

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1776.

LONDON, July 24.

Extract of a letter from captain Richards, of the Lisbon packet, arrived at Falmouth, from Lisbon, to the post masters general.

My Lords, SATURDAY, June 15, received two mails from Mr. Bell for the Duke of York packet, and failed for Lisbon, in company with the Anna Theresa and Eagle packets; Tuesday, June 25, arrived at Lisbon, with the Eagle packet in company, and off the bar saw a fleet of French men of war, consisting of six sail of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a brig, and two cutters; the 29th arrived six sail of Spanish men of war in the Tagus. On Monday, the 8th of July afterwards, we failed in company with the Spanish fleet, which consisted of three sail of the line, one frigate, and two sloops; in the evening saw four sail more of Spanish ships of war going in, three sail of the line, and one frigate; the French fleet failed to the northward.

On the 4th of July, his most faithful majesty of Portugal issued a decree, prohibiting all ships and vessels belonging to British America entering into any ports of the dominions of Portugal, and in case they should arrive, prohibiting any of his subjects from giving them any succour, but immediately turning them out of the ports; and for those in the ports, immediately after eight days from the above date; and in case of disobedience, all such ships or vessels are to be confiscated to the use and benefit of the public works; and in case of departure, a strict charge is given to the outward commanda to search them, that they do not carry with them any implements of war.

I am, my lords, Your lordships obedient, Humble servant,

Falmouth, July 20. JOHN RICHARDS.

A new plan is said to be on foot for extending the trade with Russia, in consequence of the defect in our colonies. This trade will chiefly be carried on to the port of Archangel.

Two battalions from the foot, and a considerable part from the royal regiment of artillery, are ordered out, we hear, to reinforce the garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca.

The last accounts from the Mediterranean say that an English squadron of five men of war and two frigates was shortly expected there. The reason assigned on account of several of the vessels with the Mediterranean packet having been boarded and plundered by some of the corsairs belonging to the states of Barbary. Lord Howe, it is said, has sent home for two bomb vessels to be sent after him as soon as possible.

Cork, July 24. This morning arrived captain Sheal with the Three Sisters from Lisbon, in 15 days, who says, that about four or five days before he parted, a vessel had arrived there from Philadelphia in 14 days, and had brought some of the Philadelphia prints. Capt. Sheal says he read therein, among others, a resolution of the general congress, signed "John Hancock," ordering and directing that his majesty's name should be erased out of all and every public instruments, records, deeds, &c. and that no respect whatsoever should be observed to any person deriving or claiming by or under his majesty's government, &c.

Dublin, July 29. We hear that instructions from the lords commissioners of the admiralty of Great Britain arrived here by the last packet, for the condemnation of all American ships and merchandise that may be taken by any ship of war or privateer, and brought into any port of this kingdom, and confiscating the same as lawful prizes for the use of the captors. It is not doubted but that many spirited merchants will fit out privateers to enrich themselves at the expence of our rebellious subjects, notwithstanding the prevailing factious disposition of too many in Ireland, who seem to wish success to the arms of their trans Atlantic friends. We also hear that, in expectation of this event, the free citizens, and other patriotic societies in Dublin, are raising subscriptions for the use of such American crews as shall be confined in the goals of this kingdom, as they happen to be brought in.

PORTSMOUTH, October 5.

Yesterday arrived here the brigantine Marquis of Clidare, capt. Thomas Falmer, in seven weeks from Bourdeaux, with a cargo of military stores, &c. He informs us the French treated him with the utmost kindness, and seemed ready to do every thing in their power to serve him; that the custom-house officers permitted the American vessels to pass without examination, while the English were all searched.

October 12. Last Wednesday arrived at Falmouth, prize ship of between three and four hundred tons, from Portsmouth in England to Quebec, laden with powder, nails, beef, butter, &c. had sixteen carriage guns, eight of which were mounted. She was taken by privateer from Newbury, by stratagem.

October 14. Last Sunday arrived at Saco a small prize schooner sent in by the Putnam privateer, John Harmon commander, having on board 300 bushels of salt and some oil. Next day arrived another schooner, taken by the same privateer, having on board 375 quintals of green fish, and some oil; she brings an account of another small vessel taken that is not yet arrived, and that they took, which was afterwards drove ashore by a frigate. The vessel lost, but the people got on board the privateer again; the frigate drove the privateer into a harbour, and came to anchor, with intention of keeping her in; but capt. Harmon got one of his guns ashore on a point of land, and fired on the

frigate, when she returned whole broad sides into the woods at them, but did no damage—capt. Harmon after a few shots was so lucky as to cut away her fore-stay, which obliged her to come to fall, and put to sea.

NEWBURY-PORT, October 18.

Yesterday came in here a prize brig, bound to White-Haven, laden chiefly with mahogany. She was taken about a fortnight ago by the Hancock privateer, capt. Wingate Newman.

BOSTON, October 17.

Monday last was sent into Salem, by capt. Forrester, a prize brig, with a large quantity of sea coal, and sixteen hundred pieces of woollen clothes.

Sunday last capt. Elias Atkins sent into Cape Anne a ship with four hundred and fifty quintals of green fish.

PROVIDENCE, October 12.

Capt. Arthur Crawford of this place, has taken and sent into a safe port, a ship from London, bound for Quebec, laden with blankets, woollen clothes, Irish linens, sheeting, drowls, shoes, stockings, boots, brandy, port wine, bottled porter, cheese, &c. her cargo, when the latter, was estimated at fifteen thousand pounds sterling. He has likewise taken two ships from Jamaica.

