

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1776.

LONDON, May 30.

THIS morning four large Dutch ships, lately taken into the transport service, arrived at Spithead. They will carry from six to nine hundred tons, and we are informed are to be entirely loaded with provisions from Ireland, for the use of the army in North-America. They are to join the fleet in Plymouth.

Yesterday an express was sent to Cork and Waterford, for the ships loading with provisions at those ports to hold themselves in readiness to sail by the 4th of June, to join the fleet the first fair wind, as they are all ready.

Orders are sent down to Woolwich from the board of ordnance, for several thousand balls to be made with all expedition; a transport is lying off Woolwich to take the said balls, some thousands of boots, waistcoats, &c. &c. for the Hessians.

Orders are sent to Plymouth for a frigate of war to be got in immediate readiness for sailing; she is to take on board a twelve months provisions, and is to be provided with close quarters. The nature of the expedition she is going on is kept secret.

The packets which are in future to carry dispatches to and from America, are to mount from 16 to 20 guns each.

Lord Bruce, one of the lords of the bedchamber, is appointed governor to the prince of Wales, and his brother the bishop of Osnaburgh, in the room of the earl of Holderness; and Dr. Hurd, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, is appointed preceptor to their royal highnesses, in the room of the bishop of Chester.

We hear, that the manner government intends to employ the convicts is, in raising ballast in the river for the Trinity-house; and that orders are given for building vessels on a new construction, for the purpose of securing them from escape when they quit their work; and the punishment on being found on shore is the same as attends returning from their transportation.

The reason of dismissing the prince of Wales's governor, preceptor, &c. is said to be a discovery that they were still connected with some of the respectable families, who oppose the present Jacobite measures of the court; which offended his majesty (God bless him) that he took a resolution there should not be one about his son.

The following hand-bill was delivered last week to many members of two great assemblies. April 24, 1776.

By an account of extraordinary services incurred and paid by the right hon. Richard Kigby, paymaster general of his majesty's forces, between the 9th of March, 1775, and the 1st of January, 1776, and not provided for by parliament.

It appears there was paid, between the 31st of March 1775, and the 27th of January (being less than ten months) to Thomas Harley and Henry Drummond, Esqrs. to be by them applied and invested in the purchasing Spanish and Portugal coin for the use and service of his majesty's forces in North-America, the sum of 408,809l. 5s. 1d.

If the above sum was required for the use and service of a body of men (never exceeding eight thousand) in the space of less than ten months, how much specie will it be necessary to send to North-America in 12 months, for the use and service of 40,000 men, which our Scotch ministers have determined shall be there this summer, to give the cowardly rebels a complete crush?

The answer is £. 2,455,355. Query, if the above 40,000 men should attempt entering upon action, whether the expence will not create the above sum very considerably?

Whether any part and how much of the above sum can be expected ever to return hither again, and when?

How long can an annual drain of 2,455,355l. of specie last, without danger of entirely oversetting our public credit?

Whether the North-Americans, tasting the sweets of such immense wealth flowing into the country, will not keep themselves wholly upon the defensive, till we are exhausted by expence so as to be forced to yield to their terms?

PORTSMOUTH, August 17, 1776.

By capt. Ladd, who arrived here in 18 days, from Cape Nichola Mole, we are informed, that the fleet of sugar ships was to sail the 2d of August from Jamaica, under convoy of one 20 gun ship; that a French ship convoyed him through the Windward passage, and informed him France and Spain had declared war against Portugal.

BOSTON, August 19.

Yesterday se'night the Tyrannicide privateer, in the service of this state, commanded by capt. Fisk, sent into Salem a prize brig, called the St. John. Her cargo consists of 120 hogheads of molasses, 81 casks of rum, 51 casks of coffee, 14 hogheads of sugar, and 8 casks of cocoa.

The same day arrived at Dartmouth, taken by the above privateer, the prize schooner Three Brothers, capt. Smith, from Dominica for Nova-Scotia. Her cargo consists of 40 hogheads of rum, 86 casks of molasses, 40 barrels of flour, 10 barrels of pork, and 450l. m. in cash. Thursday last a fine prize ship, from St. Augustine for London, laden with dried skins and indigo, was sent into Salem by a privateer commanded by capt. Skimmer.

The same day arrived at Newbury-Port, a prize schooner, laden with rum, &c. We have not heard by whom she was taken.

Last week the Warren privateer, of Dartmouth, carried in there a ship from the West-Indies for Newfoundland, laden with sugar and molasses; she was commanded by capt. Cockran, of this town, and owned by Thomas Boylstone, of Boston.

PROVIDENCE, August 17.

The following is a list of the prizes taken by the Diamond, with their cargoes, viz.

Brig Mars, capt. Hammond, from Tortola for Liverpool, 195 hogheads and 7 barrels of sugar, 13,000 wt. of cotton and 15 tons of fustic; Ship Jane, capt. Rome, from Dominica for Bristol, 308 hogheads of sugar, 3800 gallons of oil; snow Portland, capt. Bromwell, from Grenada for Lancaster, 71 hogheads, 1 tierce, and 10 barrels of sugar, 7000 wt. of cocoa, 60,000 wt. of coffee, 3110 gallons of rum, 133 wt. of indigo, and 1950 wt. of cotton; ship star and Garter, capt. Hamson, from St. Kitt's for London, 166 hogheads, 10 tierces, and 16 barrels of sugar, and 4500 gallons of rum; ship Friendship, capt. Jones, from Grenada for London, 283 hogheads of sugar, 8600 wt. of cocoa, 1800 wt. of coffee, 4770 gallons of rum, 55 wt. of indigo, and 2100 wt. of cotton. Total of the cargoes: 1023 hogheads, 11 tierces and 33 barrels of sugar, 15,600 wt. of cocoa, 61,900 wt. of coffee, 12,380 gallons of rum, 115 wt. of indigo, 17,750 wt. of cocoa, 25 tons of fustic, and 8,800 gallons of oil.

NEWPORT, August 14.

A gentleman from the eastward informs, that the Hancock privateer, of Philadelphia, has taken and carried into Marblehead a large transport from England, with 250 Hessian troops on board. She has also taken a Jamaica ship, laden with 400 hogheads of sugar, and 100 puncheons of rum, and carried her into Newbury-Port.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

We hear orders are already arrived in the West-Indies from England, for Admiral Young to seize and cut out all the American vessels that may be found in any foreign ports.

The Pomona frigate has taken and carried into St. Kitt's, a Dutch ship going from St. Eustatia, it is said, to Amsterdam, loaded with sugars, but we hear she had powder on board, and was bound to America. The vessel is said to be the property of Mr. De Graff, of St. Eustatia.

We hear that for the future English men of war will not be permitted to enter the road of St. Eustatia.

Wednesday evening last we had here as violent a thunder gust as has been remembered by the oldest man now living among us. The lightning struck a marquee in general M'Dougal's camp, near the Bull's-head in the Bowery, and instantly killed capt. Van Wyck and his two lieutenants Verfersee and Depyster. A soldier named Ephraim Bartlet, was also killed in the house of Mr. Joseph Hallet, in Hanover-square, and several others much hurt. We also hear four men were killed on Long-island, and some houses and barns burnt near Tappan.

Tuesday last a number of ships, with troops on board, sailed from Staten-Island out of the Narrows; next day they were followed by many more, and about ten o'clock Thursday morning about 10,000 men landed between New Utrecht and Gravesend, on Long-Island. Friday a party of them came and took possession of Flat-Bush, which immediately brought on a very hot fire from our troops who are advantageously posted in the woods, and on every eminence round that place.

An advanced party of the regulars are encamped a little to the northward of Flatbush church, and have a battery somewhat to the westward of Mr. Jeremiah Vanderbelt's, from whence they continue to fire briskly on our people, who often approach and discharge their rifles within 200 yards of their works. We have had only four men wounded since the enemy landed; but we are certain many of them fell; one, a Hessian, was killed last Friday: Several dollars were found in his pocket, and he had an excellent rifle, and many of the regulars are in rifle dresses.

August 28. It is said the enemy on Long-Island have been reinforced, and are now supposed to be 20,000 strong. Yesterday several skirmishes happened between our troops and theirs, but we cannot obtain any particular account; all we can learn is, that we have taken 22 prisoners, viz. a captain, serjeant, corporal, and 16 privates, belonging to the marines, and major Cudgjo, commander of lord Dunmore's black regiment. Never did troops behave with greater courage and resolution than our's did on the occasion. They made several attacks upon our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Our troops are in high spirits. We hourly expect to hear of their renewing the attack.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

Since the departure of the able-bodied men from the Forks of Brandywine, in Chester county, on the service of their country, the patriotic young women, to prevent the evil that would follow the neglect of putting in the fall crop in season, have joined the ploughs, and are preparing the fallows for the seed; and, should their fathers, brothers and lovers be detained abroad in defence of the liberties of these states, they are determined to put in the crop themselves—a very laudable example, and highly worthy of imitation. Letters from Ticonderoga mention, that two deser-

ters from the Brunswickers had come in, who say that many more came off with them.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, we had a violent storm from the north-east, which lasted about two hours, attended with almost incessant thunder and lightning. Mr. Ottinger, of Springfield, about ten miles northward of this city, had a large barn, many stacks of hay, and corn in sheaf, set on fire by the lightning, and entirely consumed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, August 19.

"An officer, who went on a reconnaissance to St. John's and Chamblee, fell in with a regular officer on horse-back alone, on the road between La Prairie and St. John's, summoned him to surrender himself prisoner, but clapping spurs to his horse rode off, the officer fired at and shot him. It turns out to be a general Gordon."

The above letter was received since Carleton's orders were first published by order of congress.

The following letters and orders are published by order of the hon. CONGRESS of the American States.

Head-quarters, New-York, 17th August, 1776.

MY LORD, BEING authorized by congress, as their commanders in every department are, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and presuming, as well from the nature of your lordship's command, as the information gen. Howe has been pleased to honour me with, that the exchange in the naval line will be subject to your lordship's direction, I beg leave to propose the following mode of exchange for your lordship's consideration, viz. "Officers for those of equal rank; and sailors for sailors."

If the above proposal should be agreeable to your lordship, I am charged, in a particular manner, to exchange any officer belonging to the British navy, in our hands, and of equal rank, for lieutenant Josiah, who was lately made prisoner in a ship retaken by the Cerberus frigate.

The reason, my lord, of my being charged to propose the exchange of lieut. Josiah, in preference to that of any other officer, is, that authentic intelligence has been received that, regardless of his rank as an officer, he has not only been subjected to the duties of a common seaman, but has experienced many other marks of indignity.

As a different line of conduct, my lord, has been ever observed towards the officers of your navy, who have fallen into our hands, it becomes not only a matter of duty but of right in me to mention this to your lordship, to the end that an enquiry may be made into the case above referred to.

From your lordship's character for humanity, I am led to presume, that the hardships imposed on lieut. Josiah are without either your knowledge or concurrence, and therefore most readily hope that, upon this representation, your lordship will enjoin all officers under your command to pay such regard to the treatment of those that may fall into their hands, as their different ranks and situation may require, and such as your lordship would wish to see continued by us to those who are already in our power, or who may hereafter, by the chance of war, be subjected to it.

I have the honour to be, my lord, Your lordship's most obedient servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the right honourable lord viscount Howe, admiral and commander in chief of the British navy in America.

(Copy.)

Eagle, off Staten-Island, August 9, 1776.

SIR, CONCURRING with the proposition you have been pleased to make in your favour of the 17th for an exchange of prisoners in my department, viz. "Officers for those of equal rank, and sailors for sailors." I will take the liberty to propose an officer of the same rank of lieut. Josiah, when he arrives.

The Cerberus being absent, I have no other information respecting the situation of Mr. Josiah, than what is communicated in your letter. But the matter you may be assured shall be enquired into, and every attention paid to the rules of propriety, as well as the dictates of humanity, on all such occasions.

Principles and conduct form the true distinction of rank amongst men; yet, without a competent habit in the manners of the world, they are too liable to meet with unmerited disregard. But insult and indignities to persons of whatever rank, who are become parties in these unhappy disputes, cannot be justified, and are, I persuade myself, as much disapproved of by every officer under my command, as they can never cease to be by me.

I am with great personal respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, H. O. W. E.

To general GEORGE WASHINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

His excellency general CARLETON'S ORDERS.

Quebec, August 4, 1776.

THE commanding officers of corps will take especial care every one under their command be informed, that letters or messages from rebels, traitors in arms against the king, rioters, disturbers of the public peace, plunderers, robbers, assassins, or murderers, are on no occasion to be admitted; that, should emissaries from such lawless men again presume to approach the army, whether under the name of flag of truce men or ambassadors, except when they come to implore the king's mercy, their persons shall be immediately seized and committed to close confinement, in order to be proceeded against as the law directs; their papers and let-

ters, for whomsoever, even for the commander in chief, are to be delivered to the provost-marshal, that, unread and unopened, they may be buried by the hands of the common hangman: At the same time the commander in chief expects, that neither the assassination of brigadier-general Gordon, nor the late notorious breach of faith, in resolving not to return the troops and Canadians taken at St. John's, in exchange for those rebels who fell into the hands of the savages at the Cedars and Quinchin, purchased from them at a great price, and restored to their country on those express conditions, be imputed to the Provincials at large, but to a few wicked and designing men, who first deceived, then step by step misled the credulous multitude to the brink of ruin, afterwards usurped authority over them, established a despotic tyranny over them not to be borne, and now wantonly and foolishly endeavour to provoke the spilling the blood of our unhappy countrymen of this continent, in hopes of covering their own guilt, or confirming their tyranny, by the general destruction of their country. Let their crimes pursue those faithless, bloody minded men, who assert that black is white, and white black; it belongs to Britons to distinguish themselves not less by their humanity than their valour; it belongs to the king's troops to save the blood of his deputed subjects, whose greatest fault perhaps is having been deceived by such men to their own destruction; it belongs to the crown, it is the duty of all faithful servants of the crown, to rescue from oppression, and restore to liberty the once happy, free and loyal people of this continent.

All prisoners from the rebellious provinces, who choose to return home, are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a short notice; the commissary, Mr. Murray, shall visit the transports destined for them, and see that wholesome provisions necessary clothing, and all possible convenience for their passage, be prepared for these unfortunate men; they are to look on their respective provinces as their prison, and there remain till farther enlarged, or summoned to appear before the commander in chief of this province, or any other commander in chief for his majesty, for the time being, which summons they shall obey.

Gen. Howe will regulate their place of landing.

E. FOY, deputy adjutant gen.
FRANCIS CARR, clerk,
Aid de camp to lieut. gen. Burgoyne.

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated August 26.

"On Saturday a letter was discovered, which was written by lieut. col. Zedwitz to Fryon; he says that, having consulted him, he had accepted a commission through necessity, and now commands part of the rebel mob; that the discovery of Forbes and the mayor had like to have ruined his scheme; that he had been at gen. W——n's, who wanted him to translate an advertisement to be dispersed among the Hessians, the purport of which was, that he would give each deserter among them, if they would join our army, 200 acres of land, a horse, and a cow; and the land only, if they did not join our army; that a person at head-quarters could be prevailed on to give a weekly return of the number and state of our army for 4000l. in hard money, and he was not to be discovered, even if Zedwitz lost his life in the scheme; that he said he did not think 4000l. would be given; but he would promise him 2000l. that he, Zedwitz, was now lieutenant colonel, but daily expected a full commission, when he was to go and have the command of the forts up North-River, &c.—He was tried this morning, and confessed the writing, said he did it to deceive Fryon, and get some money which was due to him from the crown, for services performed in Germany. Sentence is not pronounced. Our people at Elizabeth-town, and the enemy at Staten-Island, cannonaded each other yesterday afternoon, without doing any damage, but disturbing the congregation."

Extra of a letter from an officer in col. Atlee's battalion, of Pennsylvania, August 27.

"Yesterday about 120 of our men went as a guard to a place called Red-Lyon, on Long-Island; about 11 o'clock at night the sentries descried two men coming up a water-melon patch, upon which our men fired upon them; the enemy then retreated, and about one o'clock advanced with about 2 or 300 men, and endeavoured to surround our guard; but they being watchful gave them two or three fires, and retreated to alarm the remainder of the battalion, except one lieutenant and about 15 men, who have not been heard of as yet. About four o'clock this morning the alarm was given, by beating to arms, when the remainder of our battalion, accompanied by the Delaware and Maryland battalions, went to the place where our men retreated from. About a quarter of a mile on this side, we saw the enemy when we got into the woods (our battalion being the advance guard) amidst the incessant fire of their field-pieces loaded with grape shot, which continued till ten o'clock. The Marylanders, on their left flank, and we, on their right, kept up a constant fire amidst all their cannon, and saw several of them fall; but they being too many for us we retreated a little, and then made a stand. Our lieut. col. Parry was shot through the head, and I was under the necessity of retreating with him to this place, in order to secure his effects, since which I have heard the enemy are within 600 yards of our lines; which I think will cost them some number of men before they gain them."

Extra of a letter from New-York, August 27.

"I sit down in the midst of confusion to tell you that our people have been engaged with the enemy, on Long-Island, all this morning, and are at it yet; we cannot get at particulars. Those who have come over say, the enemy have lost the most men. Lieut. col. Parry, of one of the Pennsylvania battalions, is killed; he died heroically, urging his men on against the enemy. Your kinsman, Hiermanus Rutgers, was killed yesterday. Several of the enemies ships have attempted coming up this morning, but both wind and tide a-head, and they are hitherto baffled. Our men on the island behave bravely: Heaven send them victory.

"Thirty-five minutes past twelve noon. Firing still

It is impossible to conjecture what is meant, in this extraordinary production, by "the assassination of brigadier general Gordon," the public having never been informed of any thing concerning any such person.

continues with intermissions. A man of war coming up said to be the Roebuck, has just lost, by a flaw, all she gained last tack. Several fires have been kindled on the island. I believe our people set fire to hay, grain, &c. to prevent the enemy's getting possession of them. Capt. Farmer, of col. Miles's regiment, is slightly wounded in the foot, and brought to this city. I think some men of war will be up next tide.

"P. S. The first battalion of New-York, colonel Lisher, and the Pennsylvania and Maryland battalions, behaved with the greatest bravery, even to a fault: They were commanded by lord Sterling. I fear some of our bravest officers from the southward are among the slain. We forced the enemy into their lines. Parry is killed, capt. Farmer is slightly wounded, and major Abel of New-York, killed."

A letter from New-York, August 27, 8 o'clock, p. m.

"This minute returned from our lines, on Long-Island, where I left his excellency the general.—From him I have it in command to inform congress, that yesterday he went there, and continued till evening, when, from the enemy having landed a considerable part of their forces, and many of their movements, there was reason to apprehend they would make, in a little time, a general attack. As they would have a wood to pass through, before they could approach the lines, it was thought expedient to place a number of men there on the different roads, leading from whence they were stationed, in order to harass and annoy them on their march. This being done, early this morning a smart engagement ensued between the enemy and our detachment, which being unequal to the force they had to contend with, have sustained a pretty considerable loss, at least many of our men are missing, among those that have not returned are gen. Sullivan and lord Sterling. The enemy's loss is not known certainly, but we are told, that such of our troops as were in the engagement, and that have come in, say that they had many killed and wounded. Our party brought off a lieutenant, serjeant and corporal, with 20 privates, prisoners. While these detachments were engaged, a column of the enemy descended from the woods, and marched towards the center of our lines, with a design to make an impression, but were repulsed. This evening they appeared very numerous about the skirts of the woods, where they have pitched several tents; and his excellency inclines to think they mean to attack and force us from our lines by way of regular approaches, rather than in any other manner. To day five ships of the line came up towards the town, where they seem very desirous of getting, as they turned a long time against an unfavourable wind; and on my return this evening, I found a deserter from the 23d regiment, who informed me, that they design, as soon as the wind will permit them, to come up to give us a severe cannonade, and to silence our batteries, if possible."

Extra of a letter from Long-Island, Wednesday, day-break.

"I have the pleasure to inform you I have survived a very smart engagement yesterday. Our battalion has suffered much; a great number of both officers and men are killed and missing. We retreated through a very heavy fire, and escaped by swimming over a river, or creek rather; my height was of service to me, as I touched almost all the way. Numbers of men got drowned. I have lost no officer and but few men. Capt. Veazey and lieut. Butler fell early in the engagement. We are now all safe in our lines and forts. The affair yesterday was only a skirmish on the island, about three miles from our works. The particulars I cannot give you, but we were decoyed, and at once surrounded, I am convinced, with 10,000 men."

Extra of a letter from New-York, August 28.

"Yesterday proved a very distressing one on Long-Island.—Great numbers killed on both sides, and I fear (though we cannot get certain accounts) that numbers of our people are taken; however, I am told they continue in high spirits. The generals Sullivan, Sterling, and Parsons, went out of the lines too far, and were all missing this morning with many others. An intelligible man just now come over the ferry says, gen. Sullivan got in this morning, and brings an account that gen. Sterling is killed, but he don't know any thing of gen. Parsons. It appears as difficult getting certain intelligence here as it can be with you. On the whole, I believe our troops behaved with spirit, and have not yet given way in their skirmishing to any equal number of the enemy, and have kept them from getting up to their lines and forts, which are well manned to receive them, should they get so far. I believe the enemy have got all the force they can spare from Staten-Island on Long-Island."

Copy of a letter from New-York, Aug. 29, 5 o'clock, A. M.

"I am told the court martial divided about Zedwitz and have sentenced him to be broke, and rendered forever incapable of holding any military office, but I do not learn that the sentence has been confirmed by the general. It is a hard matter to get general intelligence from Long-Island. Every man's attention seems confined solely to his own regiment. I have a line from head quarters this morning, informing me that nothing of moment has turned up. There was a constant firing all yesterday afternoon, and till I went to bed last night; it appeared to be platoon firing, and now and then a field piece."

