and great abilities for upwards of an hour, in which he gave a very full and pointed recapitulation of the mistakes and errors of administration, from the resolutions proposed to the house by lord North in Feb. 1774, to that day, he concluded by moving, that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the cause of our present misfortunes, and unhappy situation, relative to the late disputes with America; he was seconded by lord Ossory, in a short but sensible speech. He was followed by lord Mulgrave, who answered Mr. Fox pretty fully, and was replied to by the hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in an able and well digested speech; after which a very interesting debate was carried on for several hours. The division was at two this morning, when the numbers were, in support of Mr. Fox's motion, 104; against it, 240. The principal speakers in the debate, which was ably handled on both sides, were, (besides the above-mentioned) lord North, Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Howe, Mr. Stanley, Sir Edward Deering, Mr. Hay, the lord advocate of Scotland, the solicitor general, col. Barre, the lord mayor, governor Johnstone, Mr. Adams, Mr. Cruger, and Mr. T. Townshend.

The following is extracted from a pamphlet lately published, entitled, "A SECOND APPEAL to the JUSTICE and INTERESTS of the PEOPLE on the measures respecting AMERICA."

THE conclusion from the foregoing considerations, duly weighed, will, I conceive, be found and decisive, whether it be for war, or for peace and reconciliation. The question is great. A greater never before called for our attention. The fate of empires hang upon it. The protestant religion, the British constitution, the prosperity, the opulence, the existence of Great-Britain, depend upon the issue. Let us then give it that attention which its high importance merits.

The armament of last year against America was 10,000 soldiers, and 3000 seamen. It was then supposed the Americans would not resist. The event has proved they will. This armament is half consumed, without effecting a single thing of any consequence. I have conversed with no officer on the subject, who thinks a main army of less than 30,000 men, with an adequate train of artillery, 10,000 men for the southern parts of the continent, and 10,000 seamen, including marines, can open the campaign with possibility of success. This estimate I purposely state as low as possible.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Forty thousand land forces, Ordnance service, Transport service, Ten thousand seamen, Staff and hospital, Building and repairs of ships, Forage, bread, &c. for the fleet and army, Extra expence.

Total for the American war 4,470,000

It must be remembered, that the peace establishment, together with the interest of the national debt, entirely exhausts the present supplies; that the sinking fund is almost emptied; that the debt already incurred for the war we have carried on with America cannot be less than 2,000,000 l. and that the necessities of the civil list will call this year for 5,000,000 l. At the lowest computation, then, if we are to continue this war, the addi-

tional expence of the ensuing year will be 7,000,000 l. which must be provided for by additional taxes. Let us then consider what we shall lose in revenue and commerce, during a continuance of an increase of taxes, to furnish the extraordinary supplies for this unnatural war. Mr. Glover, whose knowledge and accuracy is undoubted, estimates the revenue arising from North-America, actually received, at 300,000 l. per ann. Besides this, the taxes which are involved in the price of the manufactures we furnish them, and which must fail with the failure of our exports, cannot be estimated at less than 1,000,000 l. The neat revenue arising from duties and excise on West-India productions, is seven hundred thousand pounds, half of which cannot but fall in consequence of this dispute. Your exports to North-America were three millions per ann. which were paid for in raw materials that trebled their value upon being manufactured, and entered deeply into the whole system of your manufactures and commerce.

Upon this estimate, then, observe what must be your over-taxed and ruined situation.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Additional supplies for the year 1776, Deficiencies in the revenue, Total equivalent to an actual increase in taxes of, If we add to this the supplies for the current service of the year, which amount to, The sum total will be.

This sum far exceeds the burthen of any year during the last war. The ruinous consequences of it are plain and inevitable. There is no man in his senses who can sit seriously down and shew by what resources we can supply such an enormous demand. It is an absolute insanity to suppose our funds and our credit will survive the shock. Nor is it more rational to suppose, that a less force will suffice or that such force can be supported at less expence. Indeed the ministers have already thrown out in parliament, that 40,000 men will be requisite. A less number would be an army of inability and irritation. Nor have I indeed an idea that such a force, though formidable, will be effectual. It may check, but it cannot conquer America. A war at more than 3000 miles distance, against an enemy we now find united, active, able and resolute; where every foot of ground is to be won by inches, and at the same fatal expence with Bunker's-hill; where fastness grows upon fastness, and labyrinth into labyrinth; where a check is a defeat, and a defeat is ruin.

It is a war of absurdity and madness. We shall sooner pluck the moon from her sphere than conquer such a country. But when we consider all its circumstances, that such a war is to be waged by a nation so exhausted of men that we are obliged to hire foreigners; so overburthened with debt, that we are sinking under its weight, divided and distracted among ourselves, while they are knit together, like a strong man, with one spirit of enthusiastic liberty, one sense of grievance and universal desperation; I know not with what name of folly and insatiation to brand the attempt. It is agreed that the grand American army amounts to 50,000 chosen men, led by experienced generals, animated by every motive that can inspire undaunted and heroic valour, disciplined to all the advantages of the country, comforted and confirmed by every assistance which the attachment, the interest, the zeal, of the inhabitants, can minister, and capable of being recruited or reinforced with the utmost facility. Against this army are we to contend, under every possible disadvantage. Our generals unacquainted with the particular country, our soldiers unanimated, I will not say disgusted, by the nature of the service, embarrassed by the natural obstacles of an impracticable country, harassed and distressed by an irritated, hostile peasantry, recruiting difficult, reinforcement impossible. Under these insuperable obstacles what can ensue from the attempt but rout and ruin? Will the ministry state to us a plan? I do not require it should be practicable, let it only be plausible. Till that is done, we shall be warranted to retort upon administration general Gage's charge against the provincials, and call the attempt an act of phrenzy.

W A T E R T O W N, May 6.

On Wednesday last arrived at Newbury, capt. John Lee, from Bilboa in twenty-nine days, and informs, that on the 14th of last month, in longitude 45 from London, he spoke a vessel from Plymouth in England, who informed him, that, four days before, he parted with a fleet of sixty sail of transports, bound for Boston, under the command of admiral lord Howe, having on board 12000 Hessian troops. He saw and read the London papers down to the 12th of March, from which, and by the captain of the vessel, he learnt, that twenty-seven commissioners were on board this fleet, and that they were directed, if possible, to adjust matters. If not, they were ordered to risque every thing to penetrate into the country; if not able to effect this, then to burn and destroy all in their power. Burgoyne was near sailing with 4000 Hanoverians for Quebec, and a number of regiments are gone to the southern colonies. The ministry had quieted the Prussian monarch by paying him all his demands. France add pain had objected against any Russians coming this way.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bilboa, dated March 28, 1776.

"Letters from London, received by last night's mail, mention, that 17300 German troops were going to Bos-

ton and Canada. The duke of Richmond proposed to make an humble address to his majesty, to hasten a reconciliation; to which the duke of Cumberland joined, and censured much the ministerial measures; but it was rejected, and the plan was determined by his majesty, with lords Sandwich, Germaine, Howe, and admiral Montague, to act against America; and admiral Montague set out immediately for Portsmouth, in order to sail with his fleet. Admiral Howe was to follow him as soon as the vessel was ready to receive him: so that we shudder at the consequence; but hope God will preserve you all."

N E W P O R T, May 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, May 4.

"A courier arrived this day from Boston, giving the following intelligence, by a letter from Thomas Cushing, by order of the general court of the Massachusetts-Bay.

"To the hon. the general court of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Salem, May 2, 1776.

"The committee of Salem have this moment received the following intelligence by Richard Darby, Esq; from Newbury-Port, who says, that he this day, about one o'clock, talked with capt. John Lee, then just arrived in 29 days from Bilboa, who says, that on the 15th of April, he fell in with, and was on board, a brig from Plymouth, in England, bound to Newfoundland; the master of which informed him, that three days before, he parted with a fleet of sixty sail of transports, under the command of lord Howe, having on board 12,000 Hessians, bound to Boston, together with twenty-seven commissioners: that gen. Burgoyne, with 4000 Hanoverians, failed, or was to sail about the same time with the fleet above-mentioned, to go to Quebec: that said Lee read the English papers on board the brig, by which it appeared, that the parliament had voted pay for the foreign troops: that the king of Prussia's demand on Great-Britain had been paid: that the people in England were greatly desirous of a restoration of harmony; and that the commissioners were to use their utmost efforts to that end, which failing the troops were to lay waste the country, if in their power.