Tuesday last arrived from a cruise, the sloop Providence, capt. Jones, in the service of the United States. During her cruise she took 13 prizes, most of them fishermen, six of which she burnt or sunk, after taking out the hands, and ordered others to different ports.

Capt. Jones, in the Favourite privateer of this port, has taken a ship from Jamaica, bound for London, laden with sugar, rum, limes, pimento, &c. This prize is also arrived in a safe harbour.

NEWPORT, October 21.

We hear, that a few nights past, one of the enemy's barges went into the harbour of Norwalk, and cut out a sloop of about 40 tons.

The Lady Washington privateer, capt. Godfrey, has sent a brig into a safe port, loaded with rum.

We hear that last Wednesday, as capt. Harding, in a Connecticut brig of war, was going up the sound, from a cruise, he was attacked by the Merlin ship of war, when a very warm engagement ensued; but another ship, supposed to be the Cerberus, coming up, and endeavouring to cut capt. Harding off from the land, he made from them and got safe into Stonington. We don't learn what damage was sustained on either side. At the same time a third ship was seen near Block-Island.

Since our last arrived at safe ports a transport sloop of two hundred and fifty tons, loaded with provisions for New-York, taken by capt. Jauncey; a bark of about two hundred tons, from Jamaica, loaded with sugar, &c. taken by the Cabot, capt. Hinman; a ship of three hundred and seventy tons, loaded with fish and lumber, from Nova-Scotia for Jamaica, taken by capt. Job Pearce; a ship of about three hundred tons, from Quebec for London, ballast with coal, &c. taken by capt. Stacey; a schooner from the West-Indies for Newfoundland, loaded with rum, &c. taken by capt. Coffin; and several others, but by whom taken we have not learned.

NEW-LONDON, October 18.

Last Monday a regiment of continental troops, commanded by col. Richmond, arrived here from Rhode-Island.

Last Saturday the wife and daughter of one John Hill, a prisoner confined in Boston jail for being concerned with Crean Brush and others in robbing the inhabitants of Boston when that place was evacuated, came to this town from Providence by water, and were endeavouring to get a passage to the west end of Long-Island, but were stopped by the committee of this town, and, on examination, were found upon them sundry papers containing matters of intelligence respecting the people and state of the county, sent from said Hill, and others in Boston, to gen. Howe. It appears, from the papers found upon them, that they had been possessed of other papers, which they had secured or destroyed. They were both sent back with the papers, under a proper convoy, to the place from whence they came.

The Montgomery privateer belonging to Providence, has taken and sent into this port a schooner from Cape Nicholas Mole, bound to Halifax, having on board 9000 gallons of melassas, and 6000 wt. of sugar. The privateer had been out but twenty-four hours when she took this vessel.

We hear that the continental brig Cabot, capt. Eliza Hinman, has taken seven prizes.

We can assure the public, that a letter from a person of distinction in New-York, has been intercepted, the writer of which informs his friend, that the regular army in the late encounters, has lost twelve hundred men, and one hundred officers killed.

NEW-HAVEN (Connecticut) October 16.

ADVICES from LONG-ISLAND.

The following is a copy of what was sent through the county of Suffolk, by order of governor Tryon.

THE governor of the province recommends to the inhabitants of Suffolk county the following measures, as the best means for those who have been active in the rebellion to preserve their lives and save their estates, viz: That all offensive arms, indiscriminately, be forthwith collected in each respective manor, township and precinct, as soon as possible, to deliver up at head-

quarters, to the commander in chief of the king's troops.

That those who have been active in the rebellion, fit to bear arms, forthwith to wait on the general and enlist in the regular service, for the term of the present war; if not fit to bear arms, to send one of their sons to enlist in their stead; if no sons, to perform some unasked signal service that may merit the protection of government. The inhabitants of each town to associate, to prevent any person going to the main, and secure those coming from thence; and to secure and deliver up all persons known to be active enemies to the rights of the constitution.

And the several townships to furnish as many men as possible, fit to bear arms, to invite those back who have fled from the county, to enlist in gen. Delancey's brigade.—And, lastly, the inhabitants to send all their wood, forage and provisions they can spare to New-York market, or to such place as the general shall order.

Circular orders have been sent to the Justices on Long-Island, directing them to summon the farmers in their several districts to attend them at some convenient place, and demand of each of them what grass and straw they can spare—as to hay, they demand the whole. All rebels that are in arms, the whole of their grass and forage they are to seize for the use of the king. And all who had removed from the island are deemed rebels, and are to be dealt with as such.

A printed form of a CERTIFICATE.

Long-Island, Sept. —, 1776.

YOU are hereby ordered to preserve for the king's use — loads of hay, — bushels of wheat, — of oats, — of rye, — of barley, — of Indian corn, and all your wheat and rye straw, and not to dispose of the same, but to order in writing from major John Morrison, commissary for forage, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

JOHN MORRISON.

October 23. The post, who arrived from the north yesterday, informs that gen. Waterbury with one hundred of our people who were taken prisoners, in our unsuccessful engagements on the lake, the 17th and 18th instant, are released on giving their parole, and are now on the way to their homes.

Extra of a letter from an officer at Fort-Starbuck.