From sundry other letters from New-York we collect the following particulars— that col. Grant, member of the house of commons, is killed, his hat with two bullet holes and marked with his name was found, also his gold watch; 'tis supposed the enemy had lost about 500 men; that there are about 300 of our men missing, and that gen. Parsons had returned safe into the fort with a few men; also that two frigates and a transport had got up to Brook-Haven, and were killing the cattle and salting them."

Extra of a letter from Sheenborough, August 28.

"By the last accounts from St. John's we learn, that the enemy had not more than 40 batteaus built, and two gallees or gondolas.—If this is true, I hardly think they will venture down the lake this fall.—We are determined however to be prepared for them.—Five other gallees are to be built here, as soon as those which are on the stocks are launched."

Extra of letters found concealed on board the sloop Jane and Elizabeth, in which went passengers HANSON, EVANS, &c.

"Should you receive no letters from any of col. Corbin's family, you must not impute it to want of regard or respect. They are all afraid to write, even to their brothers. It is impossible to tell you how much they are persecuted and afflicted. Your old shipmate is banished, and confined to a negro quarter, where he is in want of every necessary of life. His friends dare not go to see him, or even write to him. His poor father is under the greatest affliction, and his lady in a situation illy able to bear a separation from him. Oh! my friend, my own misfortunes seem lost, for a moment, in those of others. I know what it is to part with you, and I imagine every body must suffer what I do on the like occasion. Surely we feel as much, and often more, for others than we do for ourselves. One thing, however, every body but myself can hope for a return of their happiness—mine is gone for ever; and when I see them all happy around me once more, then again I shall have leisure to lament my own misfortunes. When Mr. Corbin took his trial, he made his defence exceedingly spirited and clever; and had it been spoken before sensible or good men, it must have done honour to him, but I am sorry to say there are few such among my countrymen; and our convention does not particularly abound with them, consisting chiefly of the lowest class of people. The provincials depend on their numbers, and on the mean opinion the English entertain of their prowess, which they are in hopes will lull them into security, and by that means they will gain the victory. They are, besides, in great expectations of the French joining them. The destruction of Norfolk was partly owing to the party rage that so long subsisted among them (the whigs, Sampson like, destroyed themselves with their enemies) and partly to an unfortunate manœuvre of I. D.—re.

"Banishment and confiscation are now become common, and your family seem marked out for their vengeance. J. T. C. is now under sentence of banishment for only two unlucky words, *sat verbum*, in a letter wrote seven months before. The hon. Mr. W. was seized by a party of 200 men, and his confidential papers taken from him and exposed, only for writing a letter to Mr. J. G.—s, giving his reasons for not attending I. D.—re. C. N.—n is also banished to the back counties. I could tell you many horrible tales, but fear I have said too much.

"All her (i. e. your sister's) amusements are at an end; her books, her shells, and her paints, are thrown by as useless things, and her spinning-wheel employs the chief of her time. Nothing but melancholy reigns in that once peaceful and happy family. You, your natural cheerfulness, would forget to sing or whistle any other than a psalm tune. Their nearest relations have forsaken them, either through fear or want of affection, and it is from strangers they must hope for and claim protection. The gentlemen that are indebted to your father have not honour or generosity enough to pay even the interest of what they owe, and by that means they cannot get common necessaries. Indeed they are every way distressed, and there is no family in the country more to be pitied than they are. It may truly be said they live in as much dread and fear as the Turkish Spy did at Paris."

ANNAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 5.

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated Aug. 23, 1776.

YESTERDAY morning the enemy stole through the wood I mentioned to you in my last, our men were posted in; it is so extensive, we could not sufficiently guard it; they have gained a little ground, but have bought it almost as dear as they did Bunker's-hill. Our army, at least that small part that was engaged, behaved most manfully, they as it were surrounded our people, and we were obliged to fight our way through them; col. Smallwood's battalion has gained immortal honour, he was not with it himself, lord Sterling commanded it and the Delaware battalion, as part of his brigade; they fought the enemy treble in number, in open field, several hours, till at last, surrounded on the side of a small creek, they were obliged to make the best retreat they could; most of them swam the creek; lord Sterling, at the head of three companies, attempted to force his way through the enemy. Captains Bowie, Veazey, lieutenants Steret, Wright, Coursey, Dent, Butler, Praul, ensigns Farnandes, Courts, are missing, and about 150 men of Smallwood's battalion. The officers give lord Sterling the character of as brave a man as ever lived; we are very sorry for his loss, and are fearful that he is killed, from the danger he was seen in, Gen. Sullivan is likewise missing, and many other officers, with about three hundred men; however we are still in hopes of seeing many of them, as they are constantly coming in, having got round through the country; gen. Parsons has come in the same way, after being out till this morning.

I assure you there has been severe work on both sides—our people who have come in say, the fields and woods are covered with dead bodies, and a deserter informs, the enemy have lost near six hundred men. I have the pleasure to inform you, among their slain is gen. Grant, lately col. Grant, of the house of commons, who gave the Americans the character of cowards. Gen. Parsons saw his body, but the soldier who killed him and got his papers, &c. is missing. The enemy once attempted to force our lines, but were repulsed, and are now encamped about a mile from us.

Col. Smallwood and col. Ware were necessarily detained here on a court-martial for the trial of col. Zedwitz, who is sentenced to be broke, and rendered incapable of ever holding any military office.

Extra of another letter from New-York, of the same date.

AS I expected, we had a general attack on Long Island yesterday. The day before, our battalion, with the Delaware battalion, cross'd over. The next morning, before day-light, the alarm guns on Cobble-hill fort fired; lord Sterling's brigade (to which we belonged) were under arms, and ordered to march down the island about four miles, to engage a party of the enemy that had landed the night before, and were marching towards our lines. About sun-rise we were formed in line of battle, the enemy doing the same in front of us. They tried to surround us, but a detachment of our men repulsed them with considerable loss. They did

not attempt to attack raked us. We stood out by which time, it seem my in general, by which and had to fight our w retreated in good order were attacked, but rep bers were far superior t 100 men, kept the gro gade crossed a creek. The major and his pi never to see them ag with the major. We got stuck in the mud, a general; whether he him ride towards the Captain Veazey is dea Wright, Farnandes, an of our battalion, are m lieve. Our men sustain fortitude beyond what such raw troops. A well. Capt. Smith an companies to a charm. could not get to us. and killed many more Gen. Sullivan is missi vaunting gen. Grant w papers that were about the lines. I he enemy fort, but were repulsed another attack to day, movements to give us a Major Gift says he fa ther he was mortally that he was gone.

I have only leav so can't be more part of the cannon and the attack is begun.

Extra of a letter from 1776, Sat.

YOU will no doubt particular account of t troops and the enemy formation enabled me are in the most painfu ing not yet arrived, gence. From the lett I can collect of others, it appears that the en troops on the night o vantageously without and having also posse some distance from t heavy column towards morning of the 27th, vanced guard and the column, made a feint ed a fire, retreated. A of the first New-York Delaware, and the Ma mand of generals Sull enemy, a very hot fi had retreated, and ou distance, the troops of pose, surrounded our f ment ensued. No rel to our troops, witho Island; thus surround galled on one side wiillery in the front, 1 hours; however, afte being proofs of their b tained considerable los superior numbers; as the well as they could. I was pushed with our parties. Our loss w some 300. By desert wounded 500. Gene both missing, when v ington, Thursday m illies and Atley were ligen was sent. A killed, who else of disl enemy, upon the retr of a very advantageo ment.—Smallwood's distinguished in the fe the most regular use of men of the body.— as became Americans their right of freedo powered and broken, them on all sides, th battalion broke the es through; the others at proved fatal to severa but presume it is very l much exposed, facing field for a considerab tant Butler are amor hear of any other offic or taken. I here is a had got into the cam Since this engagement wishes between our tr which we have not he to each other, and we general engagement.

Saturd.

By the post, arrive formed, that our who treated from Long-Is most of their cannon, enemy were taking m tion between the fla possession of a post fi camp at Long Island hivan are both prison lost 1000 men; two; They sent a flag to e two missing genera so that they must ha lost 200 men and 22 c our whole loss is five

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.
September 2, 1776.

LABOURERS are much wanted to work on the intrenchments at Annapolis. The Council of Safety will give three shillings and six-pence per day, or four pounds ten shillings per month.

B. RIDGELY, clk.

IN CONVENTION. July 6, 1776. RESOLVED, That a bounty of ... common money, be paid by the council for every bushel of salt imported into this ... above Point Lookout, before the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to sell the same at any price; not exceeding 7s 6d; common money, per bushel. Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clerk.

IN CONVENTION. May 22, 1776. RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works. Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

IN COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776. ALL persons willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on of works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to. By order, G. DUVALL, clk.

ANY person who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his sobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite Alexandria.

WANTS A PLACE, A WELL behaved young woman, of undeniable character, possessed of a good temper, works well with her needle, does up muslin, gauze, and fine lace, extremely well, would chuse to wait on two young ladies that are grown up, or attend one old lady, or dry nurse a young child, or be an assistant to a lady in her house, or make the trouble of teaching her. Any lady this will suit will please to enquire of the printer.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 1, 1776. WHEREAS it hath been reported about the country, that my fulling-mill did not go, to the prejudice of the subscriber, I take this method of informing the public in general, and my old friends in particular, that I am at this time. Those who please to favour me with their custom may depend on having their cloth done in the neatest and best manner, and with quick dispatch, by their humble servant, W. CASSANDRA DUCKER.

Annapolis, Sept. 3, 1776. FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD. STOLEN, about the 24th of August last, from this city, a short chunky brown horse, nine years old, late the property of Mr. Robert Buchanan. He has a remarkable short thick neck, with very little hair on his mane, and is marked with the letter M on his thigh, which is almost worn out. He trots, paces, and gallops very easy. A person of a middle size, with a blue coat, and sword by his side, was seen to ride the horse by the town gate. Any person that will bring the horse to me and apprehend the thief, shall receive the above reward, with all expences allowed by BENJAMIN KENNEDY.

THERE is at the plantation of Nathan Soper, in Prince-George's county, a brown cow, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner may have her again on the same property and paying charges.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the constitutional Post-office, Annapolis.

A. MR. JOHN ANDERSON, Cecil county, Elk Creek, Maryland. Mr. Hugh Armstrong, of the continental army, Annapolis. Joseph Ashmead, Annapolis.

B. Mr. Robert Buchanan, merchant in Annapolis. Mr. Archd. Buchanan, merchant in Annapolis. Mr. George Brent, at Annapolis. Mr. Ignatius Boone, Annapolis. Norman Bruce, Esq; at Pipe Creek, Frederick county. Mr. Wm. Bordly, in Talbot county, Maryland. Mr. Barclay, Somerset. Mr.

Fuchs, Boober, at Mr. Wm. Cayten's, innkeeper in Annapolis. Wm. Bayly, in convention, Annapolis.

C. Mr. Charles Crookshanks, merchant in Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland. Mr. Henry Coody, Queen-Anne's county, Eastern shore, Maryland. Mr. Wm. Currer, now at Annapolis. Mr. John Craggs, at New London, Maryland. Benj. Cheney, Pigg Point, Patuxent. John M'Call, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's, merchant, Annapolis. Clement Cannon, in Maryland, Talbot county. Choptank river, Maryland. Henry ...

D. John Drane, commissary of the troops stationed at ... Anne; to the care of Mr. M'Hard, Annapolis. Samuel Davey, Charles-town, Cecil county. Col. Henry Dickinson, Caroline county, Maryland. Dan. Dulany, jun. Esq; Annapolis. Mrs. Catharine Davis, to be left at Mr. Wm. Cayton's, Tavern keeper, Annapolis.

E. John Eden, St. Mary's county (3). Athanatius Ford, Mary's county, near Leonard town (2). Phillip Ford, St. Mary's county. Mr. Henry Ford, near Leonard town, to the care of Mr. Archibald Taylor. Capt. Gerard Fowke, Charles county, Maryland. Mrs. Rachel Furry, Port Tobacco, Charles county.

F. Mr. James Guillebert, merchant, at Gilpin's Point, Choptank river, Maryland. Sam. Giest, near Annapolis. Wm. Green, printer, Annapolis. The rev. Mr George Geldie, St. Mary's county, care of Mr. John Mills, jun. merchant at Choptico. John Gamble, at Farlee creek, near Annapolis.

G. Mr. Jonathan Hall, near ... Queen-Anne's county (2). Major Elisha ... Cecil county, Maryland (3). Mr. Wm. Hall, near Governor's Bridge, Maryland. Mr. James Hutchings, James Hollyday, Esq; Queen-Anne's county, Eastern shore. Col. Josias Hawkins, Charles county, Maryland. Wm. Herbert, merchant, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. James Hammett, on Manoken river, Worcester county, Maryland. Thomas Henry Hall, Head of South river, Maryland.

H. Sam. Jones, tailor, Annapolis. Tho. Johnson, Esq; Annapolis. Capt. John Lamb, Annapolis. John Lamb, Queen tree, St. Mary's county. Rev. David ...

I. John M'Kind, to be left at Mr. Wm. Reynolds's, Annapolis. Walter Morris, Charles county, Port Tobacco. The rev. John Montgomery, George town, Eastern shore. Richard Malon, near Leonard town. Mary Merion, Prince-George's county. Joseph Milburn, St. Mary's county, to the care of Mr. Timothy Booss, London town. Mr. Milburn, living near Greenwood.

J. Wm. Oneal, Prince-George's county.

K. Nath. Platter, Esq; Caroline county, Maryland. Edward Plowder, Bush wood, Leonard town. James Patterfon, Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland. Mr. Page, at Swan creek, Eastern shore, for James Barry's widow, in Kent county. Nath. Potter, Caroline county, Maryland. Sam. Parviance, merchant, Baltimore. Wm. Potts, Esq; Annapolis.

L. Bennett Riley, near Leonard town, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Wm. Richardson, Caroline county, Maryland. Benj. Rumfey, Esq; Annapolis. The Rev. Rob. Read, rector of St. Paul's, Kent county, Maryland (2). Joseph Richardson, jun. Caroline county, Maryland. George Rankin, clerk of the Provincial court, Annapolis. Josiah Russell, to the care of Mr. Reynolds, Annapolis.

M. George Stoker, to the care of Mr. Burges's, near London town. Abrim Simmons, jun. Herring creek, Maryland. John Stewart, merchant, Somerset county. John Sumner, Maryland (2). Edward Sanders, Port Tobacco, Charles county. Ruth Santer, servant to Mr. Tho. Barns.

N. Sam. Tho. Tillard, merchant, Pigg Point.

O. John Voorhesse, at George town, Maryland.

P. Alexander Williams, near Annapolis. Nathan S. T. Wright, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Col. Thomas Wright, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Peregrine Wood, Esq; Cecil county, Maryland. David Weems, jun. merchant, Anne-Arundel county. Laurance Waters, on Wecomico river, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Stephen Watkins, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. Richard Wallis, in Hanover county, Maryland. Rev. James Wilmer, at governor Eden's. Sam. Withorhead, Esq; Eastern shore, Maryland. Tho. Wharton, to the care of Richard Sprigg, Esq; Annapolis. Leonard Wamond, near Annapolis. Miss Hannah Woods, at Richard Lee's, Esq; Charles county, Maryland. Robert Wilton, at Little Chop tange, Dorchester county, Maryland. Mrs. Ann Williams, to be left at Mr. John Freeland's, on Walnut hill, Prince-George's county. Tho. Windham, Annapolis. Capt. William White, to be left at Mr. Hugh Bud's, merchant at Vienna, at Nanticoke river, Dorset county, Maryland.

Q. ...

not attempt to attack us in front, but their artillery raked us. We stood our ground till about four o'clock, by which time, it seems, it had gone bad with our army in general, by which means we were surrounded, my in general, by which means we were surrounded, and had to fight our way out, or become prisoners. We retreated in good order about half a mile, when we were attacked, but repulsed them, however their numbers were far superior to ours. Major Gift, with about 100 men, kept the ground, while the rest of the brigade crossed a creek, which we were obliged to do. The major and his party were drove, and I expected never to see them again, but the greatest part got off with the major. We lost some men in the creek, that got stuck in the mud, and were drowned. We lost our general; whether he fell or not I can't say, but I saw him ride towards the major's party, and not return. Captain Veazey is dead. Lieutenants Butler, Steret, Wright, Fernandes, and de Courfey, with about 150 of our battalion, are missing. Steret is a prisoner I believe. Our men sustained ... of the enemy with a fortitude beyond what could have been expected from such raw troops. All our ... behaved extremely well. Capt. Smith and lieutenant Steret conducted their companies to a charm. Our colonels were in town and could not get to us. We brought off thirty prisoners, and killed many more of them than they did of us. Gen. Sullivan is missing and many other officers. The vaunting gen. Grant was killed; he was known by the papers that were about him. Our army was drove to the lines. The enemy came within 150 yards of our fort, but were repulsed with great loss. We expected another attack to day, but they were preparing by their movements to give us a cannonade.

Major Gift says he saw Butler but can't tell whether he was mortally wounded or not; he cried out that he was gone. I have only leave for a few minutes to leave the island so can't be more particular now. I hear the thunder of the cannon and the roar of musketry, so I believe the attack is begun.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated August 31, 1776, Saturday, 2 o'clock, p. m.

YOU will no doubt be very anxious to receive a particular account of the late engagement between our troops and the enemy on Long-Island. I wish our information enabled me to relieve you, but at present we are in the most painful state of suspense, the post having not yet arrived, by which we expect full intelligence. From the letters we have received, with what I can collect of others, sent to inhabitants of this city, it appears that the enemy, having landed a number of troops on the night of the 26th, and posted them advantageously without being discovered by our people, and having also posted part of their army in a wood, some distance from the main body, proceeded in a heavy column towards our intrenchments; early on the morning of the 27th, a firing began between our advanced guard and theirs; the enemy, with their middle column, made a feint at our works, and having received a fire, retreated. A brigade of our troops, consisting of the first New-York battalion, two Pennsylvania, one Delaware, and the Maryland battalion, under the command of generals Sullivan and Sterling, followed the enemy, a very hot fire was kept up; when the enemy had retreated, and our troops advanced on them some distance, the troops of the enemy, posted for that purpose, surrounded our friends, and a most severe engagement ensued. No relief could be given from the fort to our troops, without hazarding the post at Long-Island; thus surrounded with three or four numbers; galled on one side with light horse, and torn with artillery in the front, they bravely fought for several hours; however, after having given the most convincing proofs of their bravery and skill, and having sustained considerable loss, they were obliged to yield to superior numbers; they were broken, and retreated as well as they could. Many fell by the bayonet, which was pushed with great obstinacy by the two adverse parties. Our loss is not ascertained, some say 500, some 300. By deserters, the enemy had killed and wounded 500. Generals Sullivan and Sterling were both missing, when we last heard from gen. Washington, Thursday morning four o'clock. Colonels Miles and Atley were also missing, when our last intelligence was sent. A col. Grant of the enemy was killed, who else of distinction we have not heard. The enemy, upon the retreat of our brigade, took possession of a very advantageous wood, near our out intrenchment. Smallwood's battalion of Marylanders were distinguished in the field by the most intrepid courage, the most regular use of the musket, and judicious movements of the body. All the other battalions behaved as became Americans and men of honour, fighting for their rights of freedom. When our party was overpowered and broken, by superior numbers surrounding them on all sides, three companies of the Maryland battalion broke the enemy's lines and sought their way through; the others attempted to cross a small creek, which proved fatal to several of them; I have not heard their loss, but presume it is very heavy, they being in a situation very much exposed, facing the enemy's cannon in the open field for a considerable time. Capt. Veazey and lieutenant Butler are among the honourable slain; I don't hear of any other officers of that battalion being killed or taken. There is a report in town that lord Sterling had got into the camp safe, but I fear it is not true. Since this engagement there have been frequent skirmishes between our troops and the enemy, the result of which we have not heard. Our posts are now very near to each other, and we expect hourly to hear of a very general engagement.

September 28, 1776.

through the ... our men not sufficient, but ... engaged, ... through ... number, in ... the best ... attempted to ... Dent, Butler, ... and the officers ... a man as ... seen in, ... ever we are ... the coun- ... after be- ... both sides ... woods ... inform, ... I have the ... gen. Grant, ... is, who gave ... Gen. Parsons ... him and got ... ce attempted ... are now en- ... necessarily de- ... of col. Zed- ... undered in- ... the same date ... ack on Long ... ation, with ... next morn- ... Cobble-hill ... ch we belong ... ch down the ... of the enemy ... were marching ... ere formed in ... in front of ... shment of our ... s. They did

Saturday 3 o'clock, P. M.

By the post, arrived just now, we are certainly informed, that our whole army, the night before last, retreated from Long-Island to New-York, bringing away most of their cannon, and spiking what were left. The enemy were taking measures to cut off the communication between the island and the main, and had also got possession of a post from which they could distress our camp at Long Island. Lord Sterling and general Sullivan are both prisoners. ... it is said, have lost 1000 men; two generals ... are also killed. They sent a flag to exchange ... and Sterling for two missing generals of theirs, but we had them not, so that they must have fell. The Maryland battalion lost 200 men and 25 officers. Severe fate! It is said our whole loss is five or six hundred.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, two mares; one a dark bay, 12 hands and a half high, about 10 years old, branded thus PL, natural pacer, mealy nose; the other a bright bay, 3 years old last spring, about 13 hands high, branded with a hook on the near shoulder, has a small star on her forehead, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up the said creatures and brings them home, or secures them so that I can get them again, shall receive two dollars reward for both, or one dollar for each, paid by

THERE is at the plantation of James Faris, hill, jun. in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off-shoulder with a kind of a dot. The owner may be gained on proving property and paying the charges.

STOPT by the subscriber, a gold mourning ring with black enamel and a Latin motto. Whoever owns the same is desired to apply to

WILLIAM FARIS.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of a tract of land called Swan Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any other lands on which the same may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of October next ensuing, in order to execute the said commission; and all persons interested are then and there desired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN, JOSEPH MERRIKEN, STEPHEN BOONE.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash,

THE remaining part of the deceased's estate; consisting of some household furniture, live stock, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be exposed to public sale.

