

MARYLAND GAZETTE 117

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 1, 1776

BREMENLEBE, March 25.

FROM the 14th to the 16th the first brigade of the Hessian troops arrived here, under the command of lieut. general de Heister. From the 13th to the 23d there arrived here successively 15 English transports, on board of which were embarked, on the 23d, the regiments of Trembach, prince Charles, and Ditsfurth; and, on the 24th, the regiment of guards. Since the 23d there arrived seven more transports. The second brigade, under the command of major general de Mirbach, is arrived here since the 20th. We expect here yet 22 transports, which, it is said, must have sailed from the Thames by this time.

L O N D O N, April 16.

Extra of a letter from Madrid, March 19.

Our court seems to have quite given up the proposed attempt of a second expedition against Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another destination, and are said to be intended to watch over our settlements in America, as the war between England and its colonies render it necessary for all powers, who have any settlements in those parts, to put them in so secure a situation, that they may be in no danger of suffering from the above-mentioned disputes.

We hear from Corke, that on the 26th and 27th ult. the 24th, 34th, and 62d regiment, were carried in lighters down to Cove, and embarked on board the transports at that place; and on the 3d instant, the 9th regiment which lay at Cove, and the 53d regiment from Kinsale, were also embarked under command of lieut. col. Frazer. The 300 Germans, who arrived at Corke on the 1st instant, in the Ulrow Ane, and Elizabeth, from Hamburg, are disembarked, and next week will go for Dublin, and the other parts of the kingdom, to be incorporated with the several regiments.

A letter from on board the Carysfort, Cove of Corke, April 6, says, "This fleet are under the convoy of the Carysfort and Pearl, and only want a wind to put to sea. The Greyhound man of war, capt. Dixon, with ten ordnance store-ships and transports, sailed yesterday for Boston. The defection of the troops here upon embarkation has been very great, as well as the seamen from the different ships."

The last ship which brought some dispatches from lord Dunmore, off Virginia, was to have brought several passengers, who wanted to leave that country on account of the troubles; but she could not get provisions for them. A party of sailors went ashore in order to procure provisions; but seven of them were killed by the provincials; the remainder escaped to the ships.

An admiralty court is appointed in Virginia, by authority of the congress, and John Blair, Edmund Randolph, Esqrs. and another gentleman, are appointed judges of it. They have condemned several English vessels which have been taken by the American privateers, as lawful prizes. This shews the Americans are proceeding to the establishment of a government.

It is reported that there are some private letters from America, which say, that the Americans had heard of the prohibitory act, and the hiring of foreign troops; in consequence of which the continental congress came to two resolutions, viz to send no more petitions to Great-Britain. And to open their ports to the ships of other nations, and invite them to partake of their trade. Men of discernment say this last resolution is of more importance than people seem to be aware of. The Americans act with coolness and wisdom, while our counsels are all violence and ignorance. The nation in general seems absorbed in luxury and dissipation. Every venal wretch scrambling for a contract. In short, the people are enervated by an universal depravity; are unfeeling to the sufferings of their fellow-subjects, and unthinking of themselves. And hence arises that total disregard, which every man of reflection sees with sorrow, of that inevitable train of ill consequences, from this increasing wound in the empire.

But few of the German hirelings have been embarked, for want of casks for their water. Orders have been given at Amsterdan for 3000 to be immediately sent to France; and it has been under consideration here, whether 100 coopers should not be sent from hence to Hamburg, to help to make the necessary quantity of those water-casks.—I ask a-day, what foreseeing mortals our blessed ministers are!

Had not the poor Corsicans been sold and betrayed by their priests, and some of their chiefs, there are good reasons to think, that the French would never have been able to conquer them; yet Corsica lies very near France, and the French were ten times the number of the Corsicans. Now, what prospect of success have we before us against the Americans, compared with the above case? None, not even the shadow of any; yet a great part of this insatuated nation foolishly thinks, that the troops that are to go out, will bear down all before them. Alas! they may perhaps ravage the coasts, but will never be able to penetrate into the country; or if they are suffered to do it, it will then be to their utter destruction.

A N T I G U A, May 1, 1776.

A list of the prizes taken by his majesty's ships on this station under the honorable admiral Young, sent into Antigua, and there condemned at several courts of vice-admiralty, since the commencement of the prohibitory act.

Ship Peggy, Charles Kerby, from Philadelphia, taken by his majesty's ship Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Ship Two Brothers, James Johnson, from ditto, taken by the Experiment, Robert Keeler.

Sloop Two Brothers, Jared Star, from New-London, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Brig Greyhound, Walter Stephens, from Philadelphia, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.