Part of the third battalion of New Jersey troops being stationed here about three weeks ago it was thought proper to send a sergeant and four men to reconnoitre towards Oswego; but ensign Isaiah Younglove, being desirous to go, went in the room of the sergeant; having travelled about sixty miles, were fired on early one morning, by a party of ten Indians, but their guns being wet (it having rained the preceding night) could not return the fire, the ensign and another, who after repeatedly priming at length discharged their pieces. They were then directed by the ensign, to fix their bayonets, who at that instant received a ball in his lungs, and fell, notwithstanding he ordered his men to advance, and lying on his back, loaded and shot one of the Indians dead; but two of his men being killed he desired the others to flee, telling them he could not live more than five minutes, and that it was a pity they should expose their own lives; the surviving two came off, and gave us the above accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

The hon. the congress have promoted col. Maxwell of New-Jersey, and col. Smallwood of Maryland, to the rank of brigadiers general in the army of the United States.

Extra of a letter from Fort Lee, dated October 22.

A deserter at head-quarters informs that the loss of the enemy, on Friday last, must have been seven or eight hundred. That in the cannonade after the battle gen. Howe had his leg very dangerously shattered by a ball, which killed a soldier who stood near him.—Last night a party of rangers, under the command of major Rogers, having advanced towards Marenck, were attacked and defeated by a party of our forces. Thirty-six were taken prisoners, and the number of the slain is supposed to be greater, since sixty arms and as many blankets were found upon the field. As the corps is composed of Tories, this victory is the more glorious. Our army is in high spirits, having outflanked the enemy.

Extra of a letter to congress, from Fort Lee (formerly Fort Constitution) dated Oct. 23, 1776.

A ship moved up the river, early in the morning, above our lower lines, right opposite to fort No. 2, near old head-quarters at Morris's. She began a brisk cannonade upon the shore. Col. Magaw, who commands at Fort Washington, got down an eighteen pounder and fired sixty rounds at her; twenty six went through her. The gun was mostly loaded with two balls. She was annoyed considerably by two eighteen pounders from the shore. The confusion and distress that appeared on board the ship exceeds all description. Without doubt she lost a great number of men. She was towed off by four boats sent from the other ships to her assistance. She split her cable and left her anchor. Had the tide run flood one half hour longer, we should have sunk her. At the same time the fire from the ships began, the enemy brought up their field-pieces, and made a disposition to attack the lines. But colonel Magaw had so happily disposed and arranged his men as to put them out of conceit of that manœuvre: A cannonade and fire with small arms continued almost all day, with very little intermission. We lost one man only. Several of the enemy were killed, two or three

our people took and brought off the field, and several more were left there. The firing ceased last evening, and has not been renewed this morning. The troops (of our army) are in good spirits, and in every engagement, since the retreat from New-York, have given the enemy a drubbing.

Published by order of congress, 31st of Oct. 1776.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from White Plains, dated Oct. 28, 1776, at two o'clock, p. m.

"I have only time to acquaint you that, since my arrival at the American camp, we have had several very successful skirmishes with the enemy, in which the latter have lost several hundred men, in killed and prisoners. Thirteen Waldeckers, seven Britons, and two Tories, were yesterday taken prisoners, and brought into headquarters.

"This day, about ten o'clock, the enemy advanced towards our lines, in full view of headquarters, while a large body approached to the right. The first were soon dispersed by our artillery. The latter attacked several of our regiments on the right, when a warm engagement began, and now continues with great fury. To-morrow, it is probable, will produce a general battle.

"Colonel Smallwood is just come in, wounded in the arm and hip, but not dangerously.

"I must not omit mentioning that the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt against our lines at Harlem yesterday."

Extract of another letter, dated in the evening of the above day.

"The post being detained by desire of the general gives me an opportunity (with a wooden pen on a drum head) to acquaint you that the part of our army which was engaged to-day was a brigade commanded by gen. McDougal, composed of Webb's, Ritzma's, Smallwood's, Hallett's and Brooks's regiments—Ritzma's and Smallwood's suffered most, on this occasion, sustaining, with great patience and coolness, a long and heavy fire—and finally retreated with great fullness, being obliged to give way to a superior force. The British army and auxiliaries are now encamped about one mile off our lines, and make a formidable appearance—but, from the spirit and temper of our troops, I augur well of the event of another attack which it is expected will commence to-morrow morning."

In CONGRESS, October 29, 1776.

Resolved, That no private ships or vessels of war, merchant ships, and other vessels, belonging to the subjects of these States, be permitted to wear pendants when in company with continental ships or vessels of war, without leave from the commanding officer thereof.

That if any merchant ship or vessel shall wear pendants in company with continental ships or vessels of war, without leave first obtained from the commander thereof, such commander be authorized to take away the pendants from the offenders.

That if private ships or vessels of war refuse to pay the respect due to the continental ships or vessels of war, the captain or commander retreating shall lose his commission.

October 30.

Resolved, That the rank of officers of marines be the same as officers of similar commissions in the land service.

That the commanders, officers, seamen and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to one half of merchantmen, transports and store-ships, by them taken, from and after the first day of November, 1776, to be divided amongst them in the shares and proportions fixed by former resolutions of congress.

That the commanders, officers, seamen and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to the whole value of all ships and vessels of war, belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, by them made prize of, and all privateers authorized by his Britannic majesty to war against these states, to be divided as aforesaid.

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, October 31, 1776.

Complaint having been made to this council, by Christopher Elliot, that John Baldwin of this city, cordwainer, had refused to receive in payment the continental bills of credit issued by order of congress. Thereupon the said John Baldwin was ordered to appear before this board, and being informed of said complaint, did acknowledge that he had refused to receive the said bills of credit in payment. The council urged the pernicious and destructive tendency of such conduct, and requested him to reconsider it, allowing him several days to form his judgment and fix his final resolution. This day, agreeable to notice given him, he again appeared before the council, and declared that he was determined not to receive the said bills in payment; whereupon Resolved, that the said John Baldwin is an "Enemy to his country, and precluded from all trade and intercourse with the inhabitants of these states."