"Isaac Smith, Esq; shews us a letter from Mr. Guardouque, brought by capt. Lee, dated Bilboa, March 27, in which is the following paragraph:

"No news from England, except that 17,300 German troops were going to Boston and Canada, some of which were embarking about three weeks ago. May God preserve you is my hearty wish."

N E W - Y O R K, May 15.

An express arrived here on Monday evening, from the northern army, who brought letters from generals Sullivan and Schuyler, which mention that our people had possessed and destroyed part of the lower town of Quebec, and made a breach in the walls of the upper town.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 19.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, April 12, 1776.

"The 6th ult. there were 23 transports went past this place under convoy of the Experiment, a 40 gun ship, bound for Boston, but there were no vessels in the fleet of any force, except a French built ship of 8 guns, and a Bermuda sloop, fitted out at Antigua, of 8 guns, but two out of the eight happen to be wood. They have likewise a brig fitted out of Dominica to cruise, but I hope we shall be up with them as soon as the congress grants commissions.

"There is a great opportunity of making a fortune at this time, if the commissions were granted: As for the Antiguans, they are the most cruel and unjust wretches existing, for they condemn every vessel if she has only the name of being once in America."

Extract of a letter from Watertown, March 27.

"Your's of the 5th instant came to hand last week, which I should immediately have answered, but was obliged to wait to obtain the particulars, now send. The general court passed an order that the second and last Tuesday in each month should be the days to take the saltpetre into the store, and appointed Mr. Phipps to inspect it; February 14th, being the first day, we received from

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Items include Harris and co. at Newberry, Horton and co. at ditto, Beal and co. at Hingham, Kingsbury and Walpool, Enoch Bagely, at Almsbury, Quimby, at ditto, James Bagely, at ditto.

Feb 27. Received from Mr. Phipps, the inspector, which he took in from several towns 262  
March 13. Received from ditto 828  
March 26. Received from Mr. John Peck, which he inspected from several towns 1528 3 quar.

3601

"I embraced the opportunity yesterday of enquiring of the several persons who brought in the saltpetre, what quantity they judged their respective towns



the allegiance proceed to new objects of a total...  
 immediate sub...  
 They will...  
 I am told your scheme is merely visionary. The people of England will never agree to such a reconciliation as renders the crown independent of parliament; let us beat them into compliance; they will be glad to receive us on those terms, rather than lose us altogether. And while we acknowledge allegiance to the crown of England, let us assert our natural, our constitutional rights to a free government, and oppose an insupportable resistance to every shadow of parliamentary assistance over these colonies.  
 With much more shew of reason it is alleged, that necessity and our common safety, call out aloud upon us to separate for ever. The advocates for this doctrine tell us, that as long as we continue under the allegiance of the crown of England, the nations of Europe will not lend us any assistance. And have we then no bad an opinion of our own strength as in despair to call in the assistance of foreigners? No (say they) but an alliance with foreigners will be an advantage to us, by enabling them to supply us with the necessaries of carrying on the war; that on a declaration of independence, and not before, our seas and rivers will be crowded with French and Spaniards, a ready market will be had for our produce, and gold and silver will pour in upon us. Alas! I fear it will prove but a golden dream, out of which we shall awake restless, dissatisfied, and in despair. The very reverse appears to me to be the most probable. While Britain is mistress of the seas, she blocks up every port of our country, how are the French and Spaniards to get in amongst us? Have we not seen her an overmatch for France and Spain united? And while she continues in alliance with Russia and Holland, is it not probable that she will beat the rest of the united world on that element? But I will oppose France and Spain able to lend effectual assistance; yet I affirm that it is neither their interest to give it, nor our interest to accept it, with a view to absolute independency. Cut the knot which ties old England to the new, and soon would the northern colonies alone possess more force than they now have united with Britain. This vast continent, let loose from every connexion in Europe, would enjoy the liberty, the command of all her own movements. It would then become a measure of equal importance and facility for her to seize those lands whose treasures she supplies what the mediocrity of her own productions afford her. Her independent position would enable her to complete the preparations for invasion before the rumour of them would reach the European climates. She might chuse her enemy, the field, and the moment of her victories. Her thunder would always discharge itself on coasts where it was least expected, on seas but feebly guarded by distant states. Those countries, for the defence of which forces were sent over, would be conquered before they could be succoured. They could neither be recovered by treaty, without great sacrifices, nor prevented from falling again under that yoke from which an enfeebled hand had delivered them. The colonies of these states would hesitate to acknowledge a master who would offer them no conditions so advantageous as that of their own government; or else, as illustrated by the example of the English provinces, they would break the chain which fastens them so shamefully to Europe. Sound policy then will prevent the rival nations of England from precipitating, by their secret councils, by clandestine succours, or by open assistance, the total independence of America, which can only deliver them from a neighbouring rival, by giving them a conqueror at a distance. I will go further, and assert, however paradoxical it may appear, that although the other nations of Europe will not assist in bringing about a total separation, it will be their true interest to join the Americans in that constitutional independency which gives them a free trade under the allegiance of the crown of England. England, it is true, derives the influence she is mistress of, especially in the new world, from the extent and population of her northern colonies. It is they who put it in her power to attack at all times, with advantage, the isles and the continent of other nations, to conquer the islands, and to ruin their commerce. But let it be considered, that this crown hath, in the other quarters of the globe, interests which may run counter to her progress in America, which may hamper or retard her enterprizes there, which may annihilate her conquests by the necessity of retributions. France and Spain have nothing more to gain from a total separation of the colonies, but what they will receive from their independent trade under the crown of England. They have a great deal more to lose. This reasoning, it is said, may hold good with respect to Spain, but the French territories in America are so insignificant that an extensive commerce with the continent, and the prospect of a powerful fleet, will vastly overbalance the other considerations. And can we be serious in our wishes to aggrandize the power of France? That nation is not only aspired at universal empire, and only wanted to carry her scheme into execution. Shall we be such short-sighted politicians as to furnish her with that fleet? Soon would she give laws to the whole American continent. Or suppose the power of France should be only an equal match for Britain, what shall we gain by the conflict? A diversion of the British forces perhaps in our favour. But is it not more probable that the contending powers, being wearied with their mutual losses, would join to divide the colonies between them? Thus every great and powerful motive combines to mark the line of American politics...the rights of a free trade under the crown of England, and the power of granting supplies as the free gift of the people, until, in the fulness of time, the seat of empire shall be transferred from Britain to America.

power of retaliation in our hands, they will not dare treat us as rebels; and although I detest the principles of George III, and shall think it my duty at all times to oppose his unjust encroachments, yet I mean to reserve the constitution by restraining the king. All men are intoxicated with power, and it is the duty of the people to watch over those who must of necessity be vested with supreme command. The same caution holds good in monarchies, aristocracies, and republics. I am told your scheme is merely visionary. The people of England will never agree to such a reconciliation as renders the crown independent of parliament; let us beat them into compliance; they will be glad to receive us on those terms, rather than lose us altogether. And while we acknowledge allegiance to the crown of England, let us assert our natural, our constitutional rights to a free government, and oppose an insupportable resistance to every shadow of parliamentary assistance over these colonies.  
 Monday, 20 May, 1776.  
 The president laid before the Convention a letter from the deputy of this province in Congress, enclosing the following petition, to wit:  
 "In CONGRESS, May 15, 1776.  
 "WHEREAS his Britannic majesty, in conjunction with the lords and commons of Great-Britain, has, by a late act of parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these United Colonies from the protection of his crown—And whereas no answer whatever, to the humble petitions of the colonies for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great-Britain, has been, or is likely to be given, but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies—And whereas it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience, for the people of these colonies NOW to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great-Britain; and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people of the colonies for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties and properties, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies—Therefore  
 "Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies, and conventions, of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, do adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general.  
 "Extract from the minutes,  
 CHA. THOMSON, secretary."  
 Which was read and ordered to be postponed for consideration till next day.  
 Tuesday, 21 May, 1776.  
 The Convention resumed the consideration of the resolution of Congress of the 15th day of this instant, and thereupon came to the following resolutions:  
 Resolved unanimously, That the people of this province have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of this province.  
 Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that this Convention hath ample power to draw the whole force of this province into action against the armed force that is, or may be employed to carry into execution the several unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the British parliament for laying taxes in America, to enforce the collection of those taxes, and for altering and changing the constitution and internal police of some of the United Colonies.  
 Resolved unanimously, That this province hath hitherto exerted itself, and will upon all occasions continue to exert itself, with cheerfulness and alacrity, in the common cause, agreeable to the faith pledged in the union of the colonies: and if it shall appear to this province necessary to enter into a further compact with the other colonies for the preservation of the constitutional rights of America, this province will enter into such further engagement for that purpose.  
 Resolved unanimously, That this Convention, by a resolution of the 15th day of this instant, hath made sufficient provision to prevent a necessity for any person within this province now taking the oaths for the support of government under the crown of Great-Britain, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it is not necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be now totally suppressed in this province, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people.  
 Resolved, That the honourable Matthew Tilghman, Esq; and Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Alexander, Samuel Chase, Robert Goldborough, William Paca, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, esquires, deputies now re-elected by ballot to represent this province in Congress, be, and they or any three or more of them are, empowered to represent this province in Congress until the end of the next session of Convention, as fully as they might, until the end of this session of Convention, have done the same, under their former appointment.  
 Resolved unanimously, That as this Convention is firmly persuaded that a re-union with Great-Britain on constitutional principles would most effectually secure the rights and liberties and increase the strength and promote the happiness of the whole empire, objects which this province hath ever had in view, the said deputies are bound and directed to govern themselves by the instructions given to them by this Convention in its session of December last, in the same manner as if the said instructions were particularly repeated.  
 Published by order of Convention,  
 G. DUVAL, clk.