All persons who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that time.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th instant, two indentured Irish servants, viz. THOMAS CULLEMBINE, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, has short black hair, black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a remarkable scar on his left arm by the bite of a horse, being an oyster by trade: he had on and took with him a red coat, a striped country cloth jacket, one new cotton and several old white shirts. PAUL MOORE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has short black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he had on and took with him, one new cotton and several old white shirts, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of washed ditto, a white shalloon coat and blue jacket. It is probable they may change their names and part of their cloaths, and likewise forge passes, as they have since their elopement borrowed pen, ink and paper, as they passed by Piscataway. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward for both, or thirty shillings for either, besides what the law allows.

HENRY SMITH.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA'S DESIRE, situated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleasant, containing 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick chimnies, and garden paved in; together with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses, corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of sale. At the same time will be offered for sale some stock and plantation utensils. Should the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Stewart's. Time will be allowed for payment.

JOSEPH WARD.

THE pleasant and valuable plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, laying at the mouth of Smith's creek on Patowmack river and lower end of St. Mary's county, very convenient for fish, oysters, and wild fowls; the soil inferior to none for farming or planting. The plantation contains about two hundred acres, under a good fence, on which there is a good dwelling house three rooms below and two rooms above stairs, with other convenient out-houses, all which will be rented, with the plantation utensils, on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE COOK. Aug. 20, 1776.

MRS. YOUNG being so unfortunate as to lose her boats, I will send over my boats for any passengers crossing to Virginia, who will hoist the flag or make a croak at the usual place.

GERARD HOOE.

TAKEN up and decently buried the two following persons, lost from an oyster boat stove at her anchor, supposed to belong to York river in Virginia; one a youth about 5 feet high, well set, short black hair: had on a white country cotton shirt, ditto stockings, and short green jacket. The other about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, and to appearance about 25 years of age, with long black hair and large whiskers: had on a claret coloured bath coating fur-tout, brown close bodied coat, one crimson coloured plush jacket, one green everlasting ditto white linen shirt, black everlasting breeches, and coarse yarn stockings, a silver brooch set with stone in his bosom, and a silver watch in his pocket. By some papers found with him, among which was a recommendation from James Carter, his name is thought to be Willoughby Jordan. Their friends, if any, are desired to take the above effects away and pay charges, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs, by

FRISBY FREELAND, coroner.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Dearda, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER of slaves, or freemen labourers, for the purpose of carrying on a cannon foundery, at Antietam furnace in Frederick county. Good encouragement will be given by

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a dent in the lower part of his left cheek, occasioned by a bite. Whoever will bring him to Mr. William Saunders's, near the mouth of South river, shall have two dollars reward.

THOMAS WALKER.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS, 31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, saffras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

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 21st of June, 1776.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS ROBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

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.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th 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.

ROBERT KEY.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th 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.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

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 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 and brown, a country linsy ditto, country shoes, broad brass 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 four look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one of snabing 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 it 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.

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.

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 Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, off-shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward: for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges; paid by

JOSEPH DUVAL.

ant. The French hat, with no probable must be hostile to us. del, brother to the named French officers is only material, but is English East-India company's territory. It is court to prevent the for it lies at the back they are securing a thin sides assembling a very act as exigences may r gen. Clavering is alarmed to request, that he from his service. The vering has fear, or pre pel him. Is any step with France than this minister can officially up, we shall be fully a mad and impolitic w all strength, we are ig In a letter from a f to his friend in town, sage: "We are all c happy if I have an op see you; if not, you v you will come down t we embark for Amer have another opportu tend to reside in Ame countrymen have resol leave of their country resolutions wise adm hired troops, as by i Hesse and the other G pounds for every man pounds for every disa tures, the expence of t tinent amounts to upv in every opportunity o the variety of his asser to a demonstration, t ing condition.

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In CONG WHEREAS, some commissioned army and navy, as leaman, may lose a to prevent their serv their livelihood, and Reford, That ev mitted officer, a limb in any engag vice of the United S incapable, afterwar ceive during his life

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 12, 1776

L O N D O N, June 10.

WHATEVER alarm and dread our governors in the West-Indies may be under, on account of the great force the French have there, the information from the East-Indies is equally important. The French have a larger force at the Mauritius, with no probable object for employment, but what must be hostile to us. One of the circons of Comorand, brother to the nabob of Arcut, had taken five hundred French officers into his service. This step is not only material, but is very alarming to us, because the English East-India company have the reversion of the circons's territory. It is probably the view of the French court to prevent the territory coming into our hands, for it lies at the back of Pondicherry, and therefore they are securing a timely possession of it; and are besides assembling a very considerable force to be ready to act as exigencies may require. Be the view what it will, gen. Clavering is alarmed at it, and has sent to the circons to request, that he would dismiss the French officers from his service. The circons has refused. Gen. Clavering has sent, or preparing to send, a force to compel him. Is any step more probable to bring on a war with France than this? By the time that the French minister can officially and ostensibly take this matter up, we shall be fully and deeply engaged in the present mad and impolitic war with America, in which, with all strength, we are ignorantly destroying ourselves.

In a letter from a Hessian soldier, going to America, to his friend in town, is the following remarkable passage: "We are all coming to England, and shall be happy if I have an opportunity of coming to London to see you; if not, you will do me a particular pleasure if you will come down to the port where we shall lay till we embark for America; for probably I shall never have another opportunity of seeing you again, as I intend to reside in America; and many hundreds of my countrymen have resolved to do the same, having taken leave of their country and friends for ever." By these resolutions wise administration will pay dear for their hired troops, as by stipulation with the landgrave of Hesse and the other German princes, we are to pay 30 pounds for every man who shall not return, and fifteen pounds for every disabled man. Besides these forfeitures, the expence of transporting each man to the continent amounts to upwards of that sum. We are happy in every opportunity of congratulating the premier on the variety of his assertions, for the above extract proves to a demonstration, that we must be in a most flourishing condition.

W A T E R T O W N, Aug. 16.

Last Wednesday arrived at Portsmouth, a prize ship of about two hundred tons burthen, mounting twenty guns, twelve of which wood. She was bound from the bay of Honduras for London, laden with mahogany and logwood, and taken by the Hancock and Franklin privateers.

By the eastern post we are informed that on Monday last arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, a vessel from Holland, with dry goods, drugs, spices, &c.

The post from No. Four informs us of a gondola, with about twenty-five men, being taken by the enemy in Lake Champlain.

Yesterday morning a prize ship arrived safe in Marblehead, from Jamaica, laden with sugar, cotton, &c. She was chased in by the Milford frigate, and another cruiser, so near that one of the forts hulled one of the enemy's vessels. We have not heard by whom she was taken.

N E W P O R T, August 22.

By a gentleman from Dartmouth we are assured, that a privateer belonging to Fair-Haven had taken a very large Jamaica ship, with seven hundred hogheads of sugar, two hundred hogheads of rum, and a large quantity of cotton; this ship was so valuable, that the captain of the privateer, who was the best pilot for the eastern shore of any on board, went on board the ship to carry her in, and was parted with by the privateer last Sunday week. The privateer is arrived with more prisoners than men belonging to her.

N E W - H A V E N, Aug. 28.

Last Monday passed our harbour, standing to the westward, two frigates, the Niger of thirty-two guns, capt. Talbot, the other is said to carry twenty-eight guns, also a large brig of sixteen or eighteen guns, who had in company two small vessels supposed to be prizes. They left the English fleet, near New-York, last Friday sevennight, and it is probable will remain in the sound, to interrupt our communication with the army at New-York.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 3.

I N C O N G R E S S, Aug. 26, 1776.

WHEREAS, in the course of the present war, some commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army and navy, as also private soldiers, marines, and seamen, may lose a limb, or be otherwise so disabled, as to prevent their serving in the army or navy, or getting their livelihood, and may stand in need of relief:

Resolved, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled, in the service of the United States of America, as to render him incapable, afterwards, of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disability,

the one half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases; to be paid by the committee as hereafter mentioned.

That every commander of any ship of war, or armed vessel, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine, or seaman, belonging to the United States of America, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, in which no prize shall be taken, or be therein otherwise so disabled as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disability, the one half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer, or marine, or seaman, ceases, to be paid as hereafter mentioned. But in case a prize shall be taken at the time such loss of limb, or other disability, shall happen, then such sum as he may receive out of the net profits of such prize, before a dividend is made of the same, agreeable to former orders of Congress, shall be considered as part of his half pay, and computed accordingly.

That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, in the army; and every commander, commission officer, warrant officer, marine, or seaman, of any of the ships of war or armed vessels, belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded in any engagement, so as to be rendered incapable of serving in the army or navy, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive such monthly sum towards his subsistence, as shall be judged adequate by the assembly, or other representative body of the state, where he belongs or resides, upon application to them for that purpose, provided the same doth not exceed his half pay.

Provided, That no commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, in the army; commander, commission officer, warrant officer, marine or seaman, of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels, belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded or disabled as-foreaid, shall be entitled to his half pay or other allowance, unless he produce to the committee, or officer appointed to receive the same in the state where he resides or belongs, or to the assembly or legislative body of such state, a certificate from the commanding officer who was in the same engagement in which he was so wounded, or, in case of his death, from some other officer of the same corps, and the surgeon that attended him, or a certificate from the commander of the ship of war, or armed vessel engaged in the action in which any officer, marine, or seaman, received his wound, and from the surgeon who attended him, of the name of the person so wounded, his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ship of war, or armed vessel, to which he belonged, his office or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in what action or engagement he received it.

That it be recommended to the several assemblies or legislative bodies of the United States of America, to appoint some person or persons in their respective states, who shall receive and examine all such certificates as may be presented to them, and register the same in a book, and also what support is adjudged by the assembly or legislative body of their state, to those whose case requires but a partial support, and also of the payment from time to time of every half pay and other allowance, and of the death of such disabled person, or ceasing of such allowance, and shall make a fair and regular report of the same quarterly, to the secretary of congress, or board of war, where a separate record shall be kept of the same.

That it be recommended to the assemblies, or legislative bodies, of the several states, to cause payment to be made of all such half pay, or other allowances, as shall be adjudged due to the persons aforesaid, on account of the United States.

Provided, That all such officers and soldiers that may be entitled to the aforesaid pension, and are found to be capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be formed in a corps of invalids, and subject to the said duty; and all officers, marines, and seamen, of the navy, who shall be entitled to the pension aforesaid, and shall be found capable of doing any duty on board the navy, or any department thereof, shall be liable to be so employed.

August 28, 1776.

Resolved, That there be an inspector or inspectors sufficiently qualified to judge the goodness of gunpowder, who shall examine every cask of gunpowder manufactured, or to be purchased on account of the United States, by the most approved method of ascertaining the quality of gunpowder, the said inspector or inspectors to receive one eighth part of a dollar for every hundred weight of powder he or they shall so examine.

That no gunpowder be received into the public magazine, for the use of the United States of America, or delivered from the powder-mills for that purpose, but such as has been approved of by the public inspector, as to its quickness in firing, strength, dryness, and other necessary qualities.

That the inspector mark each cask approved with the letters U. S. A. and such other marks as are necessary to distinguish the several sorts of gunpowder.

That every maker of gunpowder, mark every cask in which he shall pack his gunpowder with the first letters of his name.

That gunpowder be put into no casks but such as are well seasoned and dry.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states of America, so cause suitable inspectors to be appointed to examine and determine the quality of all gunpowder manufactured within their jurisdiction; and that no person be allowed to vend any gunpowder manufactured in any of the states of America, unless the same, in the judgment of such inspector,

shall be of sufficient quality; and to make such laws for executing this, or any other regulations for promoting the manufacture of good gunpowder, as to them may seem most convenient.

That the continental agents be empowered and required to inspect, or appoint some suitable person or persons to inspect, all gunpowder manufactured or purchased in, or imported into, the respective states wherein they reside, on account of the United States, except in those states where an inspector is appointed by congress.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Saturday's post brings us the agreeable intelligence of gen. Washington having effected a safe retreat for our army out of Long-Island, in spite of the great numbers in that commanded by Howe. They have brought every thing off with them, except some very large cannon, which they spiked up, and a few out sentries. In the skirmishes, which have been for these several days past, the enemy have lost upwards of a thousand, and we not much more than five hundred. They have sent a flag of truce, offering to exchange gen. Sullivan and lord Stirling for two generals they have missing, but as we have them not, it is supposed they are killed. The manner in which our retreat was performed reflects the highest credit upon our commander in chief, and the officers in general.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 30.

"In a council of war held yesterday, it was determined that our lines on Long-Island were not tenable, and therefore the council concluded to evacuate them.

"Lord Stirling and gen. Sullivan are prisoners. Gen. Howe allowed gen. Sullivan a flag, by which he informed us of this, and that he was politely treated."

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Franfois, August 10.

"Although our government appears here in a profound tranquillity, letters of undoubted authority just arrived from France inform us, that an armament is now fitting out at Brest of twenty sail of the line, twelve frigates, and fourteen thousand land forces, and it is presumed their destination is for this place. I think this armament will occasion no uneasiness to your continent, as France has from the beginning shewn such a partiality in favour of your cause, and now does in a more open manner. You have none but zealous friends in this island, and if there are any Tories, they are from your parts here. The American vessels have our ports open to them, and they will be protected."

Extract of a letter from Crown Point, dated August 27.

"Our fleet, consisting of 3 schooners, a large sloop, 4 gondolas, and 4 galleys, now lie in Lake Champlain, near Crown Point, and expect to sail in 3 days, and lay in a narrow passage of the lake, to prevent the enemy from passing. We have information, that the enemy are on their way to this place from St. John's, they have no other craft than battoes; if they come, I trust we shall give them a warm reception, as our fleet is well fitted and manned. We have now at Ticonderoga about 3500 effective men, and more coming in daily; the fort and every height and point about it is well fortified. Besides we have the command of the lakes."

Extract of a letter from Long-Island, August 28.

"Yesterday's occurrences no doubt will be described to you various ways: I embrace this leisure moment to give as satisfactory an account as I am able. A large body of the enemy that landed some time since on Long-Island, at the end of a beautiful plain, had extended their troops about six miles from the place of their first landing!—There were at this time eleven regiments of our troops posted in different parts of the woods, between our lines and the enemy, through which they must pass if they attempt any thing against us. Early in the morning our scouting parties discovered a large body of the enemy, both horse and foot, advancing on the Jamaica road towards us; I was dispatched to gen. Putnam, to inform him of it.—On my way back, I discovered as I thought our battalion on a hill coming in, dressed in hunting shirts, and was going on to join them, but was stopped by a number of our soldiers, who told me they were the enemy in our dress—on this I prevailed on a serjeant and two men to halt and fire on them, which produced a shower of bullets and we were obliged to retire.

"In the mean time the enemy with a large body penetrated through the woods on our right, and center or front, and about nine o'clock landed another body on their right, the whole stretching across the fields and woods between our works and our troops, and sending out parties, accompanied with light horse, which harassed our surrounded and surprised new troops, who however sold their lives dear: our forces then made towards our lines, but the enemy had taken possession of the ground before them by stolen marches. Our men broke through parties after parties, but still found the enemy's thousands before them. Col. Smallwood's, Atlee's and Hazlet's battalions, with General Stirling at their head, had collected on an eminence and made a good stand, but the enemy fired a wild piece on them, and being greatly superior in number obliged them to retreat into a marsh, and finding it out of their power to withstand about 6000 men, they fled through the mud and water to a mill opposite them; their retreat was covered by the second battalion which had got into the lines.—Col. Lutz's and the New-England regiments after this made some resistance in the woods, but were obliged by superior numbers to retire.

"Colonel Miles's and Broadhead's battalions, finding themselves surrounded, determined to fight and run; they did so, and broke through English, Hessians, &c. and dispersed horse, and at last came in with considerable loss. Colonel Parry was early in the day shot through the head, encouraging his men. Eighty of our battalion came in this morning, having forced their way through the enemy's rear, and came round by way of Hell-gate; and we expect more, who are missing, will come in the same way."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Pennsylvania forces, dated New-York, August 31.

"I am but just come to this place, after a fatiguing time. Last Tuesday morning about daylight, we found the enemy beginning their march for our lines; we with our little army went to oppose them, on which a bloody battle ensued; we were surrounded by them on all sides and had several times to fight our way through.---It was a continued battle from a town about three miles off, called Flat-Bush, until we got into our lines.--- We have lost a great many men and officers---I cannot give you the particulars, but our men and officers fought nobly; we were overpowered by numbers. I cannot learn that we had more than 3000 men in the field, and they had at least 10,000. Col. Miles and Col. Atlee were made prisoners in the engagement."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Royal Savage, in Lake Champlain, dated August 21, 1776.

"To-morrow (wind and weather permitting) we sail towards St John's, where we may soon expect to come to action. Our fleet consists of 1 sloop, 3 schooners, 4 galleys, and 7 gondolas. the whole well officered and manned, and under command of General Arnold. If we meet the enemy, doubt not but we shall support our charge."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Sept. 1.

"Last Monday morning we went over to Long-Island, and about midnight we were alarmed by the return of some of our scouting parties, who advised us that the English were in motion, and coming up the island with several field pieces. It was generally thought not to be the main body, but only a detachment, with a view to possess themselves of some advantageous heights. Upon which near 3000 men were ordered out, consisting chiefly of the Pennsylvania and Maryland troops, to attack them on their march. About sunrise we came up with a very large body of them. The Delaware and Maryland battalions made one party. Col. Atlee, with his battalion a little before us, had taken post in an orchard and behind a barn, and on the approach of the enemy he gave them a very severe fire, which he bravely kept up for a considerable time, until they were near surrounding him, when he retreated to the woods. The enemy then advanced towards us, upon which Lord Stirling, who commanded, immediately drew us up in a line, and offered them battle in the true English taste. The British army then advanced within about three hundred yards of us, and began a very heavy fire from their cannon and mortars, for both the balls and shells flew very fast, now and then taking off a head. Our men stood it amazingly well, not even one of them shewed a disposition to shrink."

"Our orders were not to fire until the enemy came within fifty yards of us, but when they perceived we stood their fire so coolly and resolutely, they declined coming any nearer, although treble our number. In this situation we stood from sunrise to twelve o'clock, the enemy firing upon us the chief part of the time, when the main body of their army, by a rout we never dreamed of, had entirely surrounded us, and drove within the lines, or scattered in the woods, all our men, except the Delaware and Maryland battalions, who were standing at bay with double their number. Thus situated, we were ordered to attempt a retreat, by fighting our way through the enemy, who had posted themselves, and nearly filled every field and road between us and our lines. We had not retreated a quarter of a mile before we were fired upon by an advanced party of the enemy, and thro' upon our rear were playing upon us with their artillery. Our men fought with more than Roman virtue, and, I am convinced, would have stood until they were shot down to a man. We forced the advanced party, which first attacked us, to give way, thro' which opening we got a passage down to the side of a marsh, seldom before waded over, which we passed, and then swam a narrow river; all the time exposed to the fire of the enemy. The companies commanded by capt. Ramsey and Scot were in the front, and sustained the first fire of the enemy, when hardly a man fell."

"The whole of the right wing of our battalion, thinking it impossible to pass through the marsh, attempted to force their way through the woods, where they were almost to a man killed or taken. The Maryland battalion has lost two hundred and fifty-nine men, amongst whom are twelve officers. Captains Venaxey and Bowie, the first certainly killed; lieuts. Butler, Steret, Dent, Courfey, Mufe, Prawl; ensigns, Courts and Fernandes; who of them are killed, or who prisoners, is yet uncertain. Many of the officers lost their swords and guns. We have since intirely abandoned Long-Island, bringing off all our military stores."

"Generals Sullivan and Sterling are both prisoners. Cols. Atlee, Miles and Piper, are also taken. There are about a thousand men missing in all. We took a few prisoners. By a lieutenant we took, we understand they had about 23,000 men on the island that morning. Most of our generals were on a high hill in our lines, viewing us with glasses. When we began our retreat, they could see the enemy we had to pass through, though we could not. Many of them thought we would surrender in a body, without firing. When we began the attack, general Washington wring his hands, and cried out, good God, what brave fellows I must this day lose! Major Gift commanded the Maryland battalion, the colonel and lieutenant colonel being both at York. Captains Adams and Lucas were sick. The major, capt. Ramsey, and lieut. Plunkett, were foremost, and within forty yards of the enemy's muzzles, when they were fired upon by the enemy, who were chiefly under cover of an orchard, save a few that shewed themselves and pretended to give up, clubbing their firelocks until we came within that distance, when they immediately presented and blazed in our faces; they entirely overshot us, and killed some men away behind in the rear. I had the satisfaction

of dropping one of them the first fire I made. I was so near I could not miss. I discharged my rifle seven times that day as deliberately as I ever did at a mark, and with as little perturbation."

GEORGIA.

By his excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Esq; president and commander in chief of the said province.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the present struggle for our invaluable rights and liberties in this province, makes it requisite to give every encouragement to all such persons who are willing to enter into the service of their country, and our provincial congress, at their last meeting, having taken the same under consideration, and being willing and ready to promote the welfare of every friend to the American cause, have thought fit to resolve, "that all persons enlisting in the service of this province, who do faithfully serve in the present contest, until a peace shall be concluded with Great-Britain, or shall serve three years in the present war, shall be entitled to 100 acres of land in this province; and should any of the aforesaid men be killed in defence of this province, his wife or family shall be entitled to the same." I do therefore issue this my proclamation, declaring that every man who shall enlist in any of the troops of horse, or companies of foot, raised for the defence of this province, and shall serve agreeable to the terms above-mentioned, shall be entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land, as aforesaid; and in case of accident, his wife and family shall receive and enjoy the same emolument.

Given under my hand and seal, at Savannah, the 12th day of July, 1776.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCK.

By his excellency's command, EDWARD LANGWORTHY, sec.

"Sir, Augusta, July 3, 1776. I take the liberty of inclosing your excellency the copies of two depositions which came by express from major Williamson yesterday, likewise a copy of an intercepted letter from Henry Stuart, to the frontier inhabitants of North-Carolina and Virginia."