Resolved, That the said John Baldwin be committed to gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he shall be released by order of this council, or some other power lawfully authorized to do so.

Ordered, That the proceedings in John Baldwin's case be made public.

Extract from the minutes,

JACOB S. HOWELL, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 7.

Extract of a letter, dated White-Plains, Oct. 29, 1776.

"I now snatch an opportunity, by the post, of informing you, that gen. McDougal's brigade, of which the Maryland regulars is a part, having laid in the woods for three nights, two miles from this place, and to the right of the main body, as a covering party, was ordered to advance along the road, about a mile, near a place called the Mile-stone, and there take post, which was accordingly done. The brigade was there joined by Hazier's Delaware battalion and a small regiment of militia from Connecticut: they were no sooner formed

than the enemy began a heavy cannonade from a great number of field-pieces, advantageously disposed on several rising grounds, which was answered by the (only) two cannon which attended our brigade, little or no execution being done on either side, till col. Smallwood, with the Marylanders, was ordered to march down the hill and attack the enemy, which they did, and a smart contest ensued, in which the enemy gave way, but rallying again, and attacking the right of the brigade, composed of the militia aforesaid, they got the advantage, and their situation being such, and being drawn up in a heavy column, only our regiment and another (Ritzma's) could come in for any part of the action: Those two brave regiments stood a very heavy fire of their artillery and musquetry for about half an hour, when the whole brigade, being vastly outnumbered and cramped in respect of ground, was obliged to retreat, a reinforcement under gen. Putnam not being able to get up in time to give the necessary assistance: this reinforcement was gen. Beall's brigade. The enemy now occupy the ground where we took post yesterday, and are a mile from our lines at the White-Plains. Colonel Smallwood staid upon the place of action some time after the retreat had begun, and received two wounds, one a flesh wound on his hip, the other through his arm; he is however in good spirits, and I hope will soon be in a condition to take the field again. All our officers and men behaved with their usual bravery. We have lost of our regiment capt. Bracco, killed in the retreat; serjeants Belt and Westoby, killed. Capt. Stott is mortally wounded, indeed I fear he is dead at this moment; lieutenant Goldsmith badly wounded in the leg, and lieutenant Waters's leg broke to pieces: as near as I can guess, our regiment has near forty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy form a considerable body near to our main body, and I expect every moment to see them attack."

In CONVENTION, November 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, That all civil officers now in commission for this State under the old government, shall continue to act in their respective departments, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead, by the legislature or executive power of the state, and qualified to act, and that the county courts shall be the county charges as usual.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVAL, clk.

Charles county, October 21, 1776.

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

REPORTS having been propagated by a certain capt. Robert Conway, of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to the commonwealth of Virginia, his second lieutenant, and two midshipmen, with design to dishonour the 26th battalion of militia of this province; which reports being within my own knowledge, and that of many other persons, entirely without foundation, I had determined to treat them with contempt. But, finding that they have carried the joke rather far, by publishing part of their story in the Baltimore and Virginia Gazettes, and some of them swearing to the same, I think it high time to publish a little too, as a piece of justice due myself and those whom I had the honour to command.—You will therefore be pleased to insert, in your next paper, the whole which capt. Conway has published in the Baltimore paper of the 20th of August, herewith sent you; also the certificates under the hands of capt. John H. Lowe and Mr. John M. Burges, and Mr. Geo. Frazer Hawkins.

Alexandria, August 10, 1776.

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

NO other motive than in justice to my own character, as well as that of my officers, could ever induce me to request of you to publish the following narrative and depositions; more especially at this important juncture, when it is the duty of every individual to propagate the general harmony, and to discountenance every domestic contention that would seem in any wise tending to frustrate the general good.

About five weeks ago, I had the honour to be appointed to the command of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to this commonwealth—I went down to Yeocomico to recruit men—I enlisted six hands—from the capacity and good behaviour, as well as the character that was given me of three of them, I appointed one my second lieutenant, and the other two midshipmen. We knew that part of the enemy's fleet had gone up the river Patowmack before us; instead of coming up in a pilot boat as we first intended, we came up with two rowboats, thinking by that means to pass the fleet with greater safety. What happened after we came in sight of the fleet will appear by the following depositions.

The deposition of JOHN THOMAS, second lieutenant to capt. ROBERT CONWAY, of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to the commonwealth of Virginia.

Alexandria, in } ff.  
Fairfax county, }

August 10, 1776.