Sloop Betley and Molly, Hezekiah Perkins, from ditto, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Schooner Two Brothers, Smith Milliner, from Virginia, seized by Bertie Entwistle, Esq; searcher.

Sloop Sally, Wilkey Dodge, from ditto, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demarecq.

Brig Dolphin, Hugh Smith, from Philadelphia, seized by Bertie Entwistle, Esq; searcher.

Sloop Diamond, Peter Wilney, from ditto, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Schooner Polly, Matthew Van Alstyn, from ditto, taken by ditto.

Ship Chelsea, David Ridley, from Cadiz, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Sloop America, Robert Campbell, from St. Croix to New-York, taken by ditto.

Brig America, Jonathan Lambert, taken by the Lynx, Alexander Scot.

Sloop Martin and John, Martin Mahar, from North-Carolina, seized by Bertie Entwistle, Esq; searcher.

Schooner Thomas, James McCabe, from Virginia, seized by Mr. John Fletcher.

Sloop Maryland, Samuel Sweet, from ditto, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demarecq.

Schooner Elizabeth, Benjamin Lavis, from ditto, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Schooner Fanny, James Mahony, from ditto, seized by Mr. John Fletcher.

Schooner Sally and Betsey, James Green, from North-Carolina, taken by the Lynx, Alexander Scot.

Brig Dove, Wilkinson Simmons, from ditto, taken by the Hind, Henry Bryne.

Brig Tartar, Benjamin Dean, from Georgia, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Brig Hancock, and 8 negroes, John Southcomb, from Virginia, seized by Mr. John Fletcher.

Brig Betley, and one negro, Thomas Wood, from ditto, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.

Sloop Sally, Nathaniel Packard, from ditto, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Brig Sawney, Robert Woodhouse, from Georgia, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Schooner, name unknown, and 56 negroes, from —, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demarecq.

Brig Falmouth, John Martin, from —, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.

Schooner Bumper, Hillery Mofely, from —, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Sloop Elizabeth, John Chace, from —, taken by ditto.

Schooner Nancy, Samuel Hinkley, from Nantucket, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demarecq.

Brig Neptune, Hugh Ruffel, from Georgia, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Sloop Speedwell, Thomas Davis, from Newcastle on Delaware, taken by the Experiment, Robert Keeler.

P O R T S M O U T H, June 29.

Last Sunday arrived at Falmouth, Casco Bay, a large French sloop, in 19 days from Martinico, laden with rum, wines, drugs, linens, clothes, &c. The master informs us there are a number of vessels on their passage bound to this and other ports; also assures us the French in general are firm friends to the American cause.

H A R T F O R D, July 15.

Last week about 150 Tories in the Nine-Partners and places adjacent, rose in a body, fell upon the sons of liberty there, disarmed them, and took possession of the committee chamber, but were quelled by a party of near 3000 men from the western parts of this colony, and about twenty of their number taken and confined in prison.—May their ringleaders soon receive the punishment due to such traitors to the American States.

B O S T O N, July 18.

Monday last an express arrived at head quarters in this town, from his excellency general Washington at New York, with orders for all the troops in the pay of the continent to march for that city, as soon as possible; and this day, it is said, one regiment will set off.

It is reported that capt. Johnson, in the Yankee privateer, who sent into this port two valuable prizes, on his passage home, the prisoners rose and overcame the privateer, confined him and his crew in irons, and carried them into Halifax.

By Mr. Stone, we learn, that the day before he left St. Peters, a French man of war arrived there from France, who informed, that the Spaniards had declared war against Portugal.

Last Saturday arrived at Salem from Guadaloupe, the schooner Polly, David McCleod, master, who has brought 100 casks of powder, about 70 or 80 small arms, a number of carriage and swivel guns, a quantity of brimstone, shot, flints, &c.

Yesterday morning, a fifth 13 inch mortar was found off the end of the hon. John Hancock, Esq's wharf.

N E W - Y O R K, July 22.

Saturday forenoon our people discovered a fourth flag of truce, whereupon the mechanics barge was sent to meet it, and conducted the officer (said to be adjutant general of the forces under the command of lord Howe) to the dwelling of col. Knox, in this city, where his excellency gen. Washington, attended by his body

guards, waited his arrival, which was a little past one o'clock; the interview was short, and the particulars are as yet not made known; we can therefore only say, that at parting much courtesy was seen to pass between the gentlemen who bore the flag, and those of the continental forces, who had the honour to be present.