"I am afraid the emissaries of government have at last accomplished their hellish designs with the Cherokees, yet I believe they may have mistimed matters, as I hope we shall be able to give them a good drubbing before they can get assistance from the king's troops or any other nation."

"Last night major Williamson had upwards of a thousand men embodied, and in a few days expect to have five, when they intend marching immediately into their nation. Should this happen, your excellency will doubtless see the necessity of having some force on the frontiers of this province. I shall order the draught that has been made of this regiment to Broad River and Ogechee as soon as possible, but not to go over the line till I receive your excellency's orders, which I shall wait for with impatience. I shall likewise be glad to know how far we are to act in concert with the Carolinians, or if we are only to guard our own frontiers. I have not heard from the Creeks for some time past. I he last accounts were favourable. I mentioned to your excellency some time ago our intention of carrying two Indians to Ninety-six, which I did; they saw a poor fellow suffer death, and we have sent them off to their nation, perfectly satisfied. I am, with due respect, your excellency's very humble servant,

R. RAE.

To his excellency A. Bullock, Esq;"

South-Carolina, Ninety-Six district.

"Personally appeared Aaron Smith, son of capt. Aaron Smith, of Little River, in the said district, planter, who being duly sworn maketh oath, that this morning, about day-break, a number of Indians, about eight or ten in number, came to his father's house, and killed him and Lorick Smith his son, and fired upon him and his brother, who made their escape, and that he believes all the rest of the family are killed."

"Signed, AARON SMITH."

Sworn before me this first day of July, 1776, eight o'clock in the morning.

(Copy.) JOHN PURVES, J. P.

N. B. This Little River is in South-Carolina, six miles from the Indian Land.

South-Carolina, Ninety-Six district.

"Before me, John Purves, one of the justices of the peace for the said district, personally appeared David Shettroe, of Keowee, who being duly sworn maketh oath, that yesterday morning, about a quarter of an hour before the first cock crew, two Indians came to his house on the river bank, near fort Prince-George, and called to him to get up, which he did, and opened the door, when they came in and asked for water, which he gave them. The youngest of the two, named the Glass, desired them to make some fire that they might see; the other named the Tarapin; as he went to the chimney to blow up the fire, the Glass laid hold of him, and told him he was his slave, that it was very bad times, the white people were going to break out, and he should not run away from him; then the Tarapin stepped up to an old man named William M'Teer, who was lying on the floor, and told him he was his slave, and must go along with him. They drove this deponent and Mr. M' Teer before them until they came to the house of Mr. James Holmes in Keowee, where he saw a great number of the Lower Towns Cherokee Indians, where they had taken Mr. Holmes and his wife, and a white child prisoners; also Thomas Holmes, John Lammas and his wife, and two of their children (boys) and a man that had gone to Enrokee on business. That while he staid there they also brought one Garrick, and a man that came from Rocky Run, prisoners. That the Indians took all Mr. Holmes's effects, drank as much rum as they chose, and then stove a hog'shead, and let the rum that was in it run out; that about dawn of day the Indians drove all the white people out of the house, and sent a party up the river with them to guard them, except this deponent, who staid and saw them plunder Mr. Holmes's house. The fellow who took this deponent prisoner gave him two deer skins, told him to make shoes for himself, to walk over the hills to Mr. Cameron, for he must go with them there; that during his confinement one Ratcliffe, a white man, kept riding about among the Indians, laughing and scoffing at the prisoners, that

an Indian fellow told him, that George Harris, a half breed, was gone down to inform the king's people over Saluda, to come to join the Indians, to help to fight for the king; that the Indian, who pretended to be this deponent's matter, sending him to hunt a horse for him to ride, about two hours before sunset yesterday, he made his escape from them; farther that he saw them bring several guns, hatchets and sundry other effects, the property of Edward Wilkinson, Esq; to the house where he was taken, and that he was in the employ of Edward Wilkinson, Esq; and that he cannot write.

Signed, his mark

DAVID SHETTROE.

Sworn before me this 30th day of June, 1776.

JOHN PURVES, J. P.

"Gentlemen,

"Some time ago Mr. Cameron and myself wrote you a letter by Mr. Thomas and inclosed you a talk we had with the Indians respecting the purchase which is reported you lately made of them on the river Wattaga, Nola-chuky, &c. We are since informed that you are under great apprehensions of the Indians doing mischief immediately; but it is not the desire of his majesty to let his friends and allies the Indians on his liege subjects, therefore, whoever you are, that are willing to join his majesty's forces, as soon as they arrive at the Cherokee nation, by repairing to the king's standard, shall find protection, and their families, and be free from all danger whatever; yet, that his majesty's officer's may be certain which of you are willing to take up arms in his majesty's just right, I have thought fit to recommend it to you, and every one that is desirous of preventing inevitable ruin to themselves and families, immediately to subscribe a written paper, acknowledging their allegiance to his majesty king George, and that they are ready and willing, whenever called on, to appear in arms in defence of the British right in America, which paper, as soon as it is signed, send to me by some safe hand. Should any of the inhabitants be desirous of knowing how they are to be kept free from every kind of insult or danger, inform them that his majesty will immediately land an army in West-Florida, march them through the Creek to the Chickasaw nation, where five hundred warriors from each nation are to join them, and then come by Chote, who have promised their assistance, and then to take possession of the frontiers of North-Carolina and Virginia; at the same time that his majesty's forces make a diversion on the sea coast of those provinces. If any of the inhabitants have any beef, cattle, flour, pork or horses to spare, they shall have a good price for them, by applying to us as soon as his majesty's troops are embodied.

I am, yours, &c.

HENRY STUART."

Wattaga.

This day Nathan Read came before me one of the justices of Wattaga, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that a stranger came up to Charles Robertson's gate yesterday evening, who he was he did not know, and delivered a letter, a true copy of which is above.

JOHN CARTER.

Sworn before me the 19th of May, 1776.

Attest. JAMES SMITH.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, July 21, 1776.

"You are undoubtedly informed before this that that detestable villain, Stuart, has prevailed upon the Cherokees to take up the hatchet against our countrymen, this however does not in the least intimidate us. Our people march forth against the savages with all the alacrity and cheerfulness you conceive, and with a full determined resolution to extirpate the whole tribe. The damage done to us by them is yet trifling. A number of the heads of the Tories in this province, when they heard of the breaking out of the Indians, wrote to our governor, and told him that they never dreamt the king would descend to such low and diabolical designs, that they were now willing to do every thing in their power to assist their brethren in America. These are men of influence on the frontiers, and will be very useful against the Indians."

July 27. "In a little brush with the Indians the other day, our people were successful, killed, wounded and took prisoners a considerable number. Colonel M'Intosh, of Georgia, with a party of his regiment, went out a few days ago to reconnoitre the situation of the two young Wrights, who are posted on St. Mary's river, which separates Florida from Georgia. When he came within two miles of their fort, he was fired, on from an out post of theirs, our colonel returned the fire, killed one and took nine prisoners, upon which the fort fired an alarm gun; the man of war below hearing this, immediately detached a barge with a lieutenant and nine men, all these the colonel thought proper to seize upon. In the brig lately taken here with Highlanders on board was found about £. 600 sterling worth of goods."

July 31. "There is now an expedition determined on to Florida, where the enemy have about 1000 men posted at St. Augustine."

WILLIAMSBURG, August 30.

By Mr. William Harrison, in nine days from Fort Pitt, we have advice, that capt. John Hington, with a number of settlers, arrived from Licking creek, near the Kentucky, the very day he left home. Capt. Hington gave the following account: That one James Cooper, and another person, a Dutchman, being on their way to a buffalo lick, were fired upon by a couple of Indians, who shot down Cooper, and frightened the Dutchman's horse so that he flung him. His foot hanging in the stirrup, one of the Indians made up to him, to tomohawk him; but, although in that disadvantageous situation, he found means to aim his gun so well (which he never quitted) as to shoot the savage dead on the spot, and, seeing the other Indian making up to him, he disengaged himself from his own horse, mounted Cooper's, and got clear off to the inhabitants. Upon his arrival, many of the Kentucky settlers immediately went about fortifying themselves at Boonsborough and Harwood's town; and numbers agreed to come into the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, with capt. Hington.---Mr. Harrison likewise informs, that Mr. Jacob Hite, who lately removed from Berkeley county to

the neighbourhood of family, and a large parcel his own house by those of his wife and children who was in the Cherokee.---I he shawannee, not met with our commi had been sent to them without any answer. A had not returned.

A. N. N. A. P. O. I.

B. F. B. Worthington and Samuel Chate, Esqrs Convention, having re constituents, directing t ment, to vote for mealu tible with good governi happiness, resigned the Wednesday last a new ty: on Saturday aftern John Hall, B. F. B. W. Esquires, were declared

On Saturday, the 7th Thomas in Frederick co twenty-ninth year of attorney at law, of herv manners, and the upri residence of several year the ref ect and esteem his acquaintance, by w lamented---Agreeable were decen ly interred i called Quakers

On the death of Mr who was killed in th

WHY throbs my b That sudden damy Is STREET dead? R So soon a victim t

Could not his virtu From Death's Ah!---no! his virtu And led him eage

Ah luckle's spot!--- Of worth increas Ah luckle's spot!--- His STREET lost i

Alas! how fleeting My STREET's de Call'd forth to actio He willing fought

Oft hand in hand w Thoughtless and Together oft in you Nor knew---nor th

Adieu ye scenes of h Which oft we joy Now, STREET's go Ah!---scenes of h

IN CONVENTION

WHEREAS

receipts and inspect warehouses is expir to this Convention the interest of the g is immediately ne should continue to out, all tobaccos said warehouses:

RESOLVED, Th this State shall co all tobaccos broug or before the tenth the inspectors shall the tobaccos, alre spected, for export ing previously take officer of the ship shall be exported, whom the said tob consequence of th spection of tobacc notwithstanding.

That any person as inspector or insp qualifying him or taking the oath o inspector or inspe number next.

That where any the vestries to be i as such without a for the time being, ther executive bra State for the time person so chosen to in any ca chose to be inspe for the inspection safety, or other ex ment of this State point and commi

the neighbourhood of the Cherokee country with his family, and a large parcel of negroes, was murdered at his own house by those savages, with most of his slaves, and his wife and children carried off prisoners; his son, who was in the Cherokee country, was likewise murdered.—The Shawanese, Delaware, and Mingoes, had not met with our commissioners, although two expresses had been sent to them for that purpose, and returned without any answer. A third express was sent off, but had not returned.

ANNAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 12.

B. F. B. Worthington, Charles Carrell, barrister, and Samuel Chate, Esqrs. delegates for this county in Convention, having received instructions from their constituents, directing them in favour of a government, to vote for measures, in their opinion, incompatible with good government and the public peace and happiness, resigned their seats in Convention, and on Wednesday last a new election was held for this county: on Saturday afternoon the polls were closed, and John Hall, B. F. B. Worthington, and Samuel Chate, Esquires, were declared and returned duly elected.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at the house of Mr. John Thomas in Frederick county, departed this life, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, JOSEPH POTTS, Esq; attorney at law, of Keewick upon Tweed. His amiable manners, and the uprightness of his conduct, during a residence of several years in this province, had gained him the respect and esteem of all, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, by whom his early death is sincerely lamented.—Agreeable to his own wish, his remains were decently interred in a burial-ground of the people called Quakers.

On the death of Mr. STERRET, who was killed in the engagement on Long-Island.

I.

WHY throbs my heart? ah!—whence that sigh!
That sudden damps this cheerless hour?
Is STERRET dead? Relentless Death, ah!—why!
So soon a victim to thy fateful pow'r?

II.

Could not his virtues guard him on that day
From Death's too firm, too cold embrace?
Ah!—no! his virtues did his fate betray,
And led him eager to that fatal place.

III.

Ah luckless spot!—that did the world bereave
Of worth increasing to such height—
Ah luckless spot!—that caus'd a friend to grieve
His STERRET lost for ever to his fight.

IV.

Alas! how fleeting are our youthful joys,
My STERRET's death can tell—
Call'd forth to action by the public voice,
He willing fought—and nobly fell.

V.

Oft hand in hand we've eager trac'd the wood
Thoughtless and void of anxious care,
Together oft in youth we've stemm'd the flood,
Nor knew—nor thought of trouble near.

VI.

Adieu ye scenes of happiness—adieu—
Which oft we joyous did explore,
Now, STERRET's gone for ever from my view—
Ah!—scenes of happiness no more.

In CONVENTION, September 6, 1776.

WHEREAS the time limited by law for the receipts and inspection of tobacco at the public warehouses is expired, and it being represented to this Convention, that, in order to promote the interest of the good people of this State, it is immediately necessary that the inspectors should continue to receive, inspect, and deliver out, all tobaccos that may be brought to the said warehouses:

RESOLVED, That the several inspectors of this State shall continue to receive and inspect all tobaccos brought to the said warehouses on or before the tenth day of November next, and the inspectors shall also at any time deliver out the tobaccos, already inspected, or so to be inspected, for exportation, without any oath being previously taken by the master or any other officer of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be exported, or the skipper of the craft to whom the said tobacco shall be delivered, in consequence of the act of assembly for the inspection of tobacco, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

That any person or persons, who might act as inspector or inspectors at any warehouse, on qualifying him or themselves as such, may, on taking the oath of inspector, be and continue inspector or inspectors until the tenth day of November next.

That where any persons have been chosen by the vestries to be inspectors, and would not act as such without a warrant from the governor for the time being, the council of safety, or other executive branch of the government of this State for the time being, may authorize any person so chosen to act as inspector.

That in any case where no person hath been chosen to be inspector, the council of safety, or other executive branch of the government of this State for the time being, may appoint and commission such good substantial

planter as they may think fit and proper, residing in the neighbourhood where he is to act, and being well skilled in tobacco, to act as inspector; and so may they be chosen there shall otherwise be no inspector at any warehouse, because of refusal or refusals to act, or the person or persons who might act, being out of this State: Provided every such person to be appointed inspector be first recommended as such by at least twenty reputable planters, and more, if the said inspectors shall continue such by virtue of the said appointments, beyond the said tenth day of November, and that every one of them, before they act as such, shall take the oath of office.

That the public shall not be liable in any event for the tobacco which may be carried to any of the warehouses before the said tenth day of November, nor shall any inspector be liable to make good any such, if the same shall happen to be destroyed by enemies, or be otherwise lost without the negligence of the inspector.

That no inspector, who shall act in virtue of these resolutions, shall be entitled to any salary or allowance, other than two shillings and six-pence currency for every hoghead of tobacco he shall inspect, which shall be paid to him at the time of his delivering his note for such tobacco: And there shall also be paid to the several inspectors for warehouse rent, at the time of delivering out such tobacco, one shilling per hoghead, to be accounted for by them to the proprietor of the warehouse, or the public respectively.

ORDERED, That one hundred and eighty copies of the above resolutions be immediately printed, and transmitted to the several counties of this State.

September 1776.

RESOLVED, That the commanding officers of the several battalions of militia in Prince-George's, Frederick, Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Caroline counties, be requested to call their battalions together as soon as possible, and that the field officers of the said counties respectively, select companies of volunteers as follows, to wit—Prince-George's one, Frederick three, that is one in each district thereof, Anne-Arundel two, Baltimore two, Harford two, Cecil three, Kent two, Queen-Anne's two, and Caroline one; that each company consist of 68 privates, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, one drummer, and one fifer, under the command of a captain, two lieutenants, and an ensign.

That each company be armed out of the arms belonging to the battalions of their counties respectively, which shall be supplied and borrowed, or paid for, at the expense of the owner, by the Council of Safety: That if arms cannot be procured from the militia, any of the field officers may impress and appraise arms necessary to equip each company, which shall be paid for by the Council of Safety.

That to encourage the immediate march of the militia, a bounty of three pounds, and one month's pay, be advanced by the Council of Safety to each non-commissioned officer and private.

That the field officers of each battalion recommend the commissioned officers for each company to this Convention, or in their recess to the Council of Safety, for their approbation; which officers so to be recommended shall be made known to the militia before their enrollment.

That the committees of observation of any of the said counties where there shall be no field officers to any battalion therein, be required to carry the above requisition into execution in their respective counties and districts.

That the Convention, or in their recess the Council of Safety, form the said companies of volunteers into battalions, and appoint the field officers.

That the Council of Safety take every measure in their power to furnish and equip the said companies with all necessaries, to expedite and to prepare carriages and provisions for their march.

That the said companies be enrolled until the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by Congress, and receive continental pay from the day of enrollment.

That the companies of militia so to be raised be enrolled in the counties and districts where they are directed to be raised as aforesaid, and not of inhabitants of other counties or districts.

That if any company of militia shall offer themselves, they shall be allowed to go into the service under their present officers, or if the present officers of any company, or a considerable number of their company, prefer to go and shall be able to fill up the number by enrollment of others, such company may march under such officers.

That a warrant issue to capt. Andrew Hines of Frederick county, to enrol a company of men for the flying camp service, on the same terms as the other militia, and that commissions issue to him and other proper commissioned officers by the Council of Safety.

That the president transmit copies of the above to each of the said counties and districts by express, and that money be advanced by the Council of Safety, to such person in each of the said counties and districts, as they shall think proper, to discharge the county, the months pay, and the purchase of arms, as above directed.

RESOLVED, That the committees of observation for the several counties and districts in this State, and the several committees of correspondence, and committees for licencing suits, do continue to act, with the powers heretofore vested in them, until the first day of December next.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, September 2, 1776.

LABOURERS so much wanted to work on the intrenchments at Annapolis. The Council of Safety will give three shillings and six-pence per day, or four pounds ten shillings per month.

September 11, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to contract for supplying the same, are requested to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

By order,
R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, July 6, 1776.
RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, common money, be paid by the council of safety, for every bushel of salt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to sell the same at any price, not exceeding 7s 6d. common money, per bushel.
Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

DR. FENDALL is now in this city, on his way home, and proposes staying in it a week. Those who are disposed to apply may find him at the coffee-house.

September 10, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 4th instant, a likely middle sized dapple horse, about fourteen hands high, branched on the near buttock with two letters imperfectly, has a hanging mane and switch tail, has old shoes on before, one of which is loose, and his hoofs much grown; he is about six years old, paces naturally, gathers quick, and goes with great life and great pleasure; was brought from Lancaster last week. It is said he was seen on Saturday last between Mr. Warfield's plantation and Mr. Meek's at the head of Severn. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to me in Annapolis shall receive twenty shillings reward, and no questions asked.

THOMAS HYDE.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

September 6, 1776.

142 LOST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and sundry papers, of use to no other person but the owner; there was also a set of bills of exchange in said book, drawn by Mess. William and Robert Mollen, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whose-ever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, September 10, 1776.

LOST on Friday last, between Severn ferry and Whitehall, a black leather pocket book, tied with a leather string, wherein was contained a receipt, given the subscriber by China Bland, for the sum of £.36. Also sundry small papers and accounts, and upwards of twenty pounds in cash, eleven pounds whereof were separated from the rest, in order to pay away, of the following bills, viz. one seven dollar bill congress money, two six dollar bills of Maryland convention money, two two dollar bills of ditto, two ten shilling bills of ditto, the remainder not remembered. It is hoped the same has happened into honest hands, so that the subscriber may get it again. Whoever brings said pocket book to the subscriber, with its contents, shall be entitled to the above reward with thanks.

JAMES COOPER.

THERE is at the plantation of William Dovel, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, six saddle legs, branded on the near thigh H.O. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANY person who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his sobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite Alexandria.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WELL behaved young woman, of undeniable character, possessed of a good temper, works well with her needle, does up muslin, gauze, and fine lace, extremely well, would chuse to wait on two young ladies that are grown up, or attend one old lady, or dry nurse a young child, or be an assistant to a lady in her house, if she would take the trouble of teaching her method. Any lady this will suit will please to enquire of the printer.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 1, 1776.

WHEREAS it hath been reported about the country, that my fulling-mill did not go, to the prejudice of the subscriber, I take this method of informing the public in general, and my old friends in particular, that it is in good order at this time. Those who please to favour me with their custom may depend on having their cloth done in the neatest and best manner, and with quick dispatch, by their humble servant,

CASSANDRA DUCKER.

August 16, 1776.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of a tract of land called Swan-Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any other lands on which the same may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of October next ensuing, in order to execute the said commission; and all persons interested are then and there desired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN, JOSEPH MERRIKEN, STEPHEN BOONE.

August 16, 1776.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash,

THE remaining part of the deceased's estate, consisting of some household furniture, five acres, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be exposed to public sale.

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor. All persons who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that time.

THERE is at the plantation of Nathan Soper, in Prince-George's county, a brown cow, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of James Tannehill, jun. in Prince-George's county, near Biadensburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock with a kind of a dot. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

STOPT by the subscriber, a gold mourning ring with black enamel and a Latin motto. Whoever owns the same, and will apply to WILLIAM FARIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Charles county, Maryland, August 20, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th instant, two indentured Irish servants, viz. THOMAS CULLEMBINE, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, has short black hair, black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a remarkable scar on his left arm by the bite of a horse, being an ostler by trade: he had on and took with him a red coat, a striped country cloth jacket, one new cotton and several old white shirts. PAUL MOORE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has short black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he had on and took with him, one new cotton and several old white shirts, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of washed ditto, a white shalloon coat and blue jacket. It is probable they may change their names and part of their cloaths, and likewise forge passes, as they have since their elopement borrowed pen, ink and paper, as they passed by Piscataway. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward for both, or thirty shillings for either, besides what the law allows.

HENRY SMITH.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair-day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA'S DESIRE, situated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleasant, containing 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick chimneys, and garden paved in; together with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses, corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of sale. At the same time will be offered for sale some stock and plantation utensils. Should the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Steuart's. All to be allowed for payment.

JOSEPH WARD.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and country, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen; they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military-hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sassafras, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are false, and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

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 21d of June, 1776.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSIUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

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.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indentured servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, 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.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small witch'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.