whole occupations are stopt and others obliged to take the small fruits of their trade in country produce, whilst these men have the peculiar privilege of gathering their uninterrupted incomes in money, and rising upon the ruins of their distressed fellow countrymen. The conventions fully sensible of the difficulties that the people would be laid under by a suspension of their commerce passed resolutions for the prevention of undue advantages being taken by individuals therefrom, particularly in restricting suits at law, and the prohibiting the recovery of rents in money, where country produce should be tendered though contracts were subsisting for payment of such rents in money. Which regulations have had the salutary effects intended by them. It is hoped with all due deference to superior judgments that equal attention will be paid to this grievance; and that it will be effectually removed, by a resolution passing to the following effect—THAT ALL INTEREST OF MONIES MAY BE PAID AND SHALL BE RECEIV'D IN COUNTRY PRODUCE AT A REASONABLE VALUE TO BE SET BY THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION.  
 Where there is any deviation from, or neglect of the interest of, the people it may be easily corrected, or prevented, by early care, and the precaution which good policy suggests.  
 THE PEOPLE'S MAN.  
 TO THE PRINTER.  
 SIR,  
 I ENCLOSE you a further account of Mr. Wright, which you'll please insert in your next paper, and you'll oblige  
 Your humble servant,  
 RICHARD WILLSON.  
 Queen-Anne's county, 21st May, 1776.  
 I OBSERVE in the Maryland Gazette of the 16th instant Mr. Turbutt Wright's confession of cowardice—Mr. Wright afterwards says he boxed my ears; it is false. Mr. Wright did in a public company give me one blow, and before I could get my great coat off, the people interposed. I did not incline to box with Mr. Wright in that company, but offered to walk out by ourselves and end it in his own way; he refused. If Mr. Wright expects a scrutiny of my past conduct for his satisfaction, he must excuse me as long as I look upon his disesteem as reputable. I should not think it my duty to challenge any man for mentioning a report as they heard it. If Mr. Wright had met me at Chester church, we could have walked in five minutes to a private place as necessary; as it is, I think his objections of no weight. I did apply to the hon convention for an appointment in the army, and met with the same success Mr. Wright's friends did in making him a field officer.  
 RICHARD WILLSON.  
 On Saturday the first day of June next will be exposed to public sale, for the benefit of the under-writers, at Fell's-Point, the east end of Baltimore-Town, for cash or good London bills of exchange,  
 TWO hundred and seventy hogheads of tobacco, Gabriel Sund; one hundred and twenty-five hogheads whereof being damaged, will be sold separate from the residue thereof, landed late. Also about eleven thousand pipe, hoghead and barrel staves, part of the said cargo.  
 THOMAS BRERETON, broker.  
 THREE POUNDS REWARD.  
 St. Mary's county, Maryland, May 20, 1776.  
 RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th instant, an indentured servant man, named Michael Ferroll, a common labourer, born in Ireland, and I believe between 20 and 25 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, but little beard, black hair, and fond of liquor; had on when he went away, a new broad cloth coat and waistcoat of a darkish claret colour, a pair of new sheepskin breeches with strings in the knees, an osnabrig shirt, black stockings, and half worn shoes. It is likely he may change some of his cloaths and his name. I am inclined to think he will make toward Baltimore, or Alexandria in Virginia, and endeavour to enlist in some company. Whoever apprehends the said servant, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.  
 WJ  
 ATHANASIUS FORD.  
 Prince-George's county, Maryland, 19 May, 1776.  
 COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Will, and says he belongs to Mr. William Patterson near Colchester in Virginia. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from  
 3W  
 RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.  
 Elk Ridge, May 13, 1776.  
 STRAYED about a week ago from the subscriber, a small sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, has a large mane and very short tail, a large scar above her tail which is very remarkable, her brand is unknown. Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring her to Joseph Wilkins near Annapolis, or  
 RICHARD WHITTLE on Elk-Ridge.  
 THERE is at the plantation of Robert Farmer, in Charles county, taken up as a Bray, a small bright bay horse, appears to be old, branded on the off buttock U, trots and gallops, has a small saddle spot on the off side of his back, and a very small star on his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.  
 THERE is at the plantation of John Daily, in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 12 hands and a half high, with a few white hairs in her face, is a natural pacer, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

HAMPDEN.  
 ANNAPOLIS, May 23.  
 IN CONVENTION.  
 Wednesday, 23 May, 1776.  
 WHEREAS it is necessary that the peace and good order of the province should be maintained as much as possible; and it appearing to this Convention that sundry officers appointed for that purpose have refused to take upon them the respective trusts to which

TO THE PRINTER.  
 I TAKE it is the natural right of every individual freely to disclose his sentiments on any subject wherein he apprehends the public is any ways concerned. Under this impression I shall venture to exercise that right. This I hope is a sufficient apology.  
 Among the various necessary regulations which have been made during this time of general distress I have not had the satisfaction to see one which relieves the people from the future oppression of MONEY LENDERS. They are permitted to reap in time the produce of their trade in money out of the exhausted substance of others who are laid under the most strict

(A)

MISS ANDERSON, Kent county, 2; Anth. Addison, Prince George county; Anth. Addison, Bladenburgh; Robert Anderson, Chester town, 2; John Addison, Esq; Prinoc Georges; Rebecca Addison, Annapolis; Jos. Anderson, Annapolis.

(B) John Beale Bardley, Annapolis, 2; James Brooks, do. 2; Tho. Buchanan, Prince Georges; T. Buchanan, Bladenburgh; Anth. Banning, Chertown, 2; Archibald Buchanan, Baltimore, 3; John Bynes, Piscataway; Middleton Belt, George Town; Aaron Booth, Baltimore Town; Thomas Blake, Clifts; Capt. Walter Brook, Port Tobacco; Abraham Berhaud, Baltimore; Charles Blair, Hunting-Creek; Wm. B. G. Annapolis; Mrs. Hackman, do. Wm. Bragden, Patuxent; Wm. Brown, do. Wm. Brown, Annapolis; Thomas Bull, do. Elizabeth Buchanan, London Town; Edward B. Blair, Nottingham; John Buckley, Richmond Town; Walter and Wm. Barclay, Baltimore; Wm. Buchanan, do. Brown and Cornthwaite, do. John Blake, Clifts; Lucius B. Sman, Choptank; Robert Blake, Annapolis; John Barnes, Kent Island; Henry Brown, Baltimore; Josiah Beall, Piscataway; Wm. Bacon, Cr. In. Potomack; Wm. Bond, Bush River; Robert Buchanan, Cambridge; Suf. Bacon, Clift; John Smith Brooks, Esq; Upper Marlbro.