This day came before me the subscriber, one of the magistrates for the county aforesaid, John Thomas, second lieutenant to capt. Robert Conway, of the Protector rowgalley, and made oath, That on Tuesday the 23d day of July last, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon, near Sandy-Point, seven of us with two boats landed on the Maryland shore, within about half a mile of the enemy's fleet; which consisted of four ships, two tenders, and one rowgalley. Expecting as soon as we landed to have been guarded by a party of the Maryland militia, having no fire arms ourselves; thinking to pass the fleet the following night. As soon as we landed we conveyed our baggage to an adjacent house, when after enquiry we were informed the troops were opposite the Koebuck, to whom four of us immediately went, from whence we observed the fleet manning their boats, with intent (as we thought) to land on the Maryland shore, from which the Koebuck man of war seemed to be two or three hundred yards, when a gen-

tleman they called col. Harrison, said, Come let us march down; to which several replied, I can't bear to see a man; others, that their guns were out of order, with sundry other excuses; to whom col. Harrison said, you that have not a mind to go, give your guns to those men that came with capt. Conway: I then said, give me a gun and ammunition and I will go, which one of the militia readily did, so down we marched, under the command of col. Harrison; soon after we came down to the shore, the enemy gave three loud huzzas, and rowed over to the Virginia side; with two tenders, one gondola, and ten rowboats; from which they landed and burnt Mr. Brent's house, from whence they returned in about an hour to their respective vessels. In the mean time we thought ourselves very safe under the protection of the militia, who by this time, as we were informed, had increased from between thirty and forty men, to between three and four hundred. In justice to col. Harrison, I must not omit informing, that we received very active and resolute, encouraging his men, and telling them that nature could not form a more convenient place than where he proposed they should be stationed. About three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's gondola and a schooner tender put off and made for our boats; seeing that, I said, gentlemen, I hope, as we came to offer you our services, you will be kind enough to assist us in taking care of our boats, having no fire-arms ourselves; they said one company should go with us; then we ran down ourselves, and hauled the smallest boat about thirty or forty yards into a marsh, the other, which had ballast in, we hauled on the beach and staved; by this time the company of militia came down, but the enemy being close ashore where our boat was, they stopped in a valley about fifty or sixty yards distance from the boat on the beach; the enemy's rowgalley rowed several times towards the boat on the beach and back again; at last the rowgalley and tender fired, on which the tentines the colonel had placed ran across a corn field and made for the woods; to whom the colonel called. Come back; no, says I, they will not come back till they get to Port-Libacco (at which he laughed). They would peep at the enemy when they rowed close to our boat, but never offered to fire, excepting it was the colonel, who presented once, but recovered without firing. Some of them said, if the rowgalley landed she would rake them up the valley (which indeed was impossible); at which they ran, the men first, after whom the colonel retreated; notwithstanding, I am pretty well assured the colonel would have stood, had he been supported by his men. When the enemy saw them (from the Koebuck's mast head) running off, they hollered at them and called them sundry names; then made signs for the rowgalley to pull ashore, which they did and launched our boat off, then gave three huzzas and fired several shot both small and great, at the house where our baggage had been taken to; then returned to their ships with their booty, without having one gun fired at them. Col. Harrison seemed to have that good opinion of capt. Conway, as to say, he was assured that Conway would not be backward in taking a firelock. And further this deponent faith not.

Sworn to before me,

WM. RAMSAY, J. P.

The depositions of EDWARD COLES and CUTHBERT ELLISTON, midshipmen on board the Protector rowgalley, commanded by capt. ROBERT CONWAY.

Alexandria, in } ff.  
Fairfax county, }

August 10, 1776.

Likewise Edward Coles and Cuthbert Elliston, two midshipmen belonging to the Protector rowgalley, came this day before me the subscriber, one of the magistrates for the county aforesaid, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and took the accoutumary oaths, by virtue of which they depose and say; That on Tuesday the 23d day of July last, coming up the river Patowmack with capt. Conway, we came in sight of the enemy's fleet, consisting of four ships, two tenders, and one rowgalley, when we made for the Maryland shore, and landed about half a mile below them, expecting to have been protected by the militia on shore, the number of whom (as we were informed soon after our landing) was between three and four hundred; we were seven in number, with two boats. Soon after we landed, four of us went up to the troops. After we were with the troops about an hour and half, some of the men offered to give up their firelocks to us, and one in particular gave his gun to Mr. Thomas, our second lieutenant. We saw the enemy's two tenders, one rowgalley, and some rowboats, filled with men and making for the Virginia shore (instead of coming to the Maryland shore as we expected), where they burnt Mr. Brent's houses; from thence they returned to their ships. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon we observed their rowgalley and a schooner tender making down for the place where our boats lay. The little boat we pulled into a marsh out of their way, and hauled the big boat on the beach, which was staved by James Sorren, by captain Conway's order, before the enemy could come nigh enough to fire at us with any certainty. As soon as the enemy's rowgalley began to fire, the militia made a precipitate retreat, and ran up to the woods, after which col. Harrison went up; then the enemy came and took the boat from off the beach, without having one gun fired at them, although some of the militia were within less than 100 yards of the boat when they took her off, and gave three huzzas. Further said deponents say not.

EDWARD COLES,

Sworn to before me,

CUTHBERT ELLISTON,

WM. RAMSAY, J. P.

Soon after I arrived at Alexandria, my rowgalley was ordered down to watch the motion of the enemy's fleet, but at my return, to my great surprise, I found the following advertisement had been stuck up at several public places in this town.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Alexandria, July 21st, 1776.

WHEREAS it appears by certificates now in my possession, under the hands of capt. John H. Lowe, Mr. John M. Burges, and Mr. Geo. Frazer Hawkins,

of Maryland, that cap. a report, much to the of the militia of M hundred of the said n as soon as the minis in order therefore by the said report, I it is a malicious insam who were present as this scene of cowardic to testify.