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 linsy ditto, country shoes, broad brass 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 four look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one of 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 get 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.

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.

June 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat, much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, snabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward; for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH D.

THE court Libon, to the hostile subjects of returned.

How these troubles will they learn from Cart of infantry which are orders to march from C of Portugal.

Paris, May 13. It is out in the 13. port fail of the line, and that motion of 60 field mariners; it is also rumo distinguished himself in self into the service of hourly.

Frankfort, May 14. the disputes between Sweden, and to adjust duchy of Courland is to cede to the court of as an atonement to the ment of West Prussia

HOUSE OF C

Colonel Barre arose hand, which he inform the London gazette, only account, or reason quiting Boston; and with moving, "that received from the first of and vice-admiral Shul before they proceeded carrying on the said w the only paper publ disgrace to the nation had been made to n but; what was infini nation at large, that every single commun majesty's servants, on fame thing, every d had been refused,

Lord North asserted pelled to abandon Bo of the London gazet met not with the le neither did the gene whatever. He said, t not abandoned; that immediately before, troops embarked wit larity, and even, as he fectly at their ease."

Lord John Cavendish motion. He observed siously led into a w too late to recede; sword was drawn, t to impart a single ti war; and the minist this house, and exp to whatever demand other pretensions to what he can build o administration the v all the colonies, at millions of money, day to day, that i Lexington to the c the subject of the pre

Mr. Byng spoke public ought to be rica, and to what plied, which they pockets. Sir George Youn niltration in very p possible but the con be the destruction event would be dou and disgrace of the were inevitable.

Mr. Hartly spoke tended, notwithstanding sions of the nob that gen. Howe w nothing but the dr to pieces, or made precipitate and unex

Mr. Burke obser a count which app there was room t tion; for though t thousand men, in amounted to one hundred pounds a would be bold to contradict him, mained in that co had not rained d similar expectation, barked for Halifax honey.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 143

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1776.

MADRID, April 30.

THE courier sent from our court to that of Lisbon, to demand perfect satisfaction for the hostilities committed in America by the subjects of his faithful Majesty, is not yet returned. People are very curious to know how these troubles will be appeased. In the mean time, they learn from Carthage, that the six regiments of infantry which are in garrison there, have received orders to march from Castle Rodrigo, upon the frontiers of Portugal.

Paris, May 13. It is reported that there are sitting out in the several ports of this kingdom, above twenty sail of the line, and that there will be very shortly a promotion of 60 field marshals and as many lieutenant generals; it is also rumoured that a certain prince, who distinguished himself in the last war, has entered himself into the service of this crown, and is expected here hourly.

Frankfort, May 14. It is said, in order to terminate the disputes between the courts of Russia, Berlin, and Sweden, and to adjust their different pretensions, the duchy of Courland is to be united to Sweden, who is to cede to the court of Berlin, Swedish Pomerania, and as an atonement to the duke of Courland, the government of West Prussia is to be granted to him.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 6, 1776.

Colonel Barre arose, and holding a paper in his hand, which he informed the house he had cut out of the London gazette, and which, he observed, was the only account, or reason assigned, for the British troops quitting Boston; and followed this short exordium, with moving, "that copies of the last dispatches received from the first of March last, from general Howe, and vice-admiral Shuldham, be laid before the house, before they proceeded to grant any farther supplies for carrying on the said war." The colonel observed, that the only paper published by authority was become a disgrace to the nation; that the most shameful efforts had been made to mislead the people without doors; but what was infinitely of worse consequence to the nation at large, that house had been grossly misled in every single communication which had come from his Majesty's servants, or, which amounted to nearly the same thing, every degree and species of information had been refused.

Lord North asserted, that the troops were not compelled to abandon Boston. He confirmed the contents of the London gazette; said that as the British troops met not with the least interruption from the rebels, neither did the general come into any compromise whatever. He said, the stores, ammunition, &c. were not abandoned; that the army suffered no loss, either immediately before, or on its embarkation; that the troops embarked with all possible coolness and regularity, and even, as he emphatically expressed it, "perfectly at their ease."

Lord John Cavendish spoke warmly in defence of the motion. He observed, that the nation had been indiduously led into a war; when once embarked, it was too late to recede; and, from the very first day the sword was drawn, his Majesty's ministers have refused to impart a single tittle relative to the conduct of this war; and the minister comes down, day after day, to this house, and expects an implicit obedience and assent to whatever demand he pleases to make, without any other pretensions to their favour or confidence, but what he can build on the information; that under his administration the whole British empire has near lost all the colonies, at the national expence of twenty millions of money, precisely in eleven months from day to day, that is, from the date of the defeat at Lexington to the celebrated embarkation, which was the subject of the present debate.

Mr. Byng spoke on the same side. He said the public ought to be informed what was doing in America, and to what purposes the money was to be applied, which they were granting out of their own pockets.

Sir George Young arraigned the conduct of administration in very pointed terms. He said it was impossible but the consequences of the present war must be the destruction of the nation. In any hands the event would be doubtful; but in such hands the ruin and disgrace of the nation, and the loss of America, were inevitable.

Mr. Hartly spoke very full on the subject. He contended, notwithstanding the bold and unqualified assertions of the noble lord at the head of the treasury, that gen. Howe was driven from Boston, and that nothing but the dread of having his whole army cut to pieces, or made prisoners, induced him to make so precipitate and unexpected a retreat.

Mr. Burke observed, that the noble lord had disclaimed any intention of giving false colours to the account which appeared in the London gazette, but there was room left for a possibility of misrepresentation; for though the Boston extraordinaries for eight thousand men, in the course of twelve months, had amounted to one million and a half, or nearly two hundred pounds a man, for salt beef and four crout, he would be bold to affirm, and called on the noble lord to contradict him, that the troops could not have remained in that town ten days longer, if the heavens had not rained down manna and quails; and, in a similar expectation, he presumed, the troops were embarked for Halifax, a land flowing with milk and honey.

Mr. Ellis and Mr. Littleton spoke against the motion. They insisted that the communication would be exceedingly improper in the present critical situation of affairs.

Gen. Conway was bold, animated, and persuasive. He said the British council had fallen into contempt, and the honour of the nation was deeply wounded. He condemned the conduct of administration without reserve, and said the army, which was destined for the conquest of America, now lay inactive and stuffed into transports, waiting at Spithead; that some of them were in Germany, some of them at Spithead, and none of them where they should long since have been; that he always thought the measure of coercing America, for the purpose of raising a revenue, an unjust one; he always looked upon it to be impracticable; but was certain it was to the last degree cruel, oppressive and destructive; destructive in either event; of the commercial importance and dearest interests of this country, in case it should miscarry; destructive of what was still, if possible, more valuable, its liberties, if it should succeed.

Lord George Germaine said, by what little of the correspondence he had seen, he never understood that gen. Howe intended to begin his operations in Boston. His opinion was well known, it was the opinion of the majority of the house; as long therefore as the house thought it proper to continue the war, or support it, he thought it would be right to pursue it, and no longer. Whatever his own sentiments were, if the house should change theirs, he was ready to acquiesce. When he came into office, the nation was already engaged in it, so that, on either hand, he remained perfectly contented.

Col. Barre again spoke to his motion. He was, if possible, stronger in his expressions than before. He observed, that the embarkations were all made too late last year; that convoys were neglected; that the provisions, ammunition and stores, by that means, had fallen into the hands of the provincials. That the naval force was inadequate to the service, and that unequal as it was to the service, it was still worse provided, and more improperly directed. He should be glad to know to whom those delays, mismanagements, if not malversations in office, were to be imputed. He then took a view of the conduct of administration since the commencement of the present year; and desired to know, how it came to pass, that now, on the sixth of May, the greatest part of the army should be lying at Spithead, or what was the reason that some of the Hessians, who ought to have been at the place of their destination in America, have not yet left Germany.

Mr. Hopkins spoke against the motion; said secrecy should be observed, otherwise all our plans would shortly come to the knowledge of our enemies.

A few minutes before nine o'clock, the question was put, and the house divided: ayes fifty-four, noes one hundred and seventy-one.

May 26. Letters by the Hayfield, capt. Clarke, who is arrived at Dover from Cadiz, bring an account, that in the latter end of March six Spanish men of war, four frigates, twenty transports with soldiers, and other vessels with artificers and materials for building on board, failed from thence, but to what part of the world they were bound was kept a profound secret.

Orders were sent yesterday to the victualling office to continue killing so long as the weather remains cool; vast quantities of salt provisions being wanting, and Ireland can no longer supply the navy, having been so much drained of every necessary of life, that the poor are in a starving condition.

The majority on the last night's question was, as usual, large in the support of the ministry, 128 to 38, three to one. The question, however, was of the utmost importance. At the opening of this session an act was passed to prohibit all commercial intercourse with Americans; and the effect of this bill lord North insisted would be, that America, cut off from the advantages of the British commerce, would be bereft of all resources of wealth, and consequently must fall prostrate, and confess unconditional submission to our commands. The consequences indeed no more followed in logic than it has in fact, for the commerce of America will find its own channel in spite of us. The reasoning however had its effect for the moment, and the good people of England were cajoled into ruinous expences; but nothing was at the time further from the minister's thoughts than shutting up the trade of the two countries. The object was to take a monopoly of the trade to America into their own hands. The ministry reserved a power to themselves of licensing ships to carry provisions, and under colour of provisions, every article of commerce was engaged in under treasury orders, and at the treasury expence. It appeared by last night's examination, that men who would not on their own bottom have got credit for a suit of cloaths, did, upon the authority of Sir Grey Cooper's letter, which made the treasury answerable, get credit for valuable cargoes of all sorts of goods. Mr. Payne of the bank was examined, and though a ministerial man, he by no means defended a job that took the trade of England out of mercantile hands, and threw it into the lap of the ministers. It came out that Mr. Payne had complained of this dirty traffic to lord North; and that his lordship, thinking the stale plea of provision that had satisfied his majority, would content a merchant, had made use of it to Mr. Payne, who very sensibly and shrewdly had answered his lordship "that he thought nails a bad sort of provision for the king's troops, and hard of digestion." It appeared by his evidence, and Mr. Whitlock's and Mr. Woodridge's, very clearly, that Sir Grey Cooper, with the knowledge of lord North, had opened

under those licences, an illicit, clandestine trade with the colonies. To say no worse of it, this must throw the whole mercantile body at the feet of the minister. Sometimes it answers for the purpose of paying for addresses, and other compliances; and it palpably opens a door to the most extensive corruption; it depends only on the nicety of lord Sandwich's honour and lord North's, what quantum of fortune they may please to make, without appearing concerned. The mere fees of offices for these licences, enhance the benefit of those offices: but when a bankrupt, or a party writer, or a school boy, the son of a man in favour, obtains these licences, and turns merchant, one plainly sees that the detection of the portion of profit the great ones take to themselves, or that the underlings about them get, cannot be ascertained, though the corrupt benefits which must arise cannot be doubted. Sir Grey Cooper and Mr. Robinson will probably, by a year's war or two, be rich enough to be made lords, and lords as rich as Jews, tho' England may become as poor as a church mouse. But perquisite and job are the glory of the times.

Genuine extract of a letter by the last mail from New-York April 12, 1776.

"If you have any idea of our situation, you must be solicitous to hear from us. When you are informed, that New-York is deserted by its old inhabitants, and filled with soldiers from New-England, Philadelphia, Jersey, &c. you will naturally conclude the environs of it are not very safe from so undisciplined a multitude as our provincials are represented to be; but I do believe there are very few instances of so great a number of men together, with so little mischief done by them. They have all the simplicity of ploughmen in their manners, and seem quite strangers to the vices of older soldiers; they have been employed in erecting fortifications in every part of the town. It would make you sorry to see the place so changed; the old fort walls are demolished in part, though there is an advantage to the broad way, as it opens the view there greatly; there is a battery carried across the street, erected partly at lord Abington's expence, for the fascines were cut out of the wood that belongs to the Warren estate. You may remember it lies opposite to —, and was a beautiful wood; Oliver Del—y had been nursing it these forty years; it looks in piteous state now. Mr. Del—y hoped to have it somewhat spared, by telling the New-Englanders, who were cutting it, that a third part of it belonged to one of the protesting lords; one of them answered, "Well, and if he be such a great liberty boy, and so great friend to our country, he will be happy that his wood was so happy for our use." He was obliged to retire and leave it to their mercy. You remember Bayard's mount, covered with cedars; it commanded a prospect exceedingly extensive; the top of it is so cut away, that there is room enough now for a house and garden; there is a very good and a very advantageously situated fortification there erected; round the hospital another; in short, every place that can be usefully employed in that way, either is or will be used. You may recollect a sweet situation at Horne's Hook, that Jacob Walton purchased, built an elegant house, and greatly and beautifully improved the place: he was obliged to quit it—the troops took possession and fortified there. When Mrs. Walton received the order to get out of her house, she burst into tears, for she was fixed to her heart's desire. By how uncertain a tenure do we hold the possessions of this world.—When you were here a few years ago, did we dream that Englishmen would drive us to so much distress and misery as we do, and are likely to suffer? Oh! the houses in New-York! if you could but see the insides of them, occupied by the bravest people on the continent! (for the empty houses are almost taken by the soldiers) Kennedy's new house, Mallett's, and one next to it, had six hundred men in them.

"Governor Tryon loses his credit with the people here prodigiously; he has lately issued a proclamation, desiring the deluded people of this colony to return to their obedience, promising a speedy support to the friends of government, declaring a door of mercy open to the penitent, and a rod for the disobedient, &c. It is generally a matter of laughter and surprize, that he could do any thing so weak and ill judged. The friends of government were provoked at being so distinguished, and the friends of liberty hung him in effigy, and printed a dying speech for him. A letter too was intercepted from him, hastening lord Howe to New-York, as the rebels were fortifying. These letters have entirely lost him the good will of the people; and to complete the conduct, he refused letting the passengers to England by the packet, go without an oath, consisting of a variety of articles; among others, they were not to give any kind of information of what passed in America to any person whatever, beside the king and his ministers. The gentlemen all complained much of the oath, and except one, whom necessity obliged to go, were determined to stay, rather than take it. It has been dispensed with, however, from the Americans.

"You cannot think how sorry I am the governor has so lost himself; a man once so much beloved, his absence from the government so much regretted, his return so pleasing to most people, now spoken of with contempt and distrust. O Lucifer, once the son of the morn, how fallen! gen. Washington is expected hourly; gen. Putnam is here, with several other generals and some of their ladies. All communication with the men of war has been stopped some days ago, and a guard kept at the watering place, to prevent their getting any? in consequence of which a skirmish happened on Sunday last. Our troops took prisoners some men

from a barge that came for water, a twenty gun sloop fired upon our men, but only one was wounded. To the great joy of its old inhabitants, Boston is left by the (to speak in the style of the times) ministerial troops; with great precipitation did they quit it, and to their credit left the town in a much better condition than was expected.

Major — left a letter on the table, directed to the owner of the house he lived in, intimating that he expected to pay the rent, and was willing to make good any damage the furniture might have received. It was a day of general rejoicing and thanksgiving the day the Bostonians entered their town again, though we New-Yorkers have been in fear ever since of their coming here: the variety of reports keeps one's mind always in agitation. I believe they have been seen off a dozen times, and sometimes just into the Hook; we have been so often alarmed now; that I fancy, like the boy in the fable, report may cry out till the wolves are in the fold, before we shall attend. Clinton and Howe, to be sure, have set the continent a racing from Boston to Carolina. Clinton came into our harbour; away flew the women, children, goods and chattels, and in came the soldiers flocking from every part. No sooner was it known that he was not going to land here, than expresses were sent to Virginia and Carolina to put them on their guard: his next expedition was to Virginia, where they were ready to receive him: from thence, without attempting to land, he sailed to Carolina. Now Gen. Howe is leading us another dance. Some companies from Philadelphia, coming here, were ordered back again, on a report of his intention to pay that city a visit. Since that it is said, that part of the fleet are already gone to Halifax, part to either Carolina or Quebec, yet I am not certain to which, but from my very soul wish they were going up the river I ames. There is talk of erecting batteries at a place called Red Hook, which will make it very dangerous for men of war to lie in our harbour. We lovers of peace have all our hopes reposed on the commissioners. If wishes could have filled their sails, they had reached the continent ere this. A pamphlet entitled Common Sense, has converted thousands to independence, that could not endure the idea before: if I knew how, would have sent it to you, for I think you want common sense in England very much, or you would have found out some means of making peace with us before we had gone to so vast an expence, and put you to so much greater — is among the runaways, and only waits for a boat to carry her goods to —. I am chagrined at losing a neighbour. Whenever my friends are going, I accuse Lord North, indeed I do not curse him, but I am not christian enough to bless him. A fluttering man the other day, moving away his goods, something broke by accident, which put him in a violent passion, and he stammered da—da—da—dam Lord North, da—da—dam Lord North, several times, to the diversion of the by-standers. So all the evils are charged to his lordship's account, except by Dr. —, who preaches in the — meeting; he says it is not Lord North, or Lord South, nor English parliament, nor French, but it is your sins have brought it on you. Lord North, he says, is commissioned by the Almighty to plague us for our iniquities, and by him we may infer he is acquitted."

PROVIDENCE, August 17.

Extract of a letter from a planter in Grenada to his friend in London, dated June 17, found on board the ship Eagle, lately taken by the Montgomery privateer of this port.

"My affairs are in the utmost confusion on account of the present disputes, which God grant to be soon over, and a happy reconciliation, which if not soon, never will be; for depend upon it the Americans will declare themselves free, and will open their ports to all nations except England. They have at present 30,000 men in pay, as good troops as any nation ever produced, besides a militia of 30,000 more, always ready to join the grand army. Every man from fifteen to fifty is in arms. Their army is well supplied with every thing necessary to carry on the war. Their cruisers have taken a great number of English vessels. This and the neighbouring islands are in great distress for provisions, and in three months will be a general famine in this part of the world, if some speedy relief is not given to them. At present any man that wants negroes may have as many as he pleases, to work for him for their food. You cannot form an idea of the distress that appears in every one's countenance."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

Since the retreat of our army from Long-Island, the enemy have extended themselves a considerable length on the shore bordering the Sound, and on Tuesday a large number of them landed on Blackwell's-Island, about three miles from this city, but the shot from our batteries soon made them recross the river. On Wednesday a ship from the fleet (supposed to be a frigate) passed between Governor's-Island and Red-Hook, and that night got up the Sound abreast of the island the enemy had been drove from; when, under cover of her guns, they the next day again came over to it in large bodies. This brought on a brisk cannonade for near two hours, in which the ship sustained so great damage in her hull, &c. as obliged her to move close in with the Long-Island shore, for shelter from our shot and bombs. At the same time of attack, a firing also began from the enemies batteries on Long-Island opposite the city, which was returned with such spirit, by our people in their fortresses at and about the ship-yards, that they gave us little or no annoyance since from that quarter.

Several men of war now lie within gun shot of our main battery, and the greatest part of the fleet behind Governor's-Island, though they have lately had very favourable winds to come up to the city; which gives us reason to think they mean not to attack it by water till they know the success of their forces in attempting to land on this island.

Thursday a barge was seen in the East-River, sounding the channel where it is obstructed by scuttled vessels, but soon made off, as it is supposed she observed our people at the main fort, preparing to give her a suitable salutation.

Wednesday a flag came from the fleet with a return of those officers that were made prisoners in the late attack on Long-Island; who we hear are treated with civility by the British officers.

Saturday night our guard boats for observing the

motions of the fleet fell in with those of the enemy, when a smart attack began and lasted for some time, but the latter being reinforced with several tenders obliged ours to return to their station.

On Sunday morning a cannonade again commenced, supposed to be from our people opposing some new manoeuvres of the enemy up the sound.

A list of the names of such officers as are prisoners with the enemy, and have, by a flag of truce, sent for their baggage and caps.

1st Pennsylvania Battalion.

Col. Miles, col. Piper, capt. Brown, capt. Peebles, lieut. Scott, lieut. Gray, lieut. Spear, lieut. Drabach, lieut. Macpherson, maj. Burd, lieut. Lee, lieut. Broadhead, lieut. Davis, lieut. Wert, lieut. Lopham. Dr. John Davis, Dr. Joseph Davis, col. Lutz, capt. Craw, Mr. Duncan, capt. Heister, Mr. Young.

Of col. Kachline's regiment.

Capt. Graf, lieut. Lewis, lieut. Middagh, lieut. Shoemaker.

Of col. Lasher's battalion.

Adjnt. Hoogland, lieut. Froup, lieut. Duncomb, Mr. Van Vaggenen, a volunteer, Mr. Gillian, ditto.

Of col. Smallwood's battalion,

Mr. Wright, capt. Bowie, lieut. Butler, lieut. Musc, lieut. Ridgely, lieut. Steret, William Courts, James Fernandez, lieut. Dent.

Of col. Atlee's regiment.

Col. Atlee, capt. Howell, capt. Nevi, capt. Nerbert, capt. Murray, lieut. Finny, lieut. Huston, lieut. Henderson.

Of col. Huntington's regiment.

Lieut. Makepeace, capt. Brewster, ensign Lyman, ensign Chapman, ensign Hinzman, ensign Bradford, lieut. Orent, ensign Higgins, capt. Bissell, lieut. Gillet, lieut. Gae, adjut. Hopkins, Dr. Holmes, col. Clerk, maj. Wells Wylles.

Dr. Young -- volunteer.

John Loms, of col. Johnson's regiment.

Mr. Callender, cadet of artillery.

Mr. Kearns, Delaware battalion.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

We hear from New-York, that a few days ago a man of war of forty guns came to anchor in Turtle-Bay, upon which general Washington ordered two 24 pounders to be carried to a convenient piece of ground to attack her. They soon obliged the ship to retire, having hulled her twelve times.

On the 14th ult. the continental sloop of war Schem, capt. Robenson, of eight guns, fell in with, and after a short engagement took the brig Three Friends, Andrew Stalker, master, mounting six carriage guns, bound from Antigua to Halifax, laden with rum, sugar, &c. which arrived safe in this port on Sunday last.