(C) Zachariah and James Campbell, Vienna, 2; Baudick Calvert, Annapolis; John Cochran, Choptank; Judith Chafe, Char. county; Capt. John Coward, Talbot county; Cary and Somerville, Baltimore; Wm. Crandall, Lyon's Creek; George Cross, Queen Anne; Wm. Coiling, Nottingham; Overton Carr, Prince Georges; Wm. Child, Patuxent; Jas. Carleton, Bladenburgh; Richard Cromwell, Baltimore; John Cunningham, York River; William Cook, Esq; Annapolis; Robert Cockerton, Chertown; Jeremiah Townly Chafe, Baltimore.

(D) Hen. Darnell, Esq; Pig Point; H. Darnell, Esq; Portland Manor; J. Dickenson, Talbot county; J. Dickenson, Choptank; Philip Darnell, Patuxent, 2; P. Darnell, Anne Arundel county; Jemmy Dawson, and co. Talbot; George Jempey Dawson, do. Jacob Deale, Calvert county; Jacob Deale, Clifts; Joseph Diggs, Upper Marlbr. 4; Richard D. rural, Pig Point; Samuel Davall, Queen Anne; George Daffin, Baltimore; George Daffin, Talbot county; Samuel Dickerson, Choptank; Wm. Dawson, Eastern Shore; Thomas Dilkes, Baltimore; Edward Dawley Ann Arundel; Thomas Dickenson, Falcon slip of war; John Dawsey, Baltimore; Thomas Darsey, Elkridge Landing; Gideon Darc, Patuxent; Robert Darlay, Elkridge; Alexander Donaldson, Baltimore; Sharpe and Dawson, Talbot county; John Dowe, Three Rivers; Wm. Davis, Calvert county; Mary Drury, Queen Ann; Robert Darnell, Prince George.

(E) Samuel Ellis, George Town; Griffith Evans, Pipe Creek; James Edifin, Annapolis; John Enwalls Dorset county; Poliard Edifin, Choptank.

(F) Colin Ferguson, George Town; Ignatius Fenwick, St. Mary county; Hugh Finley, Baltimore; Mungo Fairley, Benedict; Miss Biddy Fitzgerald, Baltimore; Daniel Fisher, Chester county; Lawrence Foy, Frederick Town; John French, Bladenburgh; Henry Fernin, and co. Norwalk, Virginia; Ralph Ford, Baltimore.

(G) Cornelius Garrison, Baltimore; Cha. Graham, Calvert county; Cha. Graham, Lower Marlborough; Gale, Jackson, and Stewart, Somerset county, 2; Robert Gilchrist, Talbot county, 2; Wm. Goodwin, Baltimore; George Gray, Port Tobacco; Robert Gilmer, Dorchester county; Robert Goldsborough, Miles River; Nicholas Goldsborough, Choptank; Comfort Gambriel, Severn; Hugh Griffith, Lower Marlbro; John Goldsborough, Choptank; William Gordon, Annapolis; Adam Gray, Queen Ann; Wm. Green, do.; William Goodchild, do. Patrick Green, do. Nathaniel Greenfield, Benedict; Wm. Gilbert, Lower Marlbro, Foster Goldsborough, Eastern River; Capt. Edward Gant, Lower Marlbro.

(H) Harris and Donaldson, Baltimore, 4; John Herington, do. Harrison, Ennalls and Harrison, do. Tho. Harrison, Eastern Shore; Tho. Harrison, Baltimore Town; James Hill, do. Harrison and Sprigg, Cambridge; Henry Harrison, Patuxent; William Harris, Clifts; Samuel Hay, Baltimore; Hugh Hopewell, Patuxent; Wm. Hill, Brunswick, North-Carolina; Rev. Mr. Harrison, Prince George; Thomas Brook Hodgkin, Annapolis; Rachel Hammond, Severn; Sarah Hopkins, Patuxent; Henry Hunt, Calvert county; James Hammon, do.; James Haggan, Bladenburgh; John Harwood, do. Severn River; Eleazer Howard, Annapolis; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Elisha Hopkins, Severn; Benjamin Hall, Esq; Prince George; James Hutchins, jun. Esq; Kent Island; John Hanson, jun. Esq; Fredericks Town; Joseph Hopkins, Severn; John Hopkins, do. Ivarius Hatfield, Bladenburgh; Da. Hopkins, do. Th. Harwood, Annapolis; John Hopkins Stone, Port Tobacco; John H. Stone, Patuxent; Hopper and Kent, Queen Ann; Jerard Hopkins, Severn; 2; Jon. Hudson, Baltimore, 4.

(I) James Jarrey, Baltimore, 2; Catharine Jermingham, St. Mary county, 3; Jonathan Jackson, Blandford; John Jenkins, Baltimore; Rachel John, do. Nicholas Jones, Baltimore, do. Edward Johnson, Patuxent; Robert Johnson, Baltimore; Shadrack Jones, do. Thomas Johnson, Esq; Frederickstown.

(K) Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, Annapolis, 2; Capt. Benjamin King, Lower Marlbro; Clement Kelly, Baltimore; Knox and Bailey, Nanjemoy; Robert Kaghey, Cecil county; Kelfell and Spalding, Sundbury.

(L) Hon. Richard Lee, Maryland, 4; Robert Lloyd Nicolls, Talbot, 3; Philip Thomas Lee, Esq; Annapolis, 3; Rachel Leeds, Edmondson; John Leeds, Miles River; Wm. Lyles, Patuxent; Wm. Lyon, Baltimore; James Lyon, Patuxent; Matthew Lampard, Queen Ann; John L. do. Baltimore; Robert Lann, do. Alexander Lawson, do. John Luca, St. Mary; Lux & Bowli, Baltimore.

(M) John Muir, deputy collector, Annapolis, 2; Thomas Morton, Patuxent, 2; George Milligan, Cecil county; Addison Murdock, Queen Ann; Margaret Murdock, Patuxent; Thomas Marth, Queen Ann; John M. Curdy, Baltimore; John Goals, Esq; do. Isabel Gregory, Dorset county; Morgan and Sluby, Eastern Shore; Donald Mac Queen, Chester Town; Henry Murray, Cambridge; Thomas Martin, jun. Maryland; Revd. Josiah Messenger, St. Mary; Dr. James Murray, Annapolis; John M. Kitrick, Baltimore; John Merryman, do. Wm. Merritt, do. Thomas Muse, Cambridge; George Maxwell, do. John M. Donough, Baltimore; John Mather, Miles River; Legh Maister, Esq; Baltimore; Wm. Maynard, Talbot county; Capt. Samuel Maynard, Annapolis; Nicholas M. Cubbin, Esq; do. Jacob Manwearing, Baltimore; Richard Moale, Esq; do.

(N) Mr. Nokes, Annapolis; Miss Nielson, do. John O'Brien, Fredericktown; Samuel Nicholas, Esq; River; Thomas Noel, John Nixon, Dorchester county.

(P) Wm. Potts, Esq; Annapolis, 3; John Palmer, Alexandria county; Capt. Matthew Purnall, Syncopinx; Edward Parkinon, Talbot Court-House; John Pryor, Annapolis; Jonathan Plowman, Baltimore; Rifdon Plummer, Queen Ann; Martha Pitts, Baltimore; William Perry, Talbot county; George Plater, Esq; Patuxent.

(R) Wm. Richardson, Carolina county, Eastern Shore, 2; Mrs. Rigby, Annapolis, 3; Philip Rogers, Baltimore, 2; Samuel Ridges, Queen Ann; Wm. Roberts, Esq; Annapolis; Robert and John Riddle, Baltimore; Robert Read, do. Joseph Rathell, Annapolis; Mrs. Roger, Prince George; Samuel Robertson, Patuxent; Elizabeth Robertson, Herring Bay; Wm. Richmond, Queen's Town; Richard Rowles, Prince George; Thomas Rennalds, Esq; Patuxent.

(S) Henry Steel, Dorchester county; Robert Smith, Esq; Annapolis; John Sterrett, Baltimore; Stephen Stewart, West River; John Singleton, Talbot county; James Sewell, Calvert county; John Stewart, Baltimore; John Stewart, Somerset county; Susannah Sommerville, Patuxent; John Stephny, Choptank; Stewart and Reany, Patuxent; Mrs. Cione Slye, St. Mary; Thomas Stephens, Eastern Shore; Isaac Simmons, Herring Bay; Elizabeth Simmons, do. James Sorret and sons, Baltimore; Samuel Skilton, do. Osborn Sprigg, Esq; Upper Marlbro; Thomas Sprigg, Maryland; Mary Steel, Annapolis; Henry Shipton, do. John Smith and sons, Aft. Part. Baltimore; Alexander Stenhouse, do. 2; Caleb Shields, do. 3; John Skinner, Nottingham, 2; Thomas Smith, Chester Town, 2; Richard Sprigg, Esq; Annapolis, 2.