July 25, Thursday last the DECLARATION of the INDEPENDENCY of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, was published at the city hall, where a number of people, true friends to the rights and liberties of this country, attended, and signified their approbation to it by loud acclamations.—After which the coat of arms of his majesty George III. was torn to pieces and burnt, in the presence of the spectators.

Extra of a letter from Boston, July 1, 1776.

"Last Saturday commodore Banks's first lieutenant, killed in the engagement with capt. Mugford, was found by a siter on Deer-Island—had in his pocket, five guineas and four dollars, a gold watch and a silver hilted sword."

Extra of a letter from Albany, July 15, 17-6.

"Last Saturday evening a plot was discovered here, (by confession of two Tories) that this week, the city was to be set on fire in different places, and the magazine blown up.—Yesterday between two and three hundred men went out with their arms, to take up these rascals, who by information were skulking in the woods, &c. and they have taken several of them.—As there are no soldiers in town, the inhabitants watch 24 hours round to guard the tory jail, magazine, &c."

Our troops, stationed on Bergen Point, give the imperial fleet and army some uneasiness, by firing at the tenders, boats, &c. It to galls and provokes them, that they return the fire with great fury, but have not done the least damage to our people.

Last Lord's-day, a great many shot were heard in this city from Bergen Point. The occasion was this: A barge from the fleet, full of men, landed on the Point, but were opposed and driven off with precipitation by our troops; a smart fire ensued from a tender for a considerable time, without doing any injury. By two detectors we are informed, that a captain and two privates were killed on board their barge.

The Phoenix and Rose, with their three tenders, lye at Haverstraw Bay, about forty miles from this city, giving the people who live along shore considerable trouble, by firing at them, and sundry times attempting to land; but have been as often opposed. In one place they succeeded, where lived only a single old man; he fired several shot at them, which made them sneeze off; but looking back and seeing him alone, they ventured to land, burnt his little house and field of corn, robbed him of a few cattle, hogs and sheep, and returned triumphant to their ship.

Extra of a letter from an officer at Fort George, to his friend in this city, dated July 14, 1776.

"I never knew the fatigue of a campaign until I arrived in Canada; the most shocking scenes that ever were exhibited in a camp, were constantly in our view. When general Sullivan arrived in Canada, the army was torn in pieces, by sickness and other unaccountable occurrences, and a whole regiment was not to be found together. General Sullivan, with his usual activity and alertness, collected together a debilitated, dispirited army; tried the strength of the enemy, which were at least four to one; performed an excellent retreat, although there were many difficulties, the enemy at our heels; three thousand sick with the small-pox, those the most healthy, like to many walking apparitions, all our baggage, stores and artillery to be removed, officers as well as men all employed in dragging cannon, &c. our batteaus all moved up the rapid six miles loaded, one hundred of which were towed by our poor wearied men, while up to their arm-pits in water, and a performed in a day and an half. Our sick and baggage were safely landed at St. John's, and from thence were carried to Crown-Point, with the loss of only three cannon, and they but poor ones."

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

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated July 22, 1776.

"Saturday came up from lord Howe, a flag of truce, adjutant-general Patterson, of the British army; he landed near our battery, and passed through the lie-guards of gen. Washington, and had a private conference with him at col. Knox's for near half an hour, the particulars of which I am this moment informed of by a person of distinction—One piece of his business was, that he urged the general to accept of the letter; and that lord Howe was extremely sorry it could not be received, as it was of a private nature.—General Washington told the adjutant, as for himself he did not mind the title; but the general officers did not think proper for him to receive it without; and that he could not on any account receive it.—The adjutant behaved with great politeness, and made use of the terms necessary to a person in the general's situation, as 'may it please your excellency,' &c. &c. Another thing was, that lord Howe was very much averse to barbarity, but as the army in the northern department did not come under his jurisdiction, he could do nothing in it, the command being devolved to the general's comitron and Burgoyne.—He then mentioned an exchange of master Lovell for major Skeen, which gen. Washington wanted done when at Cambridge, but they would not then do it; and our general told them it could not be

"This was in answer to a message sent by gen. Washington, re peling the barbarity of the Indians to some of our people in Canada."

done till he wrote to the continental congress concerning it.

"Yesterday afternoon six ships and a brig came in the narrows. A servant man of Mr. Charles M'Evors was taken up yesterday at Long-Island ferry, dressed in woman's clothes—he had a letter directed to Mr. Alexander Wallace—he was carried before the general, and has since been ordered to gool under a strong guard. Our army has left Crown-Point and come to Ticonderoga. Gen. Sullivan is come to town; it is said the British army are fortifying St. John's and building some vessels."