No man, Mr. Print would lay silent unde fore, in vindication which was altogether depositions. I deir narrative, for the tr partial spectator, and Y

I DO hereby cer that some time last w people, who were on Amongst these there stood, who laid he w party of three or four was stationed; that fire the said militia after them laughing rally them; that the was one Jones, as he a parcel of her men rying her off, after g ing with any opposi deal more passed in t would have been m well with a bad fever particular conversati hand this 29th day o

To all whom it m

WE, the subscril Burges, let out on W kins's, with some ge the situation of the opposite Sandy-Point with Mr. Conway, where a party of thr itationed, and at th directed her course t militia ran off. He not endeavour to rale after them and approached the shor the following manne your guns to those th man left the field bu be one Jones. The men, launched one carried her off, with There were several of ticulars of which I d attended to the discr (COPY.)

The variation betw (as certified by Mess the depositions of M again the variation i very impartial reader Conway asserts, that fire, the said militia number) all ran—T shore, every man lea nant swears, that or four hundred. r that the whole thre retreat and ran up t some of the militia the boat when the e Men, who mean t the eyes of the pul filehoeds, should t they say or swear— ation and inconsisten of capt. Conway and partial man suspect t every one that they a chief, I have taken Hunter and Lawraf thews and Stoddart, will also insert, with the rev. Mr. Fendal

ON Tuesday the 23d set off from this plac ships, which we wer towmack, and arrive Maryland, about h evening, where we who informed us tl down the river, to were by them told t ment of 25 men, w taking off capt. Con and armed schooner purpose, as was c under way turning across the field, bet and heard other gr from the gondola a to the main body w firing of small arm be an engagement enemy. We think the whole. The n ready with their ar good spirits, and w ould not to go t

of Maryland, that capt. Robert Conway has propagated a report, much to the dishonour of the 26th battalion of the militia of Maryland, viz. That three or four hundred of the said militia betook themselves to flight, as soon as the ministerial rowgalley began to fire.

In order therefore to remove every ill impression made by the said report, I take this method of asserting, that it is a malicious infamous falsehood; as many gentlemen who were present as spectators when capt. Conway says this scene of cowardice was acted, are ready upon oath to testify.

(Signed)

S. HANSON, S. of Sam.

No man, Mr. Printer, conscious of his own integrity, would lay silent under such opprobrious epithets; therefore, in vindication of what I have already asserted, which was altogether to the same effect as the foregoing depositions. I desire you will publish the foregoing narrative, for the truth of which I appeal to every impartial spectator, and remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

ROBERT CONWAY.

Prince-George's county.

I DO hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that some time last week I fell in company with several people, who were on their way by water to Alexandria. Amongst these there was one Mr. Conway, as I understood, who said he was just from Sandy-Point, where a party of three or four hundred of the Maryland militia was stationed; that as soon as the rowgalley began to fire the said militia all ran; that col. Harrison walked after them laughing at them, and never attempted to rally them; that the only man of spirit amongst them was one Jones, as he described; that the galley landed a parcel of her men and launched one of his boats, carrying her off, after giving three huzzas, without meeting with any opposition. I his conversation and a great deal more passed in the presence of many gentlemen. I would have been more particular, but being very unwell with a bad fever, cannot at this time recollect every particular conversation that passed. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1776.

GEO. FRASER HAWKINS.

To all whom it may concern,

(COPY.)

WE, the subscribers, John H. Lowe and John M. Burgefs, let out on Wednesday last from Mr. Geo. Hawkins's, with some gentlemen, by water, in order to view the situation of the ministerial fleet that was then lying opposite Sandy-Point; and on our way down we met with Mr. Conway, who said he was from Sandy-Point, where a party of three or four hundred of militia were stationed, and at the appearance of a rowgalley, which directed her course to the shore, and on firing, the said militia ran off. He was asked whether the colonel did not endeavour to rally the men; he said no, but walked after them and laughed. He said as the rowgalley approached the shore the colonel addressed his men in the following manner: You that will not fight, give your guns to those that will; on which declaration even man left the field but himself and one who we suppose to be one Jones. The rowgalley landed a parcel of her men, launched one of his boats, gave three cheers and carried her off, without meeting with any opposition. There were several other matters that he spoke, the particulars of which I do not at present remember, but all attended to the discredit of said militia.

(COPY.)

July 29th, 1776.

The variation between capt. Conway's own narrative (as certified by Mess. Lowe, Burgefs and Hawkins) and the depositions of his lieutenant and midshipmen, and again the variation in what they depose, must make every impartial reader suspect the truth of them. Capt. Conway asserts, that as soon as the rowgalley began to fire, the said militia (being three or four hundred in number) all ran. That as the rowgalley approached the shore, every man left the field, save two—Mr. lieutenant (swears, that only one company, out of the three or four hundred, ran—and Mess. midshipmen swear, that the whole three or four hundred made a precipitate retreat and ran up to the woods; then they swear that some of the militia were within less than 100 yards of the boat when the enemy took her off.

Men, who mean to wound the characters of others in the eyes of the public, by inventing and circulating falsehoods, should be extremely circumspect in what they say or swear—and, as I already observed, the variation and inconsistency in the assertions and depositions of capt. Conway and his party, would make every impartial man suspect their veracity. However, to evince every one that they are founded only in malice and mischief, I have taken the depositions of Mess. Finley, Hunter and Lawrafs, of Alexandria, and Mess. Matthews and Stoddart, gentlemen volunteers, which you will also insert, with the certificate under the hands of the rev. Mr. Fendall and Mr. Warren Dent.

Alexandria, the 4th October, 1776.