(T) John Tennant, Nanticock, 2; Mr. Thomas, Talbot county; Mr. Thomas, Hill's Delight; Mary Taylor, Swan Creek; Benjamin Talbot, Patuxent; James Taylor, Somerset county; Joseph Talbot, Patuxent; Philip Thomas, West River; Wm. Treagle, Arundell county; Henry Thompson and co. Baltimore; Henry Tulman, Benedict; Wm. Trip, Eastern Shore; Daniel Talbot, Patuxent; Robert Tyler, Queen Ann.

(V) John Voorhis, George Town; Simon Vashen, Baltimore.

(W) Hugh Warden, Aft. Part. Norwalk, Virginia; Peter Wilson, Hartford county, 2; John Wilson, do. 3; William Wakely, Baltimore, 2; Walsey and Salmon, do. Edward Wells, Ann Arundel county; Dr. C. F. Weefenthal, Baltimore; James Weeme, Esq; Calvert county; Robert Ward, Herring Bay; Plumer Williams, Somerset county; David Weems, Esq; Annapolis; John Weems, Esq; Ann Arundell county; Robert Wilson, Eastern Shore; Benjamin White, Queen Ann; John Ward, Baltimore; John Wetherburne, do. Joshua Watts, Artien county; Martha Ann Whitcote, Farlow county.

April 15, 1776. ALL persons indebted to George Matthews, late of Kingsbury furnace in Baltimore county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to enable us to execute his will, and all those who have claims against him are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated, to

T. RUSSELL and JAMES SMITH, } executors.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Talbot county, Maryland, May 6, 1776. RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, two convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made man, five feet seven inches high, thirty or thirty-five years of age, with black hair cut short, of a furly bad countenance, is a sawyer or labourer, and understands horses: had on a short blue coat much worn, spotted swanskin jacket and trousers, good strong shoes with small nails in the soles and heels, a cap made of English sole leather and painted blue, and had an iron collar about his neck: he is a most impudent infamous villain, this being the third time he has run away, and once he broke jail after he was taken up and committed.

Thomas Pearson, a slender young simple fellow, with light coloured short soft hair, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet six inches high, has large eyes and very small fingers, is a sawyer or labourer: had on a drab coloured coat and jacket about half worn, spotted swanskin trousers, and a leather cap and shoes the same as Manly's. They both speak the North of England dialect.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this province forty shillings for each, and if taken up out of this province three pounds for each.

JAMES BRADDOCK. N.B. 'Tis probable they will change their names, and perhaps some part of their cloaths, and 'tis likely they will lurk in the woods in the day time and travel in the night.

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 agreeable to

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776. RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribbd worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his elopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending leave to visit a ship-mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

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-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.

SPRIGHTLY

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at School-field, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Bahram, 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 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; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis.

MA

L O N D

FRIDAY a court at Guildhall, w... tion the king, most solemn, cl... specification of which his majesty, with mean to grant to the col... tul operation of his arm... prepared and ordered to court. In consequence... sheriffs went yester-day to would be pleased to receive Friday next.

CORPS in and under order NOW

17th, drag. Preston's; Percy's, at Boston. 7th, Bertie's, taken at rest with Carleton. 8th, Armstrong's, at t... troit, &c. 10th, Sandford's; 22d Boston.

20th, lord William Go... greatest part at St. John's 35th, Fl. Campbell's; 36th, 43d, Cary's; 44th, viand's; 47th, Carleton Clavering's; 63d, F. Gr... Urmlton's; at Boston and

Royal artillery, at Bos... captain, one captain-lie... three second lieutenants, six bombardiers, twelve... and forty-eight matrosses... company ditto, at Q... Montreal, &c. sup. ofed at St. Augustine; 1 inv... land.

Marines, intended to l... expected that more artill... INTENDED for the serv... 29th, foot, Evelyn's; be in readiness to embark... posed to be destined for... rive there as early as th... Laurence will admit.

3d, foot, Sir J. Amher... 11th, A Court's; 20th... wallis's, now Taylor's; 1... for embarkation in the sp... 24th, lord F. Cavend... 61d, trode's, now Jones... now at St. Vincent's.

14th, Cunningham's; 1... with lord Dunmore, the... 15th, Cavan's; ready... 6th, Gilborne's, at Per... 17th, Monckton's; 2... from Ireland. Four cor... Boston.

28th, Erle's; put bac... 33d, Cornwallis's; 37... Corke.

42d, Lord Murray's; 46th, Vaughan's; 7... the other three on their... 48th, Frederik's; 55... the first and third read... second on their passage... 2d battalion, Frazer's... consist of 1000 men.

Goreham and M'Lea... to consist of 4 or 500 m... N. B. The marchin... service, are to consist of... effective rank and file e... land battalions excepted... Frazer's which are to c... 16th, drag. Burgoyne... N. B. The present ef... drag, exclusive of the c... jeants two corporals, to each troop, six troop... dered of one cornet, c... thirty privates to each... horses to be provided fo... 1000 of the guards... regiments, and comma... besides the above Br... will be 15,000 foreign... ping necessary for th... thousand tons.

B R I S T

Lord Cornwallis sail... two transports are fitti... cessaries for the troop... guns, and will have... shoes, hose and cloath... will be ready to sail in... The West-India tra... captures of the homew... ehants and distres...

H A L I

Tuesday afternoon... Viper, with some tra... ing part of the fleet... the severe weather last

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 30, 1776.

L O N D O N, March 21.

**F**RIDAY a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made to petition the king, beseeching his majesty that the most solemn, clear, distinct, and unambiguous specification of the just and honourable terms which his majesty, with both houses of parliament, mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operation of his armament: Which petition was prepared and ordered to be presented by the whole court. In consequence of the above resolution, the sheriffs went yesterday to his majesty to know when he would be pleased to receive it, and his majesty appointed Friday next.

**CORPS in and under orders for AMERICA, Jan. 1776. NOW in AMERICA.**

17th, drag. Preston's; 4th, foot, Hodgson's; 5th, Percy's, at Boston.  
 7th, Bertie's, taken at Chamble the greatest part, the rest with Carleton.  
 8th, Armstrong's, at the upper posts, Niagara, Detroit, &c.  
 10th, Sandford's; 22d, Gage's; 23d, Howe's; at Boston.  
 26th, lord William Gordon's, late Scott's; taken the greatest part at St. John's, the rest with Carleton.  
 35th, Fl. Campbell's; 38th, Pigot's; 40th, Hamilton's; 43d, Cary's; 44th, Abercrombie's; 45th, Hamilton's; 47th, Carleton's; 49th, Maitland's; 52d, Clavering's; 63d, F. Grant's; 64th, Pomero's; 65th, Urmston's; at Boston and Halifax.  
 Royal artillery, at Boston, five companies, each one captain, one captain-lieutenant, one first lieutenant, three second lieutenants, three serjeants, three corporals, six bombardiers, twelve gunners, one sise, two drums, and forty-eight matrosses.  
 1 company ditto, at Quebec; 1 company ditto, at Montreal, &c. sup. oied to be taken; 1 company ditto, at St. Augustine; 1 invalid company ditto, at Newfoundland.

Marines, intended to be made up to 2000, and it is expected that more artillery will be sent.