**IN CONGRESS, July 10, 1776.**

THE committee to whom the cartel between brigadier-general Arnold and captain Foster, and the several papers thereto relating, were committed, having had the same under their consideration, and made diligent enquiry into the facts, have agreed to the following report:

They find that a party of three hundred and ninety continental troops, under the command of col. Bedel, was posted at the Cedars, about forty-three miles above Montreal; that they had there formed some works of defence, the greater part of them picqueted lines, the rest a breastwork of earth, with two field-pieces mounted.

That on Wednesday, the fifteenth of May, col. Bedel received intelligence that a party of the enemy, consisting of about six hundred regulars, Canadians, and Indians, were on their way to attack his post. and were then within nine miles of it—that col. Bedel thereon set out himself for Montreal to procure a reinforcement, whereupon the command at the Cedars devolved on major Butterfield.

That on Thursday a reinforcement under the command of major Sherburne, marched from Montreal to the Cedars, while a larger detachment should be getting ready to proceed thither with brigadier-general Arnold.

That on Friday the 19th the enemy, under the command of capt. Foster, invested the post at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a loose scattering fire—That major Butterfield proposed from the very first to surrender the post, and refused repeated solicitations from his officers and men to permit them to fall out on the enemy.

That on Sunday afternoon, a flag being sent in by the enemy, major Butterfield agreed to surrender the fort and garrison to capt. Foster, capitulating with him (whether verbally or in writing does not appear) that the garrison should not be put into the hands of the savages, and that their baggage should not be plundered.

That at the time of the surrender, the enemy consisted of about forty regulars, one hundred Canadians, and five hundred Indians, and had no cannon; the garrison had sustained no injury from the fire, but they having one man wounded—they had twenty rounds of cartridges a man, thirty rounds for one field-piece, five for another, half a barrel of gunpowder, fifteen pounds of musket-ball, and provision sufficient to have lasted them twenty or thirty days. Major Butterfield knew that a reinforcement was on its way, and moreover was so near the main body of the army, that he could not doubt of being supported by that.

That immediately on the surrender the garrison was put into the custody of the savages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even stripped them of their cloaths.

That major Sherburne having landed, on Monday the 20th, at Quizezechenes, about nine miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party, consisting then of one hundred men, to within four miles thereof, was there attacked by about five hundred of the enemy—that he maintained his ground about an hour, and then, being constrained to retreat, performed the same in good order, receiving and returning a constant fire for about forty minutes, when the enemy finding means to post advanced parties in such a manner as to intercept their farther retreat, they also were made prisoners of war.

That they were immediately put into the custody of the savages, carried to where major Butterfield and his party were, and stripped of their baggage and wearing apparel.

That two of them were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards, one of whom was of those who surrendered on capitulation at the Cedars, and was killed on the 8th day after that surrender. That one was first shot, and while retaining life and sensation was roasted, as was related by his companion, now in possession of the savages, who himself saw the fact, and that several others, being worn down by fatigue and cruelty, were left exposed, in an island, naked and perishing with cold and hunger.

That while major Sherburne was in custody of the enemy, captain Foster required of him and the other officers to sign a cartel stipulating the exchange of themselves and their men for as many of equal condition of the British troops in our possession. And farther, that, notwithstanding the exchange, neither themselves nor men should ever again bear arms against the British government. And, for the performance of this, four hostages were to be delivered, which they, being under the absolute power of the enemy, did sign.

That on Sunday the 26th, the prisoners were carried to Juningreheuer, when it was discovered that general Arnold was approaching, and making dispositions to attack them.

That capt. Foster, having desired major Sherburne to attend a flag which he was about to send to gen. Arnold for confirmation of the cartel, carried him into the council of the Indians then sitting, who told him, "that it was a mercy never before shewn in their wars, that they had put to death so few of the prisoners, but that he must expect, and so inform general Arnold, that they should certainly kill every man who should thereafter fall into their hands." That capt. Foster joined in desiring that this bloody message should be delivered to gen. Arnold, and moreover that he should be notified, that if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of the prisoners would be put to instant death.

That gen. Arnold was extremely averse from entering into any agreement, and was at length induced to do it, by no other motive than that of saving the prisoners from cruel and inhuman death, threatened in such terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated; and that he did in the end conclude it after several flags

received from capt. Foster, and a relinquishment by him of the unequal article restraining our soldiers from again bearing arms.

That the prisoners, so stipulated to be given up to the enemy, were not in the possession of gen. Arnold, nor under his direction, but were, at that time, distributed through various parts of the continent, under the orders of this house.