IN CONGRESS, Aug. 30, 1776.

Resolved, That the communication of intelligence with frequency and dispatch from one part to another of this extensive continent, is essentially requisite to its safety; that therefore there be employed on the several post roads a rider for every twenty-five or thirty miles, whose business it shall be to proceed to his stage three times in every week, setting out immediately on receipt of the mail, and travelling with the same by night and by day, without stopping until he shall have delivered it to the next rider; and that the post master general be desired, either by the use of way-bills, or by such other means as he shall find most efficacious to prevent delays in the riders, or to discover where they happen, that such dilatory riders may be discharged.

And as it is requisite that the deputy post masters should attend with punctuality at their several offices, for the receipt and delivery of letters.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of these states, to consider how far it may be consistent with the policy and good of their respective states, to excuse such deputy post masters from those public duties which may call them from attendance at their offices, and to proceed therein as to their wisdom shall seem best.

(Copy) Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secry.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, Aug. 7.

"Not less than 2500 men are gone against the Cherokee Indians, who have Alexander Cameron at their head. An express last night from major Williamson says, our people are anxious to be amongst them. Generals Lee and Howe set off this morning for the southward, they have about 1500 men; it is said they are going to St. Augustine, where they are to make reprisals, for the emolument of each lucky and bold fellow. This will certainly be the means of keeping Georgia quiet, for the thieves at St. Augustine have committed some outrages on the back parts of that province. Our people are taking up the Aetion's guns—three fine 9 pounders and a parcel of swivels were landed in town yesterday.

Sept. 11. We hear that the legislature of New-Jersey have appointed the hon. William Livingston, Esq; governor of that state.

The hon. Congress have promoted col. Adam Stevens, of Virginia (an able and experienced officer) to the rank of a brigadier general.

We hear that Lord Howe has consented to exchange Gen. Sullivan and lord Stirling for gen. Prescott and gen. M' Donald.

Sept. 14. Since our last was brought in here, by the continental sloop Schem, captain Robinson, the brig Three Friends, capt. Stalker, from Antigua for Halifax, with 209 hogheads of rum, 3000 lb. of sugar, &c. The brig mounts six guns, and made battle, in which the Schem lost her mate and two hands.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

FREEDOM of speech and writing on matters of public concern, having in every free country been considered the best bulwark to preserve the spirit of liberty from degenerating into supineness and slavery; it gave me great pleasure to observe, that the convention of Pennsylvania, in their declaration of the rights of the inhabitants, have

made it an object of their deliberation, viz. "That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained."

On this principle I presume to offer a general hint to the consideration of the public, and hope I do not therein exceed the line of prudence, or injure the personal character of any one.

To those who indulge the idea, that the conduct of men in public stations are exempt from impartial scrutiny, entertain notions incompatible with the good of society, for it is not merely the men, but the measures, which form the good or ill of society; it is the right of examination, and to remedy the defects, that constitute the safety of the people; and when that right is infringed, the constitution falls a sacrifice to tyranny and usurpation—to appoint men of wisdom and virtue to places of public notoriety, is the characteristic of a judicious nation.—Justice and temperance should be the standard for the appointment, and the measures will ever be gloriously supported; for the end cannot be crowned with a happy success, where the means to obtain it are founded in public or private wrongs.

The statesman, the officer, quarter master, commissary, and all those in subordination to them, should be honest, disinterested and free, otherwise the people, from whom they derive all their power, and are accountable to, will feel the effects of their intemperate measures—instead of distributive justice, we shall be subdued by passion and resentment, and the property of the subject, instead of being protected, will be robbed by avaricious and wicked men.

We are now entering on a scene of public calamity, to which our feelings and possessions have before been rather strangers, and great care ought to be taken to admit none to govern us, either in a civil or military capacity, but those whose ways are marked out by justice and peace.

The Americans in general are considered as a noble and generous people, and their contest with Great-Britain founded on the rights of mankind, and, in the historic page, will fill posterity with amazement and veneration.

It will be well to examine into the propriety of the hint I have here offered, and if any advantages may be reaped from it, we shall shew our wisdom and our spirit of liberty by determining to pursue them.

D—

CHARLESTOWN (S. Carolina) Aug. 1.

It having been deemed expedient, that the printing presses should be removed out of town during the alarm, the publication of this gazette has been necessarily discontinued for the two last months. As the transactions in this province during that period will probably make it a distinguished one in the American annals, we doubt not but a succinct account of them will be very acceptable to our readers.

On the 1st of June his excellency the president received advices of a fleet of 40 or 50 sail being at anchor about six leagues to the northward of Sullivan's island. Accounts of the arrival of Sir Peter Parker's fleet in N. Carolina, and that it was destined either for Virginia or this province, having been received about three weeks before, put it beyond a doubt that this was his fleet. Next morning the alarm was fired, expresses having been sent, ordering the country militia to town; the fortifications were all visited by his excellency and gen. Armstrong, and preparations for the most vigorous defence ordered. In the evening a man of war, thought to be a 20 gun ship, beat up to windward and anchored off the bar; next day she was joined by a frigate, and on the day following, June 4, by upwards of 50 sail of men of war, transports, tenders, &c. We have since learned, that the men of war were the Bristol of 50 guns, on board of which the commodore had his flag; the Solebay, capt. Symonds, 28; Syren, capt. Furneaux, 28; Active, capt. Williams, 28; Aetion, capt. Atkins, 28; Sphinx, capt. Hunt, 20; Ranger sloop of 8; Thunder bomb of 6 guns and 2 mortars, one of them 13 inches, and the other 11; an armed ship, called the Friendship, of 18 guns, with some smaller armed vessels. The same day capt. Mowat arrived from North-Carolina, with an express from gen. Lee, informing that the fleet had left North-Carolina, and that he would be here as speedily as possible, with several continental regiments, to our assistance.

A few days after the arrival of the fleet several transports and small armed vessels went to Long-Island, situated to the eastward of Sullivan's Island, from which it is separated by a small creek called the Breach; where they landed a large body of troops, who encamped there. The wind and tides being favourable for the four following days, about 36 vessels came over the bar, and anchored at about 3 miles distance from Sullivan's Island; two of their transports got aground in coming over; one got off, but the other went to pieces. On the 10th the Bristol came over, her guns being previously taken out.

On the 7th a boat, with a flag of truce, from the enemy, came towards the island, but was fired on by an ignorant sentinel. The boat thereupon immediately put about and would not return, notwithstanding the officer who was sent to receive the flag waved his handkerchief, and desired them to come ashore. Next day col. Moultrie sent an officer to the fleet, to acquaint them of the sentinel's having fired without orders, and that he was ready to receive any thing they had to send. Gen Clinton was satisfied with the apology, and said the intention of the flag's being sent was only to deliver the following proclamation, which the officer brought ashore.

[The proclamation is the same with that designed for North-Carolina, inserted in this gazette, No. 1607.]

Major-general Lee, brigadier-general Howe, colonel Pullet, colonel Jenifer, Otway Byrd and Lewis Morris, Esqrs. aids de camp to gen. Lee, with some other gentlemen, arrived at Haddrell's point in the morning of the 9th. After having viewed the fortification there, and on Sullivan's and James islands, they came to town. Orders being given on the 10th for a number of buildings on the wharfs to be pulled down, intrenchments to be thrown up all around the town, and barricadoes to be made in the principal streets, every person, without distinction, were employed on those works.

On the 11th there blew a violent storm, in which an hospital ship and the Friendship, which were at anchor on the other side of the bar, were obliged to put to sea, but returned in a few days after. A schooner, having on board some provisions and coals, drifting

a little way from the pilot-boats, and brought their boat, on observing

his excellency the militia under was voluntarily and r excepting three. Th to the country militia artillery companies, v absent.

A sloop from the V cargo of gunpowder, afternoon of the 16th make her escape; by pilot, run aground a covered by the men of boats full of armed crew, being only 22 force, in the situation she was soon after with great explosion.

By some sailors who lying near Long-Island forces were about der the command of under him major gen diet-general Vaughan

On the 11th, our a Sullivan's island fired Lady William, an a ing in the creek bet several of which hul and evening the en some held pieces on any effect.

A large ship hove ing. She was though since learnt she was t guns; next day the On the day following in the forenoon, a guns all in, the coin a gun, and got under by several others of t ing on, and the win fit quarter, prevent that time. In the aft under way, and ca island.

Next morning, Ju disposition of the shi distance of about a island, covering the Sphinx, Bristol, Acti About half an hour the Thunder began t and the active, Brif holdly up to the at put down. A little f four or five shot at t of which struck her; till within about 350 ed anchor and pou was in a few minutes felt. when there entu cesant cannonades p vessel was at the fa was heard from the the island, and more brave garrison (consu viduals, a detachmer ters) under all thei er part were entirel of their gallant comm the rest of the officers of veterans: our ca dreadful execution. Aetion and Syren g the Middle Ground, other: the Sphinx go but the Aetion stuc Much about the san firing, after having t have since learnt, tha it will require much vice again. In the a created by that of came within 500 yard Till near 7 o'clock out intermission. It and they only returne twenty fold. At ha ceased, and at 11, th About the time the and sloop came near cover the landing of paration for that pu got into their boats, a into our intrenchmen wounding one soldie never once attempte were stationed, col. companies of militia They had one 18 p which they returned reinforced in the a Virginia battalion.

Next morning all were retired, and had quietly effectu fired several shot at But soon after her c her, leaving her coloy ammunition, provisio southern long gone t went on board, and b and stores; while th sides, he fired three o less than half an hou up.

The Bristol, againf a very much damag balls went through t hurt. They have s manly, and at way, and instead of her br it is now hardly to be deably lower than t

On Tuesday last the honourable Convention of this State adjourned to Monday the thirtieth instant.

In CONVENTION. September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restrictions laid on the price of salt by the resolve of Congress of the 6th of July last, and the bounty given by the said resolve, be taken off, and that no future limitations ought to be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committees of observation of this state, in the price of any salt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the said or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY. September 12, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to contract for supplying the same, are requested to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

September 11, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to contract for supplying the same, are requested to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter several vessels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 20, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that a sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order, G. DUVALL, clk.

September 16, 1776.

OBESOLD, ship LOVELY POLLY, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Chester-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May last, completely finished, with masts, yards, tops, caps, and trusseltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will sail fast. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the subscriber, living where the ship now lays.

Pataxes, Maryland, Sept. 7, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt. Henry Carroll, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to make their claims known to GEO. & A. BISCOE, admsrs.

her mizen gaff shot away; the other vessels sustained little damage in their rigging. The loss in the fleet, according to the report of the deserters, is about 180 killed and wounded; among the former is capt. Morrison, of the Bristol. Capt. Barker had the hind part of his breeches shot away, which laid his posteriors bare; his knee pan was hurt by a splinter. There have been several funerals in the fleet since the engagement, and from the parade of some, it is conjectured they were of officers of rank, some of the deserters say that capt. Scott, of the Experiment, is among the

Loss of the garrison was as follows: Killed, 1 matros. Wounded, 2 matroses. 2d regiment, Killed, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file. Wounded, lieutenants Gray and Hall, the 1st major, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file.

An officer's mullatto waiting on the killed. Total. Killed 12---Wounded 23. Both the officers were buried, and are now well---5 of the wounded private are since dead. The works are very little damaged; but hardly a hut or tree on the island escaped the shot entire y. Many thousands of the enemy's shot have been picked up on the island.

General Lee was at Haddrell's Point at the beginning of the action, and went in a boat, through a thick fire, to the fort, where he staid some time. He says, in the whole course of his military service, he never knew men behave better; and cannot sufficiently praise both officers and soldiers for their coolness and intrepidity. The behaviour of two serjeants deserves to be remembered; in the beginning of the action, the flag-staff was shot away; which being observed by serjeant Jasper, of the grenadiers, he immediately jumped from one of the embrasures upon the beach, took up the flag, and fixed it on a sponge-staff; with it in his hand he mounted the merlon, and, notwithstanding the shot flew as thick as hail around him, he leisurely fixed it. Serjeant McDonald, of capt. Huger's company, while exerting himself in a very distinguished manner, was cruelly shattered by a cannon ball; in a few minutes he expired, after having uttered these remarkable words: "My friends, I am dying, but don't let the cause of liberty expire with me." His comrades felt for him---the gallant Jasper immediately removed his mangled corpse from their sight, and called aloud, "Let us revenge that brave man's death." The day after the action, the president presented serjeant Jasper with a medal, as a mark of esteem for his distinguished valour.

We hear that the fort on Sullivan's Island will be in future called FORT MOUTRIE, in honour of the gallant officer who commanded there on the memorable 28th of June, 1776.

The men of war dropped down several miles further from the island a few days after. The carpenters in the fleet had sufficient employment in repairing the vessels. Several deserters came from both fleet and army, who all agreed we need not expect another visit at present; that it was talked, that the two large ships would go to English harbour, in Antigua, to get refitted, the transports, with the troops, to proceed to New-York, under convoy of some men of war, to join the grand army, and that two frigates would be left to cruise between North-Carolina and Georgia.

On the 2d of July, gen. Lee sent a flag to the enemy, with a proposal to exchange a prisoner for colouel Ethan Allen, who it was said was in the fleet; a present of some fresh meat and vegetables was sent at the same time; gen. Clinton, being at Long-Island, an answer was not received till two days afterwards, when he informed gen. Lee that col. Allen was not on board; and in return for his present, sent some provisions, &c. Two engineers came in the boat, but were received at some distance from the fort, they were deprived of an opportunity of seeing what they were probably sent to observe.

A sloop from the West-Indies, with gunpowder, &c. ran aground on the 5th, in coming into Stono-Inlet; she a few days afterwards went to pieces, the cargo having been previously taken out.

A number of the enemy's transports went to Long-Island, about ten days after the repulse, and took on board all the troops on it and the island. About the same time some of their frigates and armed vessels went over the Bar, and on the 14th the Bristol made an attempt to go out, in which she failed, having struck on the Bar. She succeeded in another attempt four days after, and came to an anchor off the harbour.

The transports, with the Solebay, Thunder, Friendship, and some of the small armed vessels, sailed on the 20th, steering a southward course; they were afterwards seen standing to the eastward. On the same day a brigantine, having on board 50 soldiers and 6 sailors, got aground near Dewees's-Inlet. She was left unobserved by the rest, and on the day afterwards was taken by an armed flat, or floating battery, commanded by lieutenant Pickering. The brigantine could not be got off, and was therefore burnt. She was mounted with six 4-pounders; the soldiers threw their small arms overboard, on seeing the approach of the flat. Four of the crew escaped in their boat.

On the 25th, the Experiment went over the Bar, her lower tier of guns being taken out, she came to an anchor near the commodore, Syren, and three transports lying off the harbour. A frigate which had not been here before, came to the commodore in the afternoon of the 25th. Next morning she failed for the southward, and two days after the Syren followed her.

This forenoon the Active, Sphinx, and a large transport, being all of the enemy's vessels within the Bar, went out, and with the Bristol, Experiment, three transports and a tender, stood out for sea, steering an E. N. E. course.

Within these few days a cargo of seven tons of gunpowder and a quantity of dry goods, has been safely landed in this colony.

In our last, of May 31, our advices respecting the Indians gave reason to expect that they would remain quiet; since which we have certain accounts of the Cherokees having killed several white people, and taken some prisoners. The other nations seem averse to intermeddling in the present contest, and it is to be hoped the measures taken to fix them in their peaceable dispositions will be successful. There is the greatest reason to expect the Cherokees will soon repent of their rashness, as considerable bodies of men from Virginia, North-Carolina, and this colony, are actually on their march into their country.

a little way from the fleet, was taken by one of our pilot-boats, and brought to town. Her crew took to their boat, on observing the pilot-boat's approach.

His excellency the president, on the 14th, proposed to the militia under arms, an oath of fidelity, which was voluntarily and readily taken by every one present excepting three. The next morning it was proposed to the country militia doing duty in town, and to the artillery companies, when it met with their unanimous assent.

A sloop from the West-Indies for this port, with a cargo of gunpowder, arms, rum, &c. having in the afternoon of the 16th, descried the fleet, attempted to make her escape; but through the ignorance of her pilot, run aground and bilged. Next day she was discovered by the men of war, and a tender with several boats full of armed men, came to her assistance. The crew, being only 22 men, unable to resist such a force, in the situation the vessel was in, she was soon after boarded, and blown up with great explosion.

By some sailors who deserted from the Ranger sloop, lying near Long-Island, we were informed, that the land forces were about 2800 (some say 3300) men, under the command of major-general Clinton, who had under him major-general lord Cornwallis, and brigadier-general Vaughan.

On the 21st, our advanced party at the N. E. end of Sullivan's island fired several shot at the armed schooner Lady William, an armed sloop, and a pilot-boat, lying in the creek between Long-Island and the main; several of which hulled them. For several mornings and evenings the enemy threw shells, and fired from some held pieces on our advanced post, without any effect.

A large ship hove in sight on the 25th in the morning. She was thought to be the Roebuck, but we have since learnt she was the Experiment, capt. Scott, of 50 guns; next day she came over, having her guns out. On the day following, the 27th, between nine and ten in the forenoon, as soon as the Experiment had her guns all in, the commodore hoisted his top-sails, fired a gun, and got under way. His example was followed by several others of the men of war; but a squall coming on, and the wind shifting from S. E. to the opposite quarter, prevented their coming much nearer at that time. In the afternoon, the commodore again got under way, and came about a mile nearer Sullivan's island.

Next morning, June the 28th, following was the disposition of the ships of war: the Friendship, at the distance of about a mile and an half from Sullivan's island, covering the Thunder bomb; the Solebay, Sphinx, Bristol, Active, Experiment, Acteon and Syren. About half an hour past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Thunder began throwing shells on Fort Sullivan, and the active, Bristol, Experiment and Solebay came holdly up to the attack, in the order their names are put down. A little before 11 o'clock the garrison fired four or five shot at the Active, while under sail, some of which struck her; these she did not seem to regard till within about 350 yards of the fort, when she dropped anchor and poured in a broadside. Her example was in a few minutes followed by the other three vessels, when there ensued one of the heaviest and incessant cannonades perhaps ever known. The bomb vessel was at the same time throwing shells, a firing was heard from the advanced post at the N. E. end of the island, and more vessels were seen coming up. Our brave garrison (consisting of the 2d regiment of provincials, a detachment of artillery, and some volunteers) under all these difficulties, which to the far greater part were entirely new, encouraged by the example of their gallant commander col. William Moultrie, and the rest of the officers, behaved with the cool intrepidity of veterans: our cannon were well served, and did dreadful execution. About 12 o'clock the Sphinx, Acteon and Syren got entangled with a shoal, called the Middle Ground. The two first ran foul of each other: the Sphinx got off with the loss of her bolt-split, but the Acteon stuck fast. The Syren also got off. Much about the same time, the bomb vessel ceased firing, after having thrown upwards of 60 shells. We have since learnt, that her beds got damaged, and that it will require much repairing before she is fit for service again. In the afternoon the enemy's fire was increased by that of the Syren and Friendship, which came within 500 yards of the fort.

Till near 7 o'clock was the enemy's fire kept up without intermission. It slackened considerably after that, and they only returned the garrison's fire, but generally twenty fold. At half after 9, the firing on both sides ceased, and at 11, the ships slipped their cables.

About the time the ships came up, an armed schooner and sloop came nearer our advanced post, in order to cover the landing of their troops, and every other preparation for that purpose was made: the soldiers even got into their boats, and a number of shells were thrown into our intrenchments, but did no damage than wounding one soldier. Notwithstanding which they never once attempted to land. At the advanced post were stationed, col. Thompson with his rangers, some companies of militia, and a detachment of artillery. They had one 18 pounder and two field pieces, from which they returned the enemy's fire. They were reinforced in the afternoon with col. Muhlenburg's Virginia battalion.

Next morning all the men of war, except the Acteon, were retired two miles from the island, which they had quietly effected under cloud of night. The garrison fired several shot at the Acteon, which she returned. But soon after her crew set her on fire, and abandoned her, leaving her colours flying, guns loaded, with all her ammunition, provisions and stores, on board. They had long been gone before several boats from the island were sent out; lieutenant Jacob Milligan, with some others, went on board, and brought off her jack, bell, some sails and stores; while the flames were burling out on all sides, he fired three of her guns at the commodore. In less than half an hour after they quitted her, she blew up.

The Bristol, against which the fire was chiefly directed, is very much damaged. It is said that not less than 70 balls went through her. Her mizenmast was so much damaged, they have since replaced it with another. The mainmast was shot away about fifteen feet below the hounds, and instead of her broad pendant soaring on a lofty mast, it is now hardly to be seen on a jury mainmast, considerably lower than the foremast. The experiment had

1461

Swamp, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 14, 1776.
 His is to inform my customers in general, that by reason of the advance in the price I pay for my oil and other charges on it, that I have raised my price for tanning and dressing, as follows: For tanning and dressing a hide black, ten shillings; for ditto russet, nine shillings; for kippis and other small skins proportionably thereto. As I cannot possibly carry on my business without ready money, request such of my customers that have accounts of long standing, that they pay their respective balances on the delivery of this year's crop, which will be of great service to me in this critical time, and esteemed a favour by the humble servant,
 w2 BENJAMIN NORMAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD,
 Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1776.

DESERTED, the 3d instant, from capt. John Fulford's company of artillery, a certain **JAMES HARDESTY**, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six inches high, well made, short brown hair, gray eyes, fair complexion, and several small scars on his hands: had on, when he deserted, a blue regimental coat faced with red and trimmed with yellow ferret, and a pair of buckskin breeches. His mother lives near Mr. H. Hillery Wilton's, on the Bay side, in Calvert county, and he has been seen about that place. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.
 w2 JOHN FULFORD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, a yellow negro fellow, named **TOM**, about five feet six inches high, has remarkably large feet. Whoever will bring him home, shall be paid three dollars, by
 w2 HENRY SMITH.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,
 September 6, 1776.