**INTENDED for the service in NORTH-AMERICA, 1776.**

29th, foot, Evelyn's; now at Chatham, ordered to be in readiness to embark on board of men of war, supposed to be destined for Quebec, and to sail so as to arrive there as early as the navigation of the river St. Laurence will admit.  
 3d, foot, Sir J. Amherst's; 9th, Ligonier's.  
 11th, A'Court's; 20th, Parker's; 24th, C. Cornwallis's, now Taylor's; now ordered to be in readiness for embarkation in the spring.  
 24th, lord F. Cavendish's; 33d, H. Elphinstone's; 63d, trade's, now Jones's; 6th, Boothby's; the latter now at St. Vincent's.  
 14th, Cunningham's; partly at St. Augustine's, partly with lord Dunmore, the rest at Halifax.  
 15th, Cavan's; ready to sail from Corke.  
 6th, Gibborne's, at Penacola.  
 17th, Monckton's; 27th, Maffey's; on their passage from Ireland. Four companies of the 17th arrived at Boston.  
 28th, Erle's; put back to Corke.  
 33d, Cornwallis's; 37th, Coote's; ready to sail from Corke.  
 42d, Lord Murray's; recruiting in Scotland.  
 46th, Vaughan's; 7 companies put back to Corke, the other three on their passage to Boston.  
 48th, Frederick's; 55th, Ja. Grant's; 57th, Irwine's; the first and third ready to sail from Corke; and the second on their passage from Ireland.  
 2d battalion, Frazer's corps; raising in Scotland, to consist of 2000 men.

Gorham and M'Lean's corps; raising in America, to consist of 4 or 500 men each.

N. B. The marching regiments, for the American service, are to consist of twelve companies, of fifty-six effective rank and file each company; the three Highland battalions excepted, viz. lord John Murray's and Frazer's which are to consist of 1000 men each.

16th, drag. Burgoyne's; under orders for Boston.

N. B. The present establishment of the 16th and 17th drag. exclusive of the commissioned officers: Two serjeants two corporals, and thirty-five effective privates to each troop, six troops; but an augmentation is ordered of one cornet, one serjeant, two corporals, and thirty privates to each troop, to do duty on foot; no horses to be provided for this augmentation.

1000 of the guards to be drafted from the three regiments, and commanded by col. Matthews

Besides the above British force it is reckoned there will be 15,000 foreign auxiliaries; and that the shipping necessary for the embarkation will be ninety-thousand tons.

**B R I S T O L, February 17.**

Lord Cornwallis sailed from Corke the 12th instant---two transports are fitting out now for Boston with necessaries for the troops---One is a large ship with 16 guns, and will have provisions---the other will have shoes, hose and cloathing, and 8 or 10 guns---They will be ready to sail in 14 days.

The West-India traders outward all take guns---The captures of the homeward bound would alarm the merchants and distress those are yet unprovided.

**H A L I F A X, April 23.**

Tuesday afternoon last arrived his majesty's sloop Viper, with some transports from the West-Indies, being part of the fleet which was drove off this coast by the severe weather last winter.

Thursday morning arrived his majesty's ships Rose and Glasgow, captains Wallis and How from Newport, Rhode-Island.

Saturday sailed the Viper sloop of war for Quebec, with three transports and troops on board.

Sunday arrived here the Scarborough from Savannah, in Georgia, in whom came gov. Wright of that province.

We are informed that governor Campbell, of South-Carolina, is on his passage for this place.

**B O S T O N, May 15.**

George Merchant, a private in capt. Morgan's company of riflemen from Virginia, who went to Canada with col. Arnold last fall, was taken prisoner with two Indians and a New-England soldier, passing over the river St. Lawrence. Merchant was sent to England to be hanged, but never was even examined, and the other three were kept close prisoners in Quebec, confined in irons; he left Bristol the 25th of March, and arrived at Halifax in 23 days tarried there 10, when he with several masters of vessels that had been taken by the ministerial cruizers, hired a small vessel to bring them to Newbury; but, by reason of contrary winds, put into Old York last Thursday, and came to town by land yesterday to gen. Ward, who soon dispatched him express to gen. Washington.

**N E W - Y O R K, May 20.**

*Extra of a letter from Montreal, May 1.*

On Sunday last arrived here, baron Woedlike, and col. de Haas, with Mr. Joseph Terry, of this place, accompanied by several other gentlemen of the army. And on Monday the committee of the hon. continental congress, for establishing and regulating the continental affairs in this province, with the celebrated Dr. Franklin at their head. They were received on the beach at the port de Vadreuil by gen. Arnold, and the friends to liberty, and a salute was fired from the citadel; being escorted to head quarters, they and a number of friends to liberty spent the evening with decent mirth.

Thursday last 24 Indians, the chiefs of several Indian nations, arrived here from Albany; we hear they are to set out for Philadelphia in a few days, in order to wait on the hon. continental congress.

**P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 21.**

The hon. the continental congress have promoted Horatio Gates, Esq; late adjutant general to the rank of major-general, and Thomas Mifflin, Esq; late quarter-master-general, to that of brigadier-general.

May 22. At a meeting at the state-house, on Monday last, of a very large number of the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, upon due notification,

Major John Bayard, as chairman of the committee of inspection and observation of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, &c. informed the people that the meeting was called at the request of a considerable number of respectable citizens. Whereupon col. Daniel Roberdeau was appointed to, and seated in the chair---and it was

*Moved*, That the resolve of congress, of the 15th inst. be read---whereupon it was read accordingly.

The people, in testimony of their warmest approbation, gave three cheers.

*Moved*, That the instructions given by the house of assembly to their delegates in congress be read, and the same were read accordingly, as follows:

**GENTLEMEN,**

"THE trust reposed in you is of such a nature, and the modes of executing it may be so diversified in the course of your deliberations, that it is scarcely possible to give you particular instructions respecting it.

"We therefore, in general, direct, that you, or any four of you, meet in congress the delegates of the several colonies now assembled in this city, and any such delegates as may meet in congress next year; that you consult together on the present critical and alarming state of public affairs; that you exert your utmost endeavours to agree upon, and recommend such measures, as you shall judge to afford the best prospect of obtaining redress of American grievances, and restoring that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, so essential to the welfare and happiness of both countries.

"Though the oppressive measures of the British parliament and administration have compelled us to resist their violence by force of arms, yet we strictly enjoin you, that you, in behalf of this colony dissent from, and utterly reject, any propositions, should such be made, that may cause, or lead to a separation from our mother country, or a change of a form of this government.

"You are directed to make report of your proceedings to this house.

Signed by order of the house,  
**JOHN MORTON, speaker.**

**Nov. 9, 1775.**

Col. Thomas McKean informed, that the committee of the city and liberties, apprehending the dangerous tendency of the said instructions, had presented a memorial to the hon. house of assembly, praying that they might be rescinded, and that the house, taking the said memorial into their consideration, did, as the last act of that body in their last sessions, determine not to alter the said instructions.

*Upon motion, resolved unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the said instructions have a dangerous tendency to withdraw this province from that happy union with the other colonies which we consider both as our glory and protection.

*Upon motion, resolved unanimously*, That the present house of assembly was not elected for the purpose of forming a new government.

*On motion, resolved (with one dissenting voice only)* That the present house of assembly, not having the authority of the people for that purpose, cannot proceed thereon without assuming arbitrary power.

*Resolved unanimously*, That a protest be immediately entered, by the people of this city and liberties, against the power of the said house to carry the said resolve of congress into execution.

It being moved, and the question thereupon put, Whether the present government is competent to the exigencies of our affairs; the same was carried in the negative unanimously.

*Resolved unanimously*, That a provincial convention ought to be chosen by the people, for the express purpose of carrying the said resolve of congress into execution.

As some difficulties may arise respecting the mode of electing members for the said convention, therefore

*Resolved unanimously*, That the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, be directed to send the aforementioned resolve of congress to the several committees throughout the province, and to call together a number from the committee of each county, to hold a provincial conference, in order to determine upon the number of which, the convention for framing a new government shall be composed, and the manner in which they shall be elected.

A protest being produced and read, the same was unanimously approved.

*The PROTEST of divers of the inhabitants of this province, in behalf of themselves and others.*  
 To the hon. the Representatives of the province of Pennsylvania.