That four hostages were accordingly delivered to capt. Foster, who were immediately plundered and stripped by the savages; and on his part were delivered one major, four captains, sixteen subalterns, and three hundred and fifty-five privates, as specified in a certificate of captain James Osgood, and others of whom no specification by their names or number has yet been transmitted; that he retained twelve Canadians, alleging, in his justification, express orders so to do; and that, living in a military government, they were to be considered even in a worse light than deserters from his majesty's armies. These he carried away in irons, but afterwards released; that he permitted the Indians to carry into their countries several other natives of the United States, for purposes unknown.

That during the time of their captivity not half food was allowed the prisoners. They were continually insulted, buffeted, and ill treated, by the savages; and when the first parties of them were carried off from the shore, to be delivered to general Arnold, balls of mud were fired at them, and at the last parties musket balls.

Whereupon the congress came to the following resolutions:

**Resolved**, That all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the custom of civilized nations, done by the officers and soldiers of his Britannic majesty, or by foreigners or savages taken into his service, are to be considered as done by his orders, unless indemnification be made in cases which admit indemnification, and in all other cases, unless immediate and effective measures be taken by him, or his officers, for bringing to condign punishment the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the act.

**Resolved**, That the plundering the baggage of the garrison at the Cedars, stripping them of their cloaths, and delivering them into the hands of the savages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

**Resolved**, That the murder of the prisoners of war was a gross and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations; that condign punishment should be inflicted on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the same; and that for this purpose it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

**Resolved**, That the agreement entered into by gen. Arnold was a mere sponson on his part, he not being invested with the powers for disposing of prisoners not in his possession, nor under his direction; and that therefore it is subject to be ratified or annulled at the discretion of this house.

**Resolved**, That the shameful surrender of the post at the Cedars, is chargeable on the commanding officer. That such other of the prisoners as were taken there shewed a willingness and desire to fight the enemy; and that major Sherburne, and the prisoners taken with him, though their disparity of numbers was great, fought the enemy bravely for a considerable time, and surrendered at last, but on absolute necessity; on which considerations, and on which alone, it is resolved that the said sponson be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy, of the same rank and condition, be restored to them as stipulated by the said sponson.

**Resolved**, That previous to the delivery of the prisoners to be returned on one part, the British commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the horrid murder committed on the prisoners, to suffer such punishment as their crime deserves; and also to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, taken contrary to the faith of capitulation; and that, until such delivery and indemnification be made, the said prisoners be not delivered.

**Resolved**, That if the enemy shall commit any farther violences by putting to death, torturing, or otherwise ill treating the prisoners retained by them, or any of the hostages put into their hands, recourse be had to retaliation, as the sole means of stopping the progress of human butchery; and that for that purpose punishments of the same kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from thence in our possession, till they shall be taught due respect to the violated rights of nations.

**Resolved**, That a copy of this report be transmitted to the commander in chief of the Continental forces, to be by him sent to generals Howe and Burgoyne.

*By order of the Congress,*

**JOHN HANCOCK, President.**

**IN CONGRESS, July 17, 1776.**

**RESOLVED**, That general WASHINGTON, in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from lord Howe, addressed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this congress do highly approve the same, and do direct, that no letter or message be received, on any occasion whatever, from the enemy, by the commander in chief, or other the commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain.

*By order of the Congress,*

**JOHN HANCOCK, President.**

**IN CONGRESS, July 24.**

**RESOLVED**, That all the resolutions of this congress passed on the 23d day of April last, relating to ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandize, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great-Britain, taken on the high seas or between high and low water mark, be extended to all ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandizes belonging to any subject or subjects of the said king, except the inhabitants of the Bermudas, and Providence or Bahama islands.

*By order of Congress,*

**JOHN HANCOCK, President.**

July 24. Sunday last the first battalion of Mary's regulars, commanded by col. Smailwood, marched from this city for New-Jersey.

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the 2d battalion of this city, dated Amboy, July 22, 1776.*

"We arrived here Saturday morning from Wood-bridge with our battalion, except capt. Wilcox's company, who are stationed at Smith's farm, on Wood-bridge neck. We are now in full view of the enemy, only separated by the Sound, which is about as wide as Schuylkill; our men are in high spirits, and longing for an opportunity to have a skirmish with them."

"Yesterday col. Atlee's battalion came in and marched along the beach, they made a good appearance, and I think alarmed the enemy not a little. We could distinctly see a number of the officers observing with glasses, and their men drew up in a line appeared greatly surprized. We have here col. Miles, col. Atlee, the 2d battalion, capt. Moulder's company and a Jersey company of artillery, in all about 1500 men. It is supposed the enemy have about 1000 men opposite us. When our numbers are a little more augmented it is expected we shall do something. To-day our encampment will be marked out, and to-morrow I expect they will pitch their tents."