ON Tuesday the 23d of July last, we, the subscribers, set off from this place with intention to see the enemy's ships, which we were informed were proceeding up Patowmack, and arrived opposite them at Sandy-Point, in Maryland, about half an hour past 6 o'clock in the evening, where we found a body of militia stationed, who informed us there were more men a little lower down the river, to whom we immediately went, and were by them told that col. Harrison, with a detachment of 25 men, was gone down to prevent the enemy's taking off capt. Conway's boats, by means of a gondola and armed schooner, which had left the ships for that purpose, as was conceived. We saw the Roebuck under way turning down, and firing now and then across the field, between the detachment and main body, and heard other great guns, which we supposed were from the gondola and armed schooner. We returned to the main body where we immediately heard a brisk firing of small arms and swivels, which was thought to be an engagement betwixt the detachment and the enemy. We think about sixteen cannon were fired in the whole. The men appeared to be all drawn up ready with their arms, and during the firing seemed in good spirits, and we heard several of them ask if they ought not to go to the assistance of the detachment.

We saw, nor discovered, nothing like cowardice; but on the contrary, a willing spirit seemed generally to prevail.

JOHN FINLEY,  
WILLIAM HUNTER;  
JAMES LAWRAFS.

Sworn before me,

WILLIAM RAMSAY, J. P.

(COPY.)

Charles county, the 18th October, 1776.

WE, the subscribers, joined three companies of the 26th battalion of militia, under the command of col. Harrison, at Sandy-Point, on Tuesday the 23d July last, early in the morning, in the character of volunteers. About 9 o'clock the ships began to man their tenders and small boats, when col. Harrison ordered the three companies to stand to their arms, and, after watching the motions of the enemy a few minutes, gave orders for capt. Martin's company, consisting of about 45 men, including officers, to repair to the head of a valley which led down to the river nearly opposite the Roebuck. We fell in with this company at the head of the valley. A little while after there came three or four strangers, who were questioned by col. Harrison, and informed him that they had come up the river, were going to Alexandria, and had landed a little below in two small boats. They were understood to be capt. Conway, his lieutenant, and two men. By this time ten rowboats, two tenders and a gondola were filled with men along side of the Roebuck, which lay near 400 yards from the Maryland shore. It was every moment expected the enemy would land and attack us.

Col. Harrison told capt. Martin's company that, in case the enemy attempted to land there, he should instantly march down at their head and post them behind the beach; and after admonishing them, begged that if any one felt confused or under any panic, to candidly inform him and turn out of the ranks. On which one of the privates turned out, and told him that he did not like to march down the hill. He was then ordered to give up his gun and ammunition to some other that would, and col. Harrison delivered his gun to capt. Conway's lieutenant, who said he would march down with us. About ten o'clock the enemy's boats, tenders and gondola, left the Roebuck, giving three cheers, and, contrary to our expectation, went over to Virginia, where they landed and set fire to Mr. Brent's houses. Col. Harrison marched the company down to the beach, in order to show them where he intended to post them, had the enemy attempted, or in case they should attempt a landing at that place. Before the enemy returned from Virginia, we were reinforced with about 120 men under col. Hanson. About 5 or 6 o'clock afternoon, the enemy's small tender, and the gondola, were observed to be manning, and in a few minutes left the Roebuck and directed their course towards the bay where capt. Conway's boats were landed. Col. Harrison immediately ordered the men to arms, and conceiving the enemy's design was to take off capt. Conway's boats, gave capt. Martin orders to take about 20 of his best armed men, and follow him down to watch the motions of the tender and gondola. His detachment we joined with two other volunteers—in the whole we think it consisted of 25 persons. We proceeded down towards the bay with all haste, and near the head of a valley met with capt. Conway and some of his men. Capt. Conway went down the valley with col. Harrison to show where his boats lay, and we followed close after in Indian file and were halted at the mouth of the valley. He told the colonel that one of his boats was drawn over the beach into a marsh, the other was on the shore itaved, which was about 50 yards from us, though we could not see her from the mouth of the valley on account of some bushes which grew on the beach. The tender had got in the bay before we reached our post, and lay about 150 yards off. As soon as we were halted, the tender fired one of her carriage guns, which was presently succeeded by a discharge of grape shot from the gondola; this load grounded within a few paces of us, and many of the shot, with several cannon balls, were picked up the next day. Lundry great guns were discharged at us whilst we remained at this post. The gondola, after she came against the boat, rowed off and on, and, after a short time, seemed to be gradually getting more into the bay, as if designing to open the valley and rake it. We heard capt. Conway say to col. Harrison, that he thought she was endeavouring to rake the valley, and advised him to order a retreat, or words to the same purpose. The colonel, after taking a view of the gondola, turned about, and in a low tone gave orders for a retreat to the head of the valley, the gondola being within 70 or 80 yards of us at the time. Five or six of the men who were in the rear retreated some distance beyond the place intended, which we firmly believe proceeded from their not having heard the orders distinctly, as most of them returned immediately to the head of the valley, on being called to by some of the officers. From this place we observed the Roebuck had got under way and fallen down, and began to fire on us; also the tender, our situation being open to them both. The colonel returned to the mouth of the valley, and we and others went different ways to take another view of the gondola, which we found lying quite still, nearly opposite the boat, with her hatches close shut, and nothing visible but her oars and guns, though capt. Conway's lieutenant had just before informed, that her hatches were up and men exposed, which raised our hopes of getting a shoot. We recollect that, previous to our leaving the mouth of the valley, capt. Conway asked col. Harrison to let the gondola be fired at, to scare her off from the shore, which was refused, as there was no living object to shoot at. A retreat was then ordered to the main body by col. Harrison, and the detachment directed to scatter as they retreated through the old fields, to observe the flash of the enemy's cannon, and to fall down whenever they saw it. The fire from the Roebuck, armed schooner, and gondola, grew very warm, and the frequent falling down of the men occasioned a general laughter. We retreated to a fence at the edge of a wood, and lay behind it until the enemy's fire ceased. Then returned to the main body, with which we remained until the ships went down the river, and the troops were discharged.