**GENTLEMEN,**

WE, the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, in behalf of ourselves and others, the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, conceive it our duty to represent unto this house as followeth:

That whereas the hon. continental congress hath, by a resolve bearing date the 15th instant, recommended the taking up and establishing new governments throughout all the United Colonies, under the "AUTHORITY of the PEOPLE;" and as the chartered power of this house is derived from our mortal enemy the king of Great-Britain, and the members thereof were elected by such persons only as were either in real or supposed allegiance to the said king, to the exclusion of many worthy inhabitants, whom the aforesaid resolve of congress hath now rendered electors; and as this house, in its present state, is in immediate intercourse with a governor bearing the said king's commission, and who is his sworn representativ, holding, and by oath obliged to hold, official correspondence with the ministers of the said king, and is not, within the reach of any act of ours, to be absolved therefrom,---We therefore, in this solemn manner, in behalf of ourselves and others, do hereby renounce and protest against the authority and qualification of this house for framing a new government:

As we mean not to enter into any altercation with this house, we shall forbear enumerating the particular inconsistencies of its former conduct, and content ourselves with declaring that, as a body of men bound by oaths of allegiance to our enemy, and influenced as many of its members are, either by connections with, or pecuniary employments under the proprietary of this province, who is likewise the said king's representative, it is to all good intents and purposes, disqualified to take into consideration the late resolve of congress; and as an house is not within the description mentioned in the said resolve, as an "assembly under the authority of the people" only, and because likewise that we have very alarming apprehensions that a new government, modelled by persons so inconsistently circumstanced, would be the means of subjecting ourselves and our posterity to greater grievances than any we have hitherto experienced.

In thus protesting against the authority of this house for framing a new government, we mean not to object against its exercising the proper powers it has hitherto been accustomed to use, for the safety and convenience of the province, until such time as a new constitution originating from, and founded on the "the authority of the people," shall be finally settled by a provincial convention, to be elected for that purpose, and until the proper officers and representatives of the people shall be chosen agreeable thereto, and qualified to succeed this house---For which purpose an application will be made to the committee of inspection and observation of the city and liberties (whose services on all occasions hath been applied to the support of the rights of the people) for calling a conference of the committees of the several counties of this province, agreeable to the powers it is already invested with for that purpose, which said conference of committees shall issue out summonses for electing, by ballot, a provincial convention, consisting of at least 100 members, for the purpose of carrying the said resolve of congress into execution---As we are fully convinced that our safety and happiness, next to the immediate providence of God, depend on our complying with, and supporting firmly, the said resolve of congress, that thereby the union of the colonies may be preserved inviolate.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the chairman be directed to sign and present the said protest to the hon. house of assembly.

*Resolved unanimously*, That we will support the measures now adopted at all hazards, be the consequences what they may.

mouth, and now in the possession of Henricus Boel, in Crown-street, near the North-river, New-York.

MARYLAND.

(A)

MISS ANDERSON, Kent county, 2; Anth. Addison, Prince George county; Anth. Addison, Bladenburgh; Robert Anderson, Chester-town, 2; John Addison, Esq; Prince Georges; Rebecca Addison, Annapolis; Jos. Anderson, Annapolis.

(B) John Beale Bardley, Annapolis, 2; James Brooks, do. 2; Tho. Buchanan, Prince Georges; T. Buchanan, Bladenburgh; Anth. Banning, Chertertown, 2; Archibald Buchanan, Baltimore, 3; John Baynes, Piscataway; Middleton Belt, George Town; Aaron Booth, Baltimore Town; Thomas Blake, do. Capt. Walter Brook, Port Tobacco; Abraham Berthaud, Baltimore; Charles Blair, Hunting-Creek; Wm. B. G. Annapolis; Mrs. Haekman, do. Wm. Bragden, Patuxent; Wm. Bowie, do. Wm. Brown, Annapolis; Thomas Ball, Baltimore; Elizabeth Buchanan, London Town; Edward Botelar, Nottingham; John Buckley, Richmond Town; Walter and Wm. Barclay, Baltimore; Wm. Buchanen, do. Brown and Cornthwaite, do. John Blake, Clifts; Lucia Bosman, Choptank; Robert Blake, Annapolis; John Barnes, Kent Island; Henry Brown, Baltimore; Josiah Beall, Piscataway; Wm. Bacon, Coln. Potowmack; Wm. Bond, Bush River; Robert Buchanan, Cambridge; Suf. Bacon, Clifts; John Smith Brooks, Esq; Upper Marlbro.

(C) Zachariah and James Campbell, Vienna, 2; Baudick Calvert, Annapolis; John Cochran, Choptank; Judith Chase, Char. county; Capt. John Coward, Talbot county; Cary and Son, Baltimore; Wm. Crandall, Lynn's Creek; George Cross, Queen Anne; Wm. Colling, Nottingham; Overton Carr, Prince Georges; Wm. Child, Patuxent; Jas. Carleton, Bladenburgh; Richard Cromwell, Baltimore; John Cunningham, York River; William Cook, Esq; Annapolis; Robert Cockerton, Chertertown; Jeremiah Cook, do. Baltimore.

(D) Hen. Darnell, Esq; Darnell, Esq; Portland manor; J. Darnell, Talbot county; J. Dickenon, Choptank; Philip Darnell, Patuxent, 2; P. Darnell, Anne Arundel county; Jem-pay, Dawson, and co. Talbot; George Jempey Dawson, do. Jacob Deale, Calvert county; Jacob Deale, Clifts; Joseph Diggs, Upper Marl. 4; Richard Darnall, Pig Point; Samuel Duvall, Queen Anne; George Daffin, Baltimore; Charles Daffin, Talbot county; Samuel Dickerfon, Choptank; Wm. Dawson, Eastern Shore; Thomas Dilkes, Baltimore; Edward Dawsey, Ann Arundell; Wm. Dicken-son, Falcon sloop of war; John Dickerfon, Baltimore; Thomas Darley, Elkridge Landing; Gideon Dare, Patuxent; Robert Darlay, Elkridge; Alexander Donaldson, Baltimore; Sharpe and Dawson, Talbot county; John Dowe, Three Rivers; Wm. Davis, Calvert county; Mary Drury, Queen Ann; Robert Darnell, Prince George.

(E) Samuel Ellis, George Town; Griffith Evans, Pipe Creek, James Edifon, Annapolis; John En-walls, Dorset county; Pollard Edmondson, Chop-tank.

(F) Col'in Ferguson, George Town; Ignatius Fenwick, St. Mary county; Hugh Finley, Balti-more; Mungo Fairley, Benedict; Miss Biddy Fitz-gerald, Baltimore; Daniel Fisher, Chester county; Lawrence Foy, Frierick Town; John French, Bla-densburgh; Henry Fering and co. Norwalk, Vir-ginia; Ralph Ford, Baltimore.

(G) Cornelius Garrifon, Baltimore; Cha. Gra-ham, Calvert county; Cha. Graham, Lower Marl-borough; Gale, Jackson, and Stewart, Somerset county, 2; Robert Gilchrist, Talbot county, 2; Wm. Goodwin, Baltimore; George Gray, Port Tobac-co; Robert Gilmer, Dorchester county; Robert Goldborough, Miles River; Nicholas Goldborough, Choptank; Comfort Gambriil, Severn; Hugh Grif-fith, Lower Marlbro; John Griddis, Choptank; William Gordon, Annapolis; Adam Gray, Queen Ann; Wm. Graham, Baltimore; William Goodchild, do. Patrick Glassmay, do. Nathaniel Greenfield, Benedict; Wm. Gilbert, Lower Marl-bro, Foster Goldsbrough, Eastern River; Capt. Edward Gant, Lower Marlbro.

(H) Harris and Donaldson, Baltimore, 4; John Hetherington, do. Harrison, Ennalls and Harrison, do. Tho. Harrison, Eastern Shore; Tho. Harrison, Baltimore Town; James Hill, do. Harrison and Sprigg, Cambridge; Henry Harrison, Patuxent; William Harris, Clifts; Samuel Hay, Baltimore; Hugh Hopewell, Patuxent; Wm. Hill, Brunswick, North-Carolina; Rev. Mr. Harrison, Grince George; Thomas Brook Hodgkin, Annapolis; Rachel Ham-mond, Severn; Sarah Hopkins, Patapso; Henry Hunt, Ca. vert county; James Harmen, Baltimore; James Haggan, Bladenburgh; John Hamond, Esq; Severn River; Eleazer Haward, Annapolis; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Elisha Hopkins, Severn; Benjamin Hall, Esq; Prince George; James Hutch-ings, jun. Esq; Kent Island; John Hanson, jun. Esq; Fredericks Town; Joseph Hopkins, Severn; John Hopkins, do. Ivarius Hatfield, Bladenburgh; Da. Hugh, Baltimore; Th. Harwood, Annapolis; John Hopkins Stone, Port Tobacco; John H. Stone, Pa-tuxent; Hopper and Kent, Queen Ann; Jerard Hopk.ns, Severn; 2; Jon. Hudson, Baltimore, 4-

mingham, St. Mary county, 3; Jonathan Jackson, Blandford; John Jenkins, Baltimore; Rachel John, do. Nicholas Jones, Baltimore, do. Edward John-son, Patuxent; Robert Johnson, Baltimore; Sha-drick Jones, do. Thomas Johnston, Esq; Frederickf-town.