Last Saturday the provincial convention appointed the following gentlemen to represent this province as delegates in congress, viz. Dr. Franklin, George Ross, George Clymer, Robert Morris, James Wilson, John Morton, Esqrs. Dr. Rush, James Smith, and George Taylor, Esqrs.

In committee of inspection and observation for the county of Philadelphia, July 20, 1776.

**Resolved unanimously**, That this committee most earnestly exhort the captains of the militia of this county, to use their utmost abilities to compleat their companies, and march them under the orders of their commanding officer to Trenton; and that the associators would, with becoming alertness, join their respective companies, as they value the reputation of freemen, and wish to hold the foremost place in the esteem of their countrymen.

*By order of the committee,*  
**JOHN BULL, chairman.**

In committee of inspection and observation for Cumberland county, June 28, 1776.

**WHEREAS** complaints were made to this committee, that the conduct and sentiments of John Clark, of Allan township, in this county, miller, have been, and still are, unfriendly to the liberties of the United Colonies. And whereas, in pursuance of notices, the said John Clark appeared twice before this committee, when sundry witnesses were examined upon oath; by whose testimony, the charges exhibited against him are fully proved. And whereas, the said John Clark declined making any acknowledgment to his injured country, and, in manifest contempt of this committee, thought fit to set out for his own habitation, while the committee had his case under their consideration.

**Resolved**, That the said John Clark is an enemy to the rights and liberties of the United Colonies: and it is recommended to all the friends of liberty, that they have no dealings nor connections with the said John Clark in future, as they regard the interest of their injured country.

**Resolved**, That the above extract be published in the news-papers of this province.

*Signed by order of the committee,*  
**JOHN MONTGOMERY, chairman.**

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

*By publishing the following translation of a letter written by a French officer now in the service of the States of America, to a French nobleman in Paris, you will oblige Your's,*  
F. P.

My LORD, Philadelphia, July 5, 1776.

AFTER the permission you were pleased to grant me to come to this country, I am at last arrived; not without many dangers and great expence. I found here a happy people, averse to oppression, without any spirit of sedition, active and laborious, with all the necessary qualifications required to the foundation of a powerful republic, able to support itself without the assistance of Europe. This immense country possesses all advantages, and its true riches consist in the produce of its soil. It is as yet in its infancy; but still it is a vigorous child, that in reality has no more need of its mother nor its neighbours, provided it never intermeddle with the balance of Europe. Perhaps, my lord, you will not consider these things in the light I do; but this country might be the greatest market for our manufactures, could we once give those people a taste for those which we have in great abundance, and with which Great-Britain used to furnish them, to the amount of immense sums. I found the people generally inclined for absolute independency, and willing to support it with their lives and fortunes. I was surprized to see their troops exercise and manœuvre as well as they do; and were they not animated by the love of liberty, they would be an unparalleled proigy; out when that takes place, all wonder ceases. I visited many of their fortifications, which have been raised with an amazing celerity. I never knew so many and such good works performed in so short a time. I was accompanied in this tour by several general officers, particularly by majors general Putnam and Gates, and a member of the congress. I told them my opinion of those works and I have been desired to raise some necessary ones here where they are required.

This government, its form, its liberty, are so similar to that of the ancient and once happy people of Bretagne, (the country of my nativity) that I am delighted with it; and, if I can be useful to the United States, I intend to end my days in them. I shall regard my original country and its subjects as my family, and if I can be useful to them, and any thing advantageous to the American States and equally agreeable to France could be proposed here, I would undertake to offer it with the greatest pleasure, without requiring from the king of France either honours, pecuniary rewards, or any other mark of gratitude. All my satisfaction would consist in the inward feelings of my soul, if I could once by my endeavours set on foot a commercial correspondence—equally beneficial to my former country and that which I now adopt. You will imagine, my lord, that

I am too hasty, but mature deliberation strength of America resist against all the not the greatest kn great advantages undaunted courage and most glorious vide them. Every terior enemies, w solemn and well f est opinion of the rights without off only liberty and in such a state is not in Europe, switze I have the hono ration of ind-pend nourable the cong and, to prevent shall send it by d

With resp From the

I HAVE lately Canada replete w troops, who have they were coward character echoed city; and that chiefy owing to the acquisition ma the New-England considered in this continued in and winter, and in a the world began America, defende their lines for that length, within wh the river north of ards, on the 6th o and a reinforcement before Quebec, to phia and Jersey tr that time, and eve off from the isle day, which is lon of cowardice this have thought of and even when th after having take that purpose, and three days provid no possibility of was cut off by th had been as casly indeed, had they they must have be short time, for wh the country.—If England troops I must be granted, except barely me by dozens.