LOST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and sundry papers, of use to no other person but the owner; there was also a set of bills of exchange, and a book, drawn by Mess. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whoever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
 w2 DAVID WEEMS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,
 Annapolis, September 10, 1776.

LOST on Friday last, between Severn ferry and Whitehall, a leather pocket book, tied with a leather string, wherein was contained a receipt, given the subscriber by Clinch Eliaco, for the sum of £. 36. Also sundry small papers and accounts, and upwards of twenty pounds in cash, eleven pounds whereof were separated from the rest, in order to pay away, of the following bills, viz. one seven dollar bill congress money, two six dollar bills of Maryland convention money, two two dollar bills of ditto, two ten shilling bills of ditto, the remainder not remembered. It is hoped the same has happened into honest hands, so that the subscriber may get it again. Whoever brings the pocket book to the subscriber, with its contents, shall be entitled to the above reward with thanks.
 w2 JAMES COOPER.

THERE is at the plantation of William Dove-ler, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, six saddle spots, branded on the near thigh H O. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANY person who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper testimonials of his sobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite Alexandria.

WANTS A PLACE,
A WELL behaved young woman, of undeniable character, possessed of a good temper, works well with her needle, does up muslin, gauze, and fine lace, extremely well, would chuse to wait on two young ladies that are grown up, or attend one old lady, or dry nurse a young child, or be an assistant to a lady in her house, if she would take the trouble of teaching her method. Any lady this will suit will please to enquire of the printer.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 1, 1776.

WHEREAS it hath been reported about the country, that my fulling-mill did not go, to the prejudice of the subscriber, I take this method of informing the public in general, and my old friends in particular, that it is in good order at this time. Those who please to favour me with their orders, may depend on having their cloth done in the most exact and best manner, and with quick dispatch, by their humble servant,
 w2 CASSANDRA DUCKER.

THERE is at the plantation of Nathan S., in Prince-George's county, a brown cow, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges
 w3

THERE is at the plantation of James Tannehill, jun. in Prince-George's county, near Bladenburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock with a kind of a dot. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

STOPT by the subscriber, a gold mourning ring with black enamel and a Latin motto. Whoever owns the same is desired to apply to
 WILLIAM FARIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD,
 Charles county, Maryland, August 20, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th instant, two indented Irish servants, viz. **THOMAS CULLEMBINE**, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, has short black hair, black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a remarkable scar on his left arm by the bite of a horse, being an ostler by trade: he had on and took with him a red coat, a striped country cloth jacket, one new cotton and several old white shirts. **PAUL MOORE**, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has short black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he had on and took with him, one new cotton and several old white shirts, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of washed ditto, a white shalloon coat and blue jacket. It is probable they may change their names and part of their cloths, and likewise forge passes, as they have since their elopement borrowed pen, ink and paper, as they passed by Piscataway. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward for both, or thirty shillings for either, besides what the law allows.
 w3 HENRY SMITH.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called **ANNA'S DESIRE**, situated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleasant, containing 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick chimnies, and garden paved in; together with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses, corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of sale. At the same time will be offered for sale some stock and plantation utensils. Should the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Stewart's. Time will be allowed for payment.
 w4 JOSEPH WARD.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.
 JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
 31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, saffras, feneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.
 R. TOOTELL, S. M.

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 21st of June, 1776.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by
 JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of a tract of land called Swan Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any other lands on which the same may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of October next ensuing, in order to execute the said commission; and all persons interested are then and there desired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN,
JOSEPH MERRIKEN,
STEPHEN BOONE.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash,

THE remaining part of the deceased's estate; consisting of some household furniture, live stock, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be exposed to public sale.
JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.
 Those who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that time.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named **GEORGE BRANAGAN**, 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, it brought home, by
 ROBERT KEY.

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 died brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brags buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented 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 osnabrig 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. 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 a 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.

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.

The proposed PLAN of a commonwealth

[Printed

THE commonwealth assembly freemen and cou

lowing:
 1. The supreme legislative

2. The supreme executive

3. The supreme judicial

4. Courts of justice

5. The freemen of the

6. Every freeman, years, having resided in the space of one whole

7. The house of representatives

8. No person shall be

9. The members of the

10. A quorum of the

11. Delegates, to be

12. If any county

13. The doors of the

14. The votes and

15. All bills of a

16. The printer

17. The printer

18. The printer

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 26, 1776.

The proposed PLAN or FRAME of GOVERNMENT for the commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania.

[Printed for consideration.]

THE commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania shall be governed hereafter by an assembly of the representatives of the freemen of the same, and a president and council, in manner and form following.

1. The supreme legislative power shall be vested in a house of representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania.

2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a president and council.

3. Courts of justice shall be established in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this state.

4. The freemen of this commonwealth or state shall be trained and armed for its defence. And the militia shall have such frequent elections of their officers (general officers excepted) as shall be regulated from time to time by militia laws; the officers to be commissioned by the president in council.

5. Every freeman, of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state or commonwealth for the space of one whole year next before the day of election, and paid public taxes during that time, shall enjoy the rights of an elector, on taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity to the commonwealth, if required.

6. The house of representatives of the freemen of this commonwealth shall consist of members, persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of this commonwealth respectively. And no person shall be elected unless he has resided in the place for which he shall be chosen two years immediately before said election; nor shall any member, while he continues such, hold any other office, except in the militia.

7. No person shall be capable of being elected a member to serve in the house of representatives of the freemen of this commonwealth more than four years in seven years. Nor shall any one person serve more than four years successively.

8. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually by ballot, by the freemen of the commonwealth, on the first Monday in October for ever (except this present year) and shall meet on the third Monday of the same month; and shall be styled "the general assembly of the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania," and shall have power to choose their speaker, the treasurer of the state, and their other officers; sit on their own adjournments; prepare bills, and enact the same into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members. They may expel, but not a second time in the same session, if the member expelled is re-elected by the same constituents; they may administer oaths or affirmations on examination of witnesses; redress grievances, impeach criminals, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state or commonwealth: but they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this constitution.

9. A quorum of the house of representatives shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of members elected; and, having met and chosen their speakers, each of them, before they proceed to business, take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz. "I do swear (or affirm) that, as a member of this assembly, I will not propose, or assent to, any bill, vote, or resolution, which shall appear to be injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared in the constitution of this state, but will, in all things, conduct myself as a faithful, honest representative and guardian of the people, and according to the best of my judgment and abilities." And each member, before he takes his seat, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz. "I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe."

10. Delegates, to represent this state in congress, shall be chosen by ballot by the future house of representatives at their first meeting, and annually for ever after. Any delegate may be superseded at any time, by the general assembly appointing another in his stead. No man shall sit in congress longer than two years successively, nor be capable of re-election for three years afterwards.

11. If any county or counties shall neglect or refuse to elect and send representatives to the general assembly, the representatives of the other counties, provided they be two thirds of the members from the counties that do send, shall have all the powers of the house of representatives as fully and amply as if the whole were present.

12. The doors of the house, in which the representatives of the freemen of this state shall sit in general assembly, shall be and remain open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the state may require the doors to be shut.

13. The votes and proceedings of the house of representatives shall be printed weekly, during their sitting, with the yeas and nays on each act, question, vote or resolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot.

14. All bills of a public nature shall be read three times on three different days, in the house of representatives; and after the third reading, shall be printed and published for public consideration, at least seven days before they are read a fourth time; and shall then be debated and amended, before they

are enacted into laws; and, except on occasion of sudden necessity, shall not be enacted till the then next sitting of the house.

15. The style of the laws of this commonwealth shall be, "Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same." And the general assembly shall affix their seal to every bill, as soon as it is enacted into a law; which seal shall be kept by the assembly, and shall be called, *The seal of the laws of Pennsylvania*, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

16. [Not drawn up in form; but after considerable debate, it was on motion *Resolved*, That the freemen of the counties may vote in districts; and also, that at those district elections, they shall vote for all the members for the assembly in one general ticket, out of the county at large.]

17. The supreme executive council shall consist of nine members, to be chosen in the following manner, viz. Nine counsellors shall be chosen by the house of representatives, within one week after a quorum is met and qualified, which said counsellors are all to serve for the first year, one third of them to serve for that year only, one third for two years, and one third for three years; whose places respectively shall be supplied by new elections, to be made in the house of representatives, of one third annually for ever. No member of the house of representatives shall be chosen a member of the council; vacancies by death, or otherwise, shall be filled by the house of representatives, at their next sitting. The president and vice-president shall be chosen annually by the joint ballot of the house of representatives and council, out of the members of the council. No person shall be president for a longer space of time than three years together; and any person, having served in that station for three successive years, shall be incapable of that office for the space of four years afterwards.

18. The president, and in his absence the vice-president, and members shall be a quorum, and have power to appoint and commissionate judges, naval officers, judge of the admiralty, attorney general, and all other officers civil and military, other than such as are to be chosen by the house of representatives, or the people, agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter; and shall supply all vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, removal or disqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this constitution. They are to correspond with other states, and transact business with the officers of government civil and military; and to prepare such business as may be necessary to lay before the general assembly. They shall sit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments, and shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines in all cases whatsoever, except in cases of impeachment, treason, and murder; and in cases of treason and murder, shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of assembly, and no longer: but there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishment on impeachments, or for high treason or murder, except by act of the legislature. They are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the house of representatives, and they may draw upon the treasury for such sums as shall be appropriated by the house. They may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the house only; and shall have power to call together the house of representatives, when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The president shall be commander in chief of the forces of the state, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. The president and council shall have a secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any counsellor may enter his dissent, with his reason in support of it.

19. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sealed with the state seal, and attested by the secretary. The said seal to be kept by the council.

20. Every officer of state, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the house of representatives, either when in office or after his removal, for mal-administration. All impeachments shall be before the president or vice-president and council, who shall hear and determine the same.

21. No member of the council shall be capable of holding a seat in the house of representatives, during the time of his being a counsellor: but he shall, by his office, be a justice of the peace for the whole state.

22. The judges of the supreme court of judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removable at any time by the house of representatives; they shall not be allowed to sit in the continental congress, executive council, or house of representatives, nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

23. The supreme court shall have the powers of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the compelling the performance of trusts and agreements, discovery of frauds, perpetuating testimony, obtaining evidence from places not within this state, and the care of the estates and persons of those who are non compos mentis, as they shall be hereafter regulated by law.

24. Trials shall be by jury as heretofore; and it is recommended to the legislature of this state, to provide by law against every corruption, or partiality in the choice, return, or appointment of juries.

25. Courts of sessions and common pleas shall be held quarterly in the city, and in each county; and the legislature shall have power to establish all such other courts, as they may judge for the good of the inhabitants of the state. All courts shall be open, and justice shall be impartially administered without corruption and unnecessary delay. All their officers shall be paid an adequate but moderate compensation for their services. And if any officer shall take greater fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this state.

26. All prosecutions shall commence in the name, and by the authority, of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and all indictments shall conclude with these words, *against the peace and dignity of the same*. The style of all process hereafter in this state shall be, *The commonwealth of Pennsylvania*.

27. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of intended fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors; in such manner as shall hereafter be regulated by law, and all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

28. Excessive bail shall not be exacted for bailable offences. And all fines shall be moderate, and saving mens tenements, apparel, bedding, and the necessary tools of their trade or calling.

29. Justices of the peace shall be elected by the freemen of the city and counties respectively, that is to say, Two persons shall be chosen for each ward, township, or district, as the laws shall hereafter direct, and their names shall be returned to the president and council, who shall commission one of them for seven years, removable for misconduct by the house of representatives, and re-eligible at the end of that time. No justice of the peace shall sit in the house of representatives, unless he first resign his commission; nor shall be allowed to take any fees nor any salary or allowances, except such as a future legislature may grant, in consideration of expences necessarily incurred by their journeying to, and attending on, public courts.

30. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected annually, in each county, by the freemen; that is to say, Two persons for each office, one of whom is to be commissioned by the president in council. No person shall continue in the office of sheriff more than three successive years, or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards.

31. All elections, whether by the people or in general assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary. And any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow, any such rewards to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year.

32. Every elector, before he votes at the first general election for representatives in assembly, and, if required, at any general election hereafter, shall take the following oath or affirmation, unless he shall produce a certificate from some justice of the peace, that he had, before that time, taken the same, viz. "I do swear (or affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and will, according to my abilities, preserve the freedom thereof: And that I will also, to the best of my judgment, vote only for such persons as I do esteem of fidelity and knowledge, worthy and capable of executing the trust reposed in them."

33. All fees and perquisites, fines and penalties, and every other emolument whatever, here or heretofore paid to the proprietary and governor, or his deputies, for the support of government, shall hereafter be paid into the public treasury, unless altered or abolished by the future legislature.

34. A register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county; the officers to be appointed by the house of representatives, removable at their pleasure, and to be commissioned by the president in council.

35. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any part of the government; and the house of representatives shall not pass any act to restrain it. Nor shall any printer be restrained from printing any remarks, strictures or observations on the proceedings of the general assembly, or any branch of government, or any public proceeding whatever; or on the conduct of any public officer, so far as relates to the execution of his office; provided it does not extend to the informing an enemy in actual war, concerning our strength, weakness, disposition, or any other thing which may serve the enemy, or injure the state.

36. As every freeman, to preserve his own independence (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility unbecoming freemen, in the possessors and expectants, faction, contention, corruption and disorder among the people. But if any man is called into public service, to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to expect a reasonable compensation for his services; and whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable, as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be, and shall be lessened by the legislature.

38. The future legislature of this state shall regulate intails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

39. The penal laws, as heretofore used, shall be reformed by the future legislature of this state, as soon as may be, and punishments made, in some cases less sanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crimes. In the mean time the laws shall remain in full force as they now stand, except such as declare any allegiance to the king of Great Britain, or vest any authority in the proprietors or late governor of this state, or which are in any wise repugnant to or inconsistent with this constitution.

40. Houses ought to be erected for punishing by hard labour those who are guilty of crimes not capital, wherein the criminals shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private persons.

41. No man, or set of men, of any denomination or profession, are intitled to particular privileges or exemptions from punishment for offences; therefore the words "without benefit of clergy," where the punishment is death, ought to be hereafter diffused in legislation, and the punishments inflicted that shall be directed by law.

42. All officers shall take an oath or affirmation to endeavour to preserve this constitution inviolate, and together with the oath or affirmation pertaining to the office.

43. No money or goods shall be raised upon or paid by any of the people of this state, by way of public tax, custom or contribution, except by a law made for that purpose; and before any law be made for raising it, the purpose for which any tax is to be raised, ought to appear clearly to the legislature to be of more service to the community than the money would be, if not collected, which being well observed, taxes can never be burthens.

44. Every foreigner of good character, who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire and hold land or other real estates; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born freeman of this state, except that he shall not be capable of election as a representative until after two years residence.

45. The inhabitants of this state shall have liberty to sow and hunt, in seasonable times, on the lands they hold, and on all other lands therein not inclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable waters, and others not private property.

46. A school or schools shall be established in each county by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities.

47. Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immorality shall be made and constantly kept in force, and provision shall be made for their due execution.

48. No article of the declaration of rights of this state ought ever to be violated on any pretence whatever.

49. In order that the freedom of the commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by ballot, on the first Monday in October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and on the first Monday in October in every seventh year thereafter, two persons in the city of Philadelphia, and two in each county of this state, to be called the council of censors, who shall meet together on the second Monday of November next ensuing their election, the majority of whom shall be a quorum, and whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the present constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part? And whether the legislative or executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves or exercised other or greater powers than they are intitled to by this present constitution. They are also to enquire whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of the commonwealth; in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records; they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the constitution. These powers they shall continue to have for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer. The said council of censors shall also have power to order the calling a convention to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appear to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of this constitution, which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly exprest, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people: but the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject.

L O N D O N, June 3.

A gentleman who arrived on Friday from the Hague says, "the people there, who have money in the English funds, begin to be very uneasy about the fate of it. They apprehend, that by next summer the Americans will have totally thrown off their dependency on England, consequently the credit of the nation will be lost, and the stocks sink to nothing. He declared he was commissioned by twenty capital people to draw their money out for them, and send it over."

June 26. Something very interesting is certainly at this moment in agitation, between our court and that of France. Lord Stormont has carried over a very sharp remonstrance, on the dissentious proceedings of the latter, which have not yet transpired; however, in all probability the next mail will make the whole affair public.

Lady Stormont accompanied his lordship to France; they embarked in the utmost haste at Dover, on Sunday morning last at two o'clock.

Yesterday advice was received from governor Carleton, at Quebec, that gen. Burgoyne, with most of the ships that sailed with him, is safe arrived there; that

they were very plentifully supplied with provisions, and all in good health and spirits, and under no apprehensions of a further attack from the provincial army.

This morning some dispatches were received at lord George Germaine's office from Virginia, but the particulars are not as yet made public.

The plan of operations laid down for the king's forces the ensuing campaign, is to attack the provincials on the back settlements, and the shipping at the same time to annoy the towns on the coast, whereby it is expected to cut them out more work than all the hands they have will be able to do.

The last dispatches from Versailles, we hear, contain the most positive assurances of the friendly disposition of that court towards Great-Britain, both in respect to our disputes with the American colonies, and the new arrangements his most christian majesty has thought fit to make in administration of public affairs.

On Thursday last arrived at Spithead, the transport with the Waldeck troops on board; and they are preparing for their immediate departure for America.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 23.

"Saturday night arrived at Spithead 16 sail of transports from Bremerlebe, with the last division of Hessian troops, amounting to 1500, who are all well; and this morning four transports from the Downs arrived at Spithead, which we hear are the last. We have now four men of war, four frigates, and several small armed vessels, who are to convoy the transports to America, which amount to about 60 sail in all, and are all ready to sail at an hour's notice."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 20.

"Since the beginning of March to the present time, no less than seven vessels have failed, and three are up, and will sail in eighteen days hence for Surinam, and other Dutch settlements, all loaded with German and Polish emigrants, to settle there, most of whom would have gone for British America, had it not been for the present disturbances."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 15.

"It is said, that the ambassadors from Spain, Portugal and England, are to have a meeting with our ministers at Versailles, in order to endeavour to settle matters between Spain and Portugal, upon an amicable footing. A marriage is even said to be on foot between the princefs Elizabeth, sister of the king, and the prince de Eaira, of Portugal."

B O S T O N, Sept. 2.

At a general court marshal, held at Ticonderoga, the 26th day of July, 1776, by order of the hon. major general Gates.

Colonel Poor, President.

M E M B E R S.

The four eldest Colonels, the four eldest Lieutenant Colonels, and four eldest Majors of the northern army.

Captain Wentworth was brought before the court, and accused of "refusing to go on duty, when regularly warned by the adjutant of the regiment to which he belonged."

The court having considered the evidences, were of opinion, that capt. Wentworth was guilty—and sentenced him to be cashier'd, and advertiz'd in the public papers, as having wilfully neglected his duty, with a view of being discharged from the service.

Agreeable to this sentence, Jonathan Wentworth, of Somersworth, in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, late captain in col. Poor's regiment, is published to the world as a scoundrel, guilty of neglecting his duty evidently with a design of obtaining a discharge from the service of his country.—A crime till this day unheard of!

His countrymen, 'tis hoped, will treat him with the contempt merited by so infamous a conduct.

By the general's order,

JOHN TRUMBULL,

deputy adjutant general of the northern army.

Head Quarters, Ticonderoga, Aug. 25, 1776.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 17.

In C O N G R E S S, Sept. 14, 1776.

Resolved, That all continental troops and militia going home from service, restore all continental arms and other property, and also all ammunition remaining in their possession at the time of their being about to return; their pay to be withheld unless they produce certificates from the commissary of stores, or quarter-master general, or their deputies in the department where such continental troops or militia shall serve. And if any continental property or ammunition be carried away by the militia before this Resolue, stoppages to be made from such as have not received their pay, and that measures be taken with those who have been paid by the council of safety or legislatures of each state, for the restoration of such continental property and ammunition.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

On Friday last arrived here from Martinico, the continental ship of war the Reprisal, Lambert Weeks, Esq; commander. On board of said ship came passengers several French officers, who we hear are strongly recommended to the honorable the congress by the governor of Martinico. One of them it is said is an accomplished engineer.

The honourable continental congress have promoted the colonels Gadsden and Moultrie, of South-Carolina, and colonel Macintosh, of Georgia to the rank of brigadiers general.

On Thursday evening and Friday morning the honourable Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, Esquires, returned to this city from Staten Island, where they spent three hours in a conference with lord Howe, upon the subject of his propositions to the congress. We hear that his lordship possesses no other powers to accommodate the dispute between Great-Britain and the United States than those mentioned in the act of the British parliament for appointing commissioners to grant pardons, &c.

Since our last a vessel arrived in this port with 2000 bushels of salt. The whole of it was immediately

bought up by a respectable merchant of this city, who is now selling it out in small quantities, at a very moderate advance, for the benefit of the public.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country.

"Though absent I have not been unmindful of the great matters committed to our charge; it is indeed no less than to determine whether the inhabitants of this state shall be many or few, happy or miserable. If they are happy they will be numerous; but if by any contracted notions, or for want of the true spirit of government, we cramp our constitution in some of the most essential points, in order to please bigots, either to the world or religion, we may without the spirit of prophecy foretel, that the future inhabitants of this land will be few, and those few poor and despicable. I most heartily wish that some men of very good sense amongst us could unfetter themselves from the shackles of education, I will however make great allowances for those unaccountable prejudices."

Sept. 18 The following papers are published by order of congress.

Extract of a letter from general Washington to the president of congress, dated New-York August 23, 1776.

I have the honour to inclose you for the perusal and consideration of congress, sundry papers, the whole of which, except No. 2 and 7, I received yesterday evening by a flag, and to which I beg leave to refer congress."

"Sir August 17, 1776.

"Being deeply interested in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence, which I flatter myself may be rendered conducive to the restoration of a desirable peace. And in this view I request your excellency's permission to land at New-York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the same before the general congress.