(K) Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, Annapolis, 2; Capt. Benjamin King, Lower Marlbro; Clement Kelly, Baltimore; Knox and Bailey, Nanjemoy; Robert Kaghey, Cecil county; Kelfell and Spaiding, Sund-bury.

(L) Hon. Richard Lee, Maryland, 4; Robert Lloyd Nicolls, Talbot, 3; Philip Thomas Lee, Esq; Annapolis, 3; Rachel Leeds, Edmondson; John Leeds, Miles River; Wm. Lyles, Patuxent; Wm. Lyon, Baltimore; James Lyon, Patuxent; Matthew Lampard, Queen Ann; John Lynibb, Baltimore; Robert Lann, do. Alexander Lawson, Esq; do. John Luca, St. Mary; Lux & Bowlic, Baltimore.

(M) John Muir, deputy collector, Annapolis, 2; Thomas Morton, Patuxent, 2; George Milligan, Cecil county; Addison Murdock, Queen Ann; Margaret Murdock, Patuxent; Thomas Marsh, Queen Ann; John M. Curdy, Baltimore; John Moals, Esq; do. Isabel Gregory, Dorset county; Morgan and Sluby, Eastern Shore; Donald Mac Queen, Chester Town; Henry Murray, Cambridge; Thomas Martin, jun. Maryland; Revd. Josiah Mes-senger, St. Mary; Dr. James Murray, Annapolis; John M. Kitrick, Baltimore; John Merryman, do. Wm. Merritt, do. Thomas Mue, Cambridge; George Maxwell, Benedict; John M. Donough, Bal-timore; John Mather, Miles River; Legh Master, Esq; Baltimore; Wm. Maynard, Talbot county; Capt. Samuel Maynard, Annapolis; Nicholas M. Cubbin, Esq; do. Jacob Maawearing, Baltimore; Richard Moale, Esq; do.

(N) Mr. Nokes, Annapolis; Mis. Nielson, do. John O'Brien, Fredericktown; Samuel Nicholas, Esq; River; Thomas Noel, John Nixon, Dorchester county.

(P) Wm. Potts, Esq; Annapolis, 3; John Pal-more, Alexandria county; Capt. Matthew Purnall, Syncopinx; Edward Parkinson, Talbot Court-House; John Pryor, Annapolis; Jonathan Plow-man, Baltimore; Rildon Plummer, Queen Ann; Martha Pitts, Baltimore; William Perry, Talbot county; George Plater, Esq; Patuxent.

(R) Wm. Richardson, Carolina county, Eastern Shore, 2; Mrs. Rigby, Annapolis, 3; Philip Ro-gers, Baltimore, 2; Samuel Ridges, Queen Ann; Wm. Roberts, Esq; Annapolis; Robert and John Riddle, Baltimore; Robert Read, do. Joseph Ra-thell, Annapolis; Mrs. Roger, Prince George; Samuel Robertson, Patuxent; Elizabeth Robertson, Herring Bay; Wm. Richmond, Queen's Town; Richard Rowles, Prince George; Thomas Rennalds, Esq; Patuxent.

(S) Henry Steel, Dorchester county; Robert Smith, Esq; Annapolis; John Sterrett, Baltimore; Stephen Stewart, West River; John Singleton, Talbot county; James Sewell, Calvert county; John Stewart, Baltimore; John Stewart, Somerset county; Sufannah Sommerville, Patuxent; John Stephy, Choptank; Stewart and Reany, Patuxent; Mrs. Clone Slye, St. Mary; Thomas Stephens, Eastern Shore; Isaac Simmons, Herring Bay; Elizabeth Simmons, do. James Sterret and sons, Baltimore; Samuel Skilton, do. Osborn Sprigg, Esq; Upper Marlbro; Thomas Sprigg, Maryland; Mary Steel, Annapolis; Henry Shipton, do. John Smith and sons, Aft. Part. Baltimore; Alexander Stenhouse, do. 2; Caleb Shields, do. 3; John Skinner, Not-tingham, 2; Thomas Smith, Chester Town, 2; Ri-chard Sprigg, Esq; Annapolis, 2.

(T) John Tennant, Nanticoke, 2; Mr. Thomas, Talbot county; Mr. Thomas, Hill's Delight; Ma-ry Taylor, Swan Creek; Benjamin Talbot, Patux-ent; James Taylor, Somerset county; Joseph Tal-bot, Patuxent; Philip Thomas, West River; Wm. Treagle, Arundell county; Henry Thompson and co. Baltimore; Henry Tulman, Benedict; Wm. Trip, Eastern Shore; Daniel Talbot, Patuxent; Robert Tyler, Queen Ann.

(V) John Voorhis, George Town; Simon Va-shen, Baltimore.

(W) Hugh Warden, Aft. Part. Norwalk, Vir-ginia; Peter Wilson, Hartford county, 2; John Wilson, do. 3; William Wakely, Baltimore, 2; Walfey and salmon, do. Edward Wells, Ann A-rundel county; Dr. C. F. Weesenthal, Baltimore; James Weeme, Esq; Calvert county; Robert Ward, Herring Bay; Plumer Williams, Somerset county; David Weems, Esq; Annapolis; John Weems, Esq; Ann Arundell county; Robert Wilson, Eastern Shore; Benjamin White, Queen Ann; John Ward, Baltimore; John Wetherburne, do. Joshua Watts, Artien county; Martha Ann Whitcate, Farlow county.

April 15, 1776. ALL persons indebted to George Matthews, late of Kingsbury furnace in Baltimore county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to enable us to execute his will, and all those who have claims against him are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated, to

T. RUSSELL and JAMES SMITH, } executors.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Talbot county, Maryland, May 6, 1776. RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, two convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made man, five feet seven inches high, thirty or thirty-five years of age, with black hair cut short, of a furly bad countenance, is a saw-yer or labourer, and understands horses: had on a short blue coat much worn, spotted swanskin jacket and trousers, good strong shoes with small nails in the soles and heels, a cap made of English sole lea-ther and painted blue, and had an iron collar about his neck: he is a most impudent infamous villain, this being the third time he has run away, and once he broke jail after he was taken up and committed.

Thomas Pearson, a slender young simple fellow, with light coloured short soft hair, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet six inches high, had large eyes and very small fingers, is a sawyer or la-bourer: had on a drab coloured coat and jacket ab-ouit half worn, spotted swanskin trousers, and a leather cap and shoes the same as Manly's. They both speak the North of England dialect.

Whoever takes up and secures the said ser-vants, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this province forty shillings for each, and if taken up out of this province three pounds for each.

JAMES BRADDOCK, N.B. 'Tis probable they will change their names, and perhaps some part of their cloaths, and 'tis like-ly they will lurk in the woods day time and travel in the night.

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 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 may be disagreeable to

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donnall's, be-tween Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall re-ceive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776. RAN away from the subscriber, an indented ser-vant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribbd worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his e-lopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob Sampson's in Prince George's county, pretending leave to visit a ship mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

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 con-tinues 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 sorts of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

SPRIGHTLY To be let to mares the ensuing season, at School-field, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, 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 re-markably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is im-agine 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 east 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; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis.

M

L O N

P ERSON for the troops Port-

the small provin surveyor of the tons, and these for their defence

Extra " On the 7th burthen, and n with corn, and was an America deavour to trade was hindered b sent for the E arrival of the ve Samuel Martin, there, nor in an had been sent t the captain noti recly complied March 2. T be agreed to i spring:

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The treaty w Casle, by the 1 by it 12,000 He march the 27th four weeks after levy money for crowns banco, to continue at back in the dor

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That 121 47 4,300 Brunswi reigning Duke. That 19,006l of a regiment o hereditary prin It is calculat the America four millions.

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The officers the same unifor to be dressed i be distinguished at the officers. Before the er in America, w tinent, to prev The ships of to have their months.

The 24th an wait for ships, for America.

Extra of " Capt. Rog the Ranger slo transports be America. " We have here for Amer dron."

Extra " This day transports, &c been detained