On the whole, does are calculate diaffection and di and another, whi and answer the w therefore hoped th arms will discour or detraction tron as they are all the rics, and consequ they must, on the New-England tro ceive the injustic

Constitu XX. That th may, as much as cion of corruption or other courts, possessed of any other than justic seat in assembly taking his seat, vacant.

XXI. That a in the edition l be and remain in ture of this colo patible with this heretotore, rega and others, the g

XXII. That as so much of practised in this they shall be alt such parts only and privileges c inestimable right as a part of the ever.

XXIII. Tha afore said to be louse of assemb in council or at firmation, viz. member of the le may b ) of the a any laws, vote o annual or repea of this co only, u bers of the legis nor that part o respecting the tr or alter, any p sessions of the shall be elected minister to the tion.

Provided alou of this congress, Britain and th



**THIS** is to give notice, that on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of August next, I shall expose to public sale the personal estate of Mr. James Macquibbin, at his late dwelling plantation, for ready money; consisting of negroes, cattle, hogs, horses, household furniture and plantation utensils, and whatever remains in my hands at that time, for I am determined not to run the risk of the said estate any longer. Should the 12<sup>th</sup> of August prove rainy, the sale will be put off to the next fair day, and continued from day to day till all is sold.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, admr.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, a servant man named JOHN JAMES, born in Wales, by trade a tailor, about five feet six inches high: had on a light coloured Winton coat without lining, a blue cloth waistcoat, Russia drab breeches, good shoes and stockings, good hat, and country linen shirt. Whoever takes up the said servant so that his master may get him again shall receive ten shillings reward, paid by

JOHN CAMPBELL.

**THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.**

**RAN** away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening the 21<sup>st</sup> of July, an indentured servant man, named BARNABAS BRIAN, a stout well made fellow, about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, and lightish coloured hair: had on when he went away, a lightish blue coat, a jacket of two different colours, old buckskin breeches, country linen shirt, white yarn stockings, new shoes, small hat bound with a riband, and is by trade a shoemaker. 'Tis likely he will forge a pass, as he has done before, being capable of doing it himself, and endeavour to get to Danmore, as he said a few days before he went away he would go to him. Whoever secures said servant so as his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

JOHN FRANCIS.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of this instant July, an indentured servant man named GEORGE BRANNAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT KEY.

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 Friday the 21<sup>st</sup> of June, 1776.

**FOR SALE.**  
**THE** schooner JOHN, lately from sea, and commanded by Francis Speake, lying now in Chingateague inlet, in Accomack county, Virginia. She is near 4000 bushels burthen, seven years old on the 22<sup>d</sup> of next month, found with sails, rigging, anchors, and cables, and may be readily sent to sea from the place she lies at. Any person inclinable to purchase her may know the terms, by applying to R. Hooe on the spot, or to capt. James Martin of Snow-Hill, who will be authorized to sell her for

JENNIFER HOOE.

**TO** be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

**BROKE JAIL** last night, the two following persons, both committed on suspicion of felony, viz. Negro JACK, the property of Miss Elizabeth Bordley, a tall slim young fellow, about eighteen or nineteen years of age: had on when he made his escape, a green half thick jacket without sleeves, of snabrig shirt and leather breeches; has remarkable long fingers and thick lips. JOHN CHAPING, an Englishman, about five feet six inches high, well set, black hair: had on when he made his escape, a pretty good white cloth coat, jacket and breeches, white shirt; he either served his time with, or is a servant to, Mr. Philip Thomas at West-River, and was committed on suspicion of having stolen some linen belonging to Mr. Samuel Galloway or Mr. Lancelot Jacques. Whoever takes up and secures both or either of the said felons, so that they may be had again, shall receive thirty shillings reward for each of them.

THOMAS DEALE,  
 Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

**WANTED** immediately, for the public's use at Annapolis, several good WHEELWRIGHTS. Such will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Council of Safety of Maryland.

Lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, July 22, 1776.  
**RAN** away last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, viz THOMAS TURNER, by trade a tailor, is a luffy well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of scissars: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen. HENRY SMITH, by trade a cooper, is a little fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about 22 years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had on when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen; they both are apt to blush when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home shall have forty shillings for each or either, and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reasonable travelling charges to be paid, by

HENRY GAITHER.