"In the course of a conversation I have had with lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is vested with, as well as his disposition for establishing an equitable and permanent peace, are altogether misunderstood by the colonies.

"For in consequence of a sketch of some propositions being offered for his consideration, he very frankly assured me he was willing to confer upon those grounds with any gentlemen of the greatest influence in this country.

"As I am at liberty to declare his sentiments, I have the honour to inclose for your excellency's information a copy of my correspondence with his lordship, and of the propositions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my present request.

"Attending in the boat to be indulged with your answer, I have the honour to be, your excellency's most humble servant, DRUMMOND.

General Washington, &c. &c. &c.

"My Lord, New-York, August 17, 1776.

"I have your lordship's favour of this day, accompanied by papers on subjects of the greatest moment, and deserving the most deliberate consideration.

"I can allow much for your lordship's well meant zeal on such an occasion, but I fear it has transported you beyond that attention to your parole, which comprehends the character of a man of strict honour. How your lordship can reconcile your past or present conduct, with your engagement, so as to satisfy your own mind, I must submit to your own feelings, but I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of objecting to the mode of negotiating proposed, while your lordship's line of conduct appears so exceptionable.

"I shall by express forward to congress your lordship's letter, and the papers which accompanied it. The result will be communicated as soon as possible. I am sorry to have detained your lordship so long, but the unavoidable necessity must be my apology. I am, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and very humble servant. G. WASHINGTON.

"Lord Drummond,"

"My Lord,

"I take the liberty of sending inclosed the sketch of propositions, referred to in my late conversation with your lordship, which propositions, I have understood, the colonies were disposed, not many months ago, to make the basis of a reconciliation with Great-Britain. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your lordship's most obedient humble servant, DRUMMOND. Sloop Polly, Aug. 12, 1776. To Lord Howe."

SKETCH OF PROPOSITIONS communicated to Lord Howe, on the 12th of August, 1776.

- 1. "That it shall be ascertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what supply towards the general exigency of the state each separate colony can furnish, consistent with its ability.
2. "When such supply is thus ascertained, that each colony shall, by acts of its own assembly, impose such taxes as they shall find expedient for the raising of the said supply.
3. "In consideration of the fluctuating state of all young countries, that such taxes may not, in their operations, become partially or accidentally burthensome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies towards the general exigency of the state, such articles shall be chosen, as the objects of imposition, as they shall deem the most likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the said colonies.
4. "That these taxes, so imposed, shall, as in the customs, be levied by officers of the appointment of the king; and that a perpetual grant, of the produce of these taxes, shall be made by the respective assemblies to the crown of Great-Britain.
5. "As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by establishing a security against the apprehended invasion of property by parliament, a formal relinquishment shall be made, on the part of Great-Britain, of all future claim to taxation over these her colonies.
6. "To remove all future suspicions from the minds of the colonists, that under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be imposed for the farther purpose of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties imposed on articles of trade by the British parliament, shall be made towards defraying the expenses of the separate treasuries, and to be subject to the respective houses of assembly."

"Eagle" "My Lord, I have received the of the 12th, inclosing a tioned in your late con with. As I think they ference and cool dispo plan of permanent un embrace the first oppo mote grounds, to pr have the honour to b obedient servant. Right Hon. the Lo The following is t from lord Howe to c That though he ongress as such, yet a confernce with som consider for the pres me r t em himself an appoint. That he in con full powers to compro Britan and America, the obtaining of whic in England, and pre fore the declaration. hat he wished this time, when no d ther party could say into such agreement. hat in case con things, which they ough to be granted t fence, they found nulation the author acknowledged, otherv pleat." Extra from CH In C O N G Resolved, That gen lord Howe, that this of the free and inde not with propriety, to with his lordship that, ever desirous o terms they will fer know whether he has authorized by cong America, and what propositions as he th fame. Resolved, That to committee. Resolved, That d whether lord Howe fous authorized by c of America, and wh propositions as he the same consist of the members c Adams, and Mr. E. Extr C The committee, wh Howe having ret port in the follow "In obedience to a meeting with lord upon Staten Island, ship received and en nis. "His lordship op ing us, that though matter of congress, ye or consult with any colonies, on the me two countries, he w fering with us on th liberty to enter into racter. We observe nis was to hear, he pleased, and comm might be authorized but that we could ceter than that in whi congress. His lord considerable length, sition of peace, exce return to their alleg ment of Great-Brit of assurances that th tion in the king and ment easy to us; w submission, they wo liament to be revies to be reconsidered, plaint were found in ment were perceived they might be amen "We gave us a return to the comm to be expected. petitions of the co which had been tre only by additional we had shown unde that was not till t hour after again protection, that we this declaration had colonies in general, it when made, and dependent states, ar governments accord power of the cong return, their for was no do of the willingness to ente might be advantag his lordship had at as independent stat

“ My Lord, I have received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 11th, inclosing a sketch of the propositions mentioned in your late conversation, which I burn here-with.

“ As I think they contain matter that, upon a conference and cool discussion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I shall, with great satisfaction, embrace the first opportunity that may be offered upon those grounds, to promote so desirable an event. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant.

“ Right Hon. the Lord Drummond.”

The following is the purport of the message sent from lord Howe to congress, by general Sullivan.

“ That though he could not treat with congress as such, yet he was desirous of having a conference with some of the members, whom he would consider for the present only as private gentlemen, and meet them in private as such, at such place as they should appoint.

“ That he in conjunction with general Howe, had full powers to compromise the dispute between Great-Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both, the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the declaration of independency took place.

“ That he wished a compact might be settled at this time, when no decisive blow was struck, and neither party could say that they were compelled to enter into such agreement.

“ That in case congress were disposed to treat, many things, which they had not as yet asked, might and ought to be granted them; and that if, upon the conference, they found any probable ground of an accommodation, the authority of congress must be afterwards acknowledged, otherwise the compact could not be complete.”

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, September 5, 1776.

Resolved, That general Sullivan be requested to inform lord Howe, that this congress, being the representatives of the free and independent states of America, cannot with propriety send any of its members to confer with his lordship in the private character, but that, ever desirous of establishing peace on reasonable terms, they will send a committee of their body, to know whether he has any authority to treat with persons authorized by congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same.

Resolved, That to-morrow be assigned for electing the committee.

September 6, 1776.

Resolved, That the committee to be sent “ to know whether lord Howe has any authority to treat with persons authorized by congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same ” consist of three.

The members chosen, Mr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. E. Rutledge.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The committee, who were appointed to wait on lord Howe having returned to congress, made their report in the following words:

“ In obedience to the order of congress, we have had a meeting with lord Howe. It was on Wednesday last, upon Staten-Island, opposite to Amboy, where his lordship received and entertained us with the utmost politeness.

“ His lordship opened the conversation by acquainting us, that though he could not treat with us as a committee of congress, yet as his powers enabled him to confer or consult with any private gentlemen of influence in the colonies, on the means of restoring peace between the two countries, he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that subject, if we thought ourselves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character. We observed to his lordship, that as our business was to hear, he might consider us in what light he pleased, and communicate to us any propositions he might be authorized to make for the purpose mentioned: but that we could consider ourselves in no other character than that in which we were placed by the order of congress. His lordship then entered into a discourse of considerable length, which contained no explicit proposition of peace, except one, viz. that the colonies should return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great-Britain. The rest consisted principally of assurances that there was an exceeding good disposition in the king and his ministers to make that government easy to us; with intimations that, in case of our submission, they would cause the offensive acts of parliament to be revised, and the instructions to governors to be reconsidered, that so if any just causes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government were perceived to have crept into the instructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

“ We gave in our opinion to his lordship, that a return to the dominion of Great-Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the king and parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and answered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had shown under their tyrannical government, and that it was not till the last act of parliament, which declared war against us, and put us out of the king's protection, that we declared our independence. That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general, that every colony had approved of it when made, and all now considered themselves as independent states, and were settling or had settled their governments accordingly; so that it was not in the power of the congress to agree for them that they should return to their former dependent state. That there was no disposition there inclination to peace, and their willingness to enter into a treaty with Britain, that might be advantageous to both countries. That though his lordship had at present no power to treat with them as independent states, he might, if there was the same

good disposition in Britain, much sooner obtain fresh powers from thence for that purpose, than powers could be obtained by congress from the several colonies, to consent to a submission. His lordship then, saying that he was sorry to find that no accommodation was like to take place, put an end to the conference.

“ Upon the whole, it did not appear to your committee, that his lordship's commission contained any other authority of importance, than what is expressed in the act of parliament, viz. that of granting pardons, with such exceptions as the commissioners shall think proper to make, and of declaring America or any part of it to be in the king's peace upon submission. For as to the power of enquiring into the state of America, which his lordship mentioned to us, and of conferring and consulting with any persons, the commissioners might think proper, and representing the result of such conversations to the ministry, who (provided the colonies would subject themselves) might after all, or might not, at their pleasure, make any alterations in the former instructions to governors, or propose in parliament any amendment of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of such a power would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had the title continued in her state of dependence.”

Sept. 21. By letters received yesterday from New-York we are informed, that the enemy were encamped but two miles from head quarters, that they were landing all their heavy artillery from Long-Island at Horns-hook; and that an attack was shortly expected on our lines, which were very formidable.

From sundry gentlemen who arrived from New-York yesterday and the day before, we collect the following intelligence: that gen. Washington last Monday having received intelligence that an advanced party of the enemy was approaching his lines at Harlem, he prepared to attack them with one party in front, whilst another attacked them in the rear to prevent their retreat, which was nearly effected, when the enemy after a smart engagement secured their retreat under cover of their men of war in the East river. Colonel Knolton commanded one party, and major Leech the other, the former killed and wounded several. That the regulars had lost thirty men killed. That we had taken three field pieces and lost only five men. We are also informed that on Sunday evening last our people had sent three fire ships down upon the enemy's fleet, one of which had grappled with a man of war, but the man of war disentangling herself, they burnt to the waters edge without doing any damage.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Sept. 2.

“ Capt. Proctor is confined in the common gaol in Halifax, is treated most barbarously, and had been in irons ten weeks on board the Mercury man of war; they threaten to take away his life, but he despises their threats, all that he wants is to meet his enemies in the field. He has been in Halifax gaol about five weeks, together with colonel Allen, Mr. Lovell, and 25 others.”

CHARLESTOWN (S. Carolina) Aug. 14.

On Monday last week, the declaration of independence was proclaimed here, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of people.

By letters of the 6th instant from the camp two miles below Keowee in the Cherokee country, we have the following interesting intelligence:

On the 31st of July, some of col. Williamson's scouts took two white men prisoners, who had been sent to get cattle for the enemy. They informed the colonel that Cameron had come over the hills a few days before with twelve white men; and that he, with the Seneca and some other Indians, in all about 150, were then encamped at Canarosa, about thirty miles from Twenty three Mile Creek, where our army then lay encamped; and that their women and children had all retired from the towns to the neighbourhood of the same place. This intelligence determined the colonel to march that evening at the head of 330 horsemen, taking the two prisoners with him. His intention was to leave the horses two miles behind, with a party to guard them, and surround the enemy's camp by day-break. The river Keowee lying in his route, and being only passable at a ford near Seneca, obliged him to take that road. About one o'clock in the morning he arrived at the outskirts of that town, which he had received accounts of being entirely abandoned; and therefore little expected to meet with any opposition there. The enemy, however, having received some intimation of his march, had taken possession of the first houses, and posted themselves behind a long fence, fluffed with twigs and corn blades, on an eminence close to the road where the party was to pass; they allowed the guides and advanced guard to come almost up to the houses; when they fired five or six guns, but without doing any other damage than killing one of the guide's horses. They immediately afterwards began a very heavy fire on our advanced guard and main body; by which Mr. Francis Salvador was shot in three different places, col. Williamson had his horse shot under him, and eight men were badly wounded and two slightly. Mr. Salvador falling among the bushes, it being dark, and both parties mixed, they unluckily got his scalp. The Indian was then by capt. Smith, who would have prevented his accomplishing his cruel purpose, had he not thought it was Mr. Salvador's servant taking care of his master. He died about three quarters of an hour after. The whole army regretted his loss, as he was universally beloved and esteemed by them. Two of the wounded died next morning.

Our party, soon recovering from their surprise, kept up a brisk fire on the places where the flashes of the enemy's guns were seen, and soon drove them from their fences and houses. Their loss is not known; but from the number of blankets, shirts, tomahawks, &c. left behind their retreat, it is supposed to be considerable. Col. Williamson remained on the ground till day-break, and burnt all the houses on both sides of the river, and destroyed their corn, &c. Judging that the party he had defeated would immediately proceed to their camp, and apprize them of his approach, and having made an appointment to meet colonel Thomas at Sugar town, the colonel, after having been obliged to bury the dead and take care of the wounded, returned to his camp. Next day, in consequence of the appointment, the whole army proceeded to the neighbourhood of Keowee, where they encamped; and on the 4th, a

party of 400 men was sent to burn that town and Sugar town, which they effected. They found only an old lame Indian, who informed them, that the other had left the towns four days before, on a white man telling them a large army was at Paris's, which probably may be col. Neel and Thomas's party. He would not tell where the Indians were gone to.

On the 6th, the colonel marched at the head of 630 men after the enemy, being fully determined to carry fire and sword throughout their country.

The following was found in the possession of one of the soldiers taken in the transport brigantine, mentioned in our last:

Head-quarters, Boston, 18th Dec. 1775.

The bearer hereof, Duncan M'Arthur, having voluntarily engaged to serve his majesty, in the royal regiment of highland emigrants (raised and established for the just and loyal purpose of opposing, quelling and suppressing the present most unnatural, unprovoked, and wanton rebellion) conformable to the orders and directions of his excellency the commander in chief, and agreeable to his majesty's most gracious intentions, signified by the earl of Dartmouth, (secretary of state for America,) “ that such emigrants from North-Britain (as well as other loyal subjects) that should engage to serve in the beforementioned corps should be considered in the most favourable light;—and after the conclusion of the present unhappy civil war, (to which period only they are obliged to serve) be entitled to a proportion of two hundred acres vacant (or forfeited) lands for every man or head of a family, together with fifty acres more in addition for every person the family may consist of, the whole to be granted and patented without any expence to the said grantees. And moreover, to be free of any quit rent to the crown for twenty years.” I do therefore, with the consent and approbation of his excellency the commander in chief, certify and declare, that the said Duncan M'Arthur is, at the expiration of the present troubles (and when peace, order, and obedience to the laws are re-established in the British colonies on the continent and islands of North-America) to be at liberty and entitled to a final discharge from said regiment, and from his majesty's military service: and likewise to receive as a just reward for his spirited loyalty, the beforementioned grant of lands, in consequence of the orders and directions his majesty has been pleased to issue for that purpose.

Given under my hand and seal, time and place as first above-mentioned.

To all whom it may concern. } MURDOCH M'LAIN, Capt. R. H. emigrants. To major JOHN SMALL.

WILLIAMSBURG September 13.

General Lee writes, from Purrysburg, of August 15th, that he is going to break up East Florida. President Rutledge, in a letter to the council, writes, that the South Carolinians had destroyed five Indian towns in the lower settlements, and laid waste their fields of corn. They have had two skirmishes, in both of which the Carolinians have been successful. They suppose they killed between 60 and 70 men.

ANNAPOLIS. In CONVENTION. September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restrictions laid on the price of salt by the resolve of Convention of the 6th of July last, and the bounty given by the said resolve, be taken off, and that no future limitations ought to be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committee of observation of this state, in the price of any salt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the said or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY. September 11, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to contract for supplying the same, are requested to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter several vessels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clk.

It has often been... first people in the... with an opportu... themselves. For... nature it is to b... vernments as shall be pr... and happiness, than the... accident, or obtained by... tors.

It becomes legislator... kind are prone to error... ments are instituted to... other.

From the weakness... power is apt to become... licentiousness. The... in laying both und...

In the constitution... power delegated to the... ment, and yet I find... prevent the supposed... coming arbitrary. Bu... unbounded liberty, and... its degenerating into li...

If men were wise an... gislative assembly wou... all to exist in the gre... one, which from bein... nearer to perfection: t... habitants of free states,...

cessary to secure and... pound legislatures.

I have enquired in w... ment to government, f... cularly against disaffec... all to exist in the gre...

There we behold a go... and habits of people o... of safety, dignity and... formed upon the princ... with the great improv... deriving their authorit... but from the people.

All government sup... only by delegation. The constitution of Pe... refuse to part with thei... to their servants, who... employ it only for thei... to them every year? A... man who bequeaths hi... appoints himself his o...

It would take up a... many of the articles... clude these remarks... be made to the first le... alterations in the pla... agreeable to their con... can give permanent fa...

In CONVENT... Wednesday, S

A DECLARATION O... RULES of the Dela... vernment of the co... Sussex, upon Delaw...

1. THAT all go... the people, is founde... solely for the good of...

2. That all men ha... to worship Almighty... their own consciences... man ought or of righ... religious worship or... or against his own f... authority can or oug... any power whatever... with or in any mann... in the free exercise o...

3. That all perso... ought for ever to e... this state, unless und... turb the peace, the h...

4. That the peopl... five and inherent rig... internal police of the...

5. That persons e... executive powers are t... lic, and as such acco... fore, whenever the... and public liberty m... tive singly, or a trea... people may and of r... form the old governm...

6. That the righ... legislature is the fo... government, and fo... free and frequent, a... evidence of a perma... tachment to the com...

7. That no power... of laws ought t... ture.

8. That for redre... and strengthening o... be frequenly conven...

9. That every ma...

150 IN CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

IN COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order, G. DUVALL, clk.

September 25, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near West River, on or about the 16th instant, a dark brown or black mare, about fourteen hands high, has no perceivable brand, her feet are galled by wearing iron fetters, has a long switch tail, and her mane hangs on both sides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the said mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall be paid twenty shillings currency reward, and no questions asked.

4w B. HARWOOD

DESERTED from the brigantine Liberty, lying at Baltimore, the following seamen, viz. On the 10th inst. WILLIAM PUCKINGHORN, a native of New-England, about five feet six inches high, has light coloured hair and yellow at the tops: had on when he went away, a drab coloured jacket with a blue cape; when in liquor is subject to fits. On the 17th, two lads, THOMAS CANE and JESSE CLARKSON; Cane is a native of Ireland: had on a red jacket and osnabrig trousers, is lame by reason of an imposthume rising in one of his thighs. Clarkson is a native of Maryland, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, has light hair, a mild countenance, and engaging address. On the 20th, SAMUEL MERCER, ANDREW BAXTER, and THOMAS TIVY; Mercer is of low stature, a native of Ireland, apparently about forty years of age, halts in walking. Baxter is about five feet seven or eight inches high: had on a red jacket, and is remarkably fond of liquor. Tivy is a native of Ireland, about the size of Baxter, has a bad sore on one of his great toes, is fond of liquor, and when drunk very noisy. Any person who secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid three pounds reward for each, by

THOMAS LILLY.

THERE is at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a black gelding colt, about two years old last spring, undock'd, and has no perceivable brand; his hind feet are white, and has a blaze in his face. This colt was lately brought from the subscriber's plantation on the north side of Severn, with some other of his colts, by his overseer, deeming him to be his property. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

3w DENTON HAMMOND.

THERE is at the plantation of Vachel Johnson, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a horse between a chestnut and a bay, branded on the off buttock J, bald face, and white hind feet; has no shoes, and is about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

September 16, 1776.

TO BE SOLD. THE ship LOVELY POLLY, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Chester-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May last, compleatly finished, with masts, yards, tops, caps, and trusseltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will sail fast. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the subscriber, living where the ship now lays.

4w MATTHEW AIKEN.

Patuxent, Maryland, Sept. 7, 1776. ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt. Henry Carroll, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to make their claims known to

3w GEO. & A. BISCOE, admsrs.

THERE is at the plantation of James Tannehill jun. in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock with a kind of a dot. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3w

Swamp, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 14, 1776.

THIS is to inform my customers in general, that by reason of the advance in the price I pay for my oil and other charges on it, that I have raised my price for tanning and dressing, as follows: For tanning and dressing a hide black, ten shillings; for ditto russet, nine shillings; for kippis and other small skins proportionably thereto. As I cannot possibly carry on my business without ready money, request such of my customers that have accounts of long standing, that they pay their respective balances on the delivery of this year's crop, which will be of great service to me in this critical time, and esteemed a favour by their humble servant,

w2 BENJAMIN NORMAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD,

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1776.

DESERTED, the 3d instant, from capt. John Fulford's company of artillery, a certain JAMES HARDESTY, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six inches high, well made, short brown hair, gray eyes, fair complexion, and several scars on his hands: had on, when he deserted, a blue regimental coat faced with red, and trimmed with yellow ferret, and a pair of buckskin breeches. His mother lives near Mr. Hr. Hillery Wilson's, on the Bay side, in Calvert county, and he has been seen about that place. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

tf JOHN FULFORD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, a yellow negro fellow, named TOM, about five feet six inches high, has remarkably long feet. Whoever will bring him home, shall be paid three dollars, by

6w THOMAS DYER.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

September 6, 1776.

LOST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and sundry papers, of use to no other person but the owner; there was also a set of bills of exchange in said book, drawn by Messrs. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whoever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

tf DAVID WEEMS.

THERE is at the plantation of William Develer, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, six saddle spots, branded on the rear thigh HO. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANY person who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his sobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite Alexandria.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, feneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

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 21st of June, 1776.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SHERBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the boundaries of a tract of land called Swan Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any other lands on which the same may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of October next ensuing, in order to execute the said commission; and all persons interested are then and there desired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN, JOSEPH MERRIKEN, STEPHEN BOONE.

August 26, 1776.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash, THE remaining part of the deceased's estate, consisting of some household furniture, live stock, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be exposed to public sale.

w6 JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

All persons who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that time.

July 23, 1776.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th 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

tf ROBERT KEY.

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 died brown, a country linsley ditto, country shoes, broad brass 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 osnabrig 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.

tf 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.

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.