N. B. I have a good, new fulling mill to rent, or I would hire a faller if recommended.

H. G.

**TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.**

**RAN** away last night from the subscribers, living near the Head of Seneca in Frederick county, three convict servants, viz. EDWARD BADHAM, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, brown strait hair, brown complexion, dark eyes, smooth faced, and says he is country born: had on and took with him, when he went away, one white shirt, one coarse country ditto, a coarse dark coloured hunting shirt, the sleeves worn out at the elbows, a light coloured country spun jacket pretty much worn, wool hat, coarse snabrig trousers, and old shoes. JOHN PINFIELD, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, much marked with the small-pox; had on a coarse country shirt and trousers, a pair of old shoes, and a fan-tail hat about half worn. GEORGE MILLETT, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, smooth faced; had on a small felt hat, coarse country shirt and trousers, a pair of old shoes, and an old cotton jacket. It is supposed they will all change their names. Whoever will secure said servants, so that we get them again, shall receive the above reward, or thirty shillings for either, including what the law allows.

ROBERT OWEN,  
 EDWARD PENN, son of Benjamin.

Upper Marlborough, July 13, 1776.  
**COMMITTED** to my custody as runaways the following persons, viz. THOMAS BURCH, an Irishman, a stocking weaver by trade, says he belongs to David Gee, near Mr. James Brookes's, about sixteen miles above Bladensburg, in Frederick county, Negro WILL, who says he belongs to Richard Mitchell son of Nottly, near Piscataway. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them from

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

Annapolis, July 11, 1776.  
**LOST** in this city, within these three days, either by being dropt in some part of it, or being stolen out of a draw in the house of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; one sheet of the Convention paper currency of the last impression, value £. 19 5 0. Any person having found the said sheet of money, who will bring it to the subscriber, may receive THREE POUNDS reward, or any larger sum that may be deemed adequate to their honesty. Or supposing the said sheet to be stolen—any person having bills of a large denomination offered to them by negroes or other servants, by which means the theft can be discovered, such person shall receive TEN POUNDS reward on the conviction.

WILLIAM DEARDS.

**I**NTEND to leave this province the first convenient opportunity.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

**A** QUANTITY of white oak and other timber, either to be sold or worked up on halves, at the subscriber's plantation on West-River in Anne-Arundel county, where a few able negroes are wanted on hire, by the month or year. For further information apply to Philip Thomas, Esq; or

JOSEPH PEMBERTON.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.  
**STRAYED** from the subscriber on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Jeremiah Moore, near Bladensburg in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small black mare, about 12 hands high, branded on the near buttock GM, and on the shoulder with something resembling N, two hind feet white, some white spots in her forehead, trots, paces and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**SIX POUNDS REWARD.**

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.  
**RAN** away last night, two servant men, viz. STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket dyed brown, a country linen ditto, country shoes, broad brags buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indentured servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one snabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s: if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.  
**WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,** A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

**THREE PENCE** per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

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

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

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**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on Monday the 10<sup>th</sup> of June, a luffy negro fellow named WILL: had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, snabrig shirt and trousers; 'tis probable he may alter his dress. Whoever takes up the said negro, or secures him in any way, so as I may get him again, shall be entitled to a reward of twenty shillings, besides what the law allows.

ALEXANDER OGG.

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**RAN** away last night, two servant men, viz. STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket dyed brown, a country linen ditto, country shoes, broad brags buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indentured servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one snabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s: if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.  
**WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,** A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

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

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on Monday the 10<sup>th</sup> of June, a luffy negro fellow named WILL: had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, snabrig shirt and trousers; 'tis probable he may alter his dress. Whoever takes up the said negro, or secures him in any way, so as I may get him again, shall be entitled to a reward of twenty shillings, besides what the law allows.

ALEXANDER OGG.

Annapolis, July 23, 1776.  
**TO** be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

Annapolis, July 22, 1776.  
**BROKE JAIL** last night, the two following persons, both committed on suspicion of felony, viz. Negro JACK, the property of Miss Elizabeth Bordley, a tall slim young fellow, about eighteen or nineteen years of age: had on when he made his escape, a green half thick jacket without sleeves, of snabrig shirt and leather breeches; has remarkable long fingers and thick lips. JOHN CHAPING, an Englishman, about five feet six inches high, well set, black hair: had on when he made his escape, a pretty good white cloth coat, jacket and breeches, white shirt; he either served his time with, or is a servant to, Mr. Philip Thomas at West-River, and was committed on suspicion of having stolen some linen belonging to Mr. Samuel Galloway or Mr. Lancelot Jacques. Whoever takes up and secures both or either of the said felons, so that they may be had again, shall receive thirty shillings reward for each of them.

THOMAS DEALE,  
 Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.  
**STRAYED** from the subscriber on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

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