JOHN MATTHEWS,  
WILLIAM STODDART,

(COPY.)

Charles county, October 18, 1776.

THEN came Messrs. John Matthews and William Stoddart, gentlemen, and made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the above is a true state of the transactions at Sandy-Point, under col. William Harrison, on the 23d of July last.

G. R. BROWN.

Charles county, October 20, 1776.

WHEREAS we find, by sundry depositions published in the Baltimore Gazette, and by certificates under the hands of George Frazer Hawkins, Esq; capt. John H. Lowe, and Mr. John M. Burgefs, that reports have been falsely and industriously propagated, reflecting on the courage, and tending to injure the character of the 26th battalion of Maryland militia, under the command of col. William Harrison. And whereas we think it a duty incumbent on us, and on every man, to rescue injured merit from undeserved reproach, and check any idle reports that may reflect disgrace on the American arms, we think it but common justice to declare that many of the most injurious assertions, contained in the above-mentioned publication and certificates, are, within our knowledge, totally false, and in every sense groundless. And we do further assert, that we attended the said militia from the Monday of the enemy's arrival at Sandy-Point, until their departure from said place; and that said militia appeared to us to assemble with cheerfulness and alacrity—and we have all the reason in the world to believe, that had the enemy attempted a landing, they would have been warmly and vigorously opposed. For on two different occasions—the one on Monday during a thunder gale, when the men were obliged to take shelter in a small house; the sentries gave an alarm, that the enemy were preparing to land, they, so far from exhibiting any symptoms or signs of fear, were on the contrary, in our opinion, too warm and impetuous, by springing out of the house without waiting for orders, and running towards the shore in an irregular manner. The alarm proved groundless; and their two eager behaviour drew from the colonel a gentle reprimand. The other instance happened on the Tuesday morning, when the alarm was given that the enemy were manning their boats and preparing to land, and the general opinion was, and every man expected, that they would attempt a landing at Sandy-Point; on which col. Harrison ordered the men to stand to their arms, and in a very short time after ordered captain Martin's company to the head of a valley, which led down to the shore where it was expected the enemy would land. On this trial (and we do not believe men can be put to a greater or severer one) the men behaved with the most undaunted courage and cool intrepidity. Upon the whole, not only in the above particularized instances, but in the whole of their conduct they appeared spirited, brave, and ready to engage.

HENRY FENDALL,  
WARREN DENT.

(COPY.)

Were it necessary, Mr. Printer, a variety of other evidence could be procured to invalidate these idle tales; but I firmly trust, that the testimony now offered will fully satisfy every impartial and well disposed person. I would observe, that the gentlemen who deposed and certify are not of the battalion—three of them residing in Alexandria, Virginia—and can have no farther interest in its character, than as good members of community. What motive induced capt. Conway and his officers thus to assert, and thus solemnly to depose, I am at a loss to say, unless it was to divert their constituents from an enquiry into their own conduct—for, be it known to the public, that Patowmack river, at Sandy-Point, is near four miles wide, and they, like persons wanting sense, landed their boats, within a little distance of the enemy's ships, on the Maryland shore, when they might have evaded them at least three miles, by passing along the Virginia side—and in case they had been noticed and pursued by the enemy, could at any rate have gone ashore and sued for protection from the opposite militia of Virginia. Had capt. Conway and his officers reported facts as they happened, they must have given the public a favourable opinion of the militia in general at Sandy-Point. A single company, armed and equipped as our militia too generally are, was drawn up, in their presence, ready to advance down to the beach, there to receive the attack of ten rowboats, two tenders, and a gondola, filled with men. On the commanding officer's admonishing this company, and begging that if any of them felt confused or afraid, to candidly inform him; one of the company, out of about forty eight persons, said he did not like to march down the hill, and turned out of the ranks. Whether this be an instance of general cowardice, or not, the impartial public will say. For my part, his refusal by no means surprised me, as the expedition appeared very dangerous, and was really so, though I thought it necessary. We were agreeable to every one's idea, to oppose the landing of at least four times our number, and could we not have repulsed them, must have retreated up the hill, exposed to a near fire from the Roebuck, two tenders and a gondola. The retreat of the detachment in the afternoon, which went down to prevent the enemy's taking off capt. Conway's boats, was by my orders. If it was wrong, I am chargeable with it and not the men. However, I thought it prudent, and, in a similar situation, should act again in the same manner. I shall not, to humour capt. Conway or his crew, expose men to the fire of a gondola, when the chance of killing is only on the side of the enemy; but hope ever to be found ready and willing, with those whom I have the honour to command, to risk life whenever any valuable end can be answered.

Before I conclude, I entertain the highest opinion of their bravery in general, and were they equipped, as men going into battle should be, would risk my life with them, as soon as with any men in the world. And as Mr. lieutenant Thomas has, in the course of his deposition, given his opinion of me, I must in return give mine of him—which is, in the sincerity of my heart, this—that he would, at any time, to oblige a person on whom he was the least dependent, swear, that black is white, or white black. I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM HARRISON.

our people took and brought off the field, and several more were left there. The firing ceased last evening, and has not been renewed this morning. The troops (of our army) are in good spirits, and in every engagement, since the retreat from New-York, have given the enemy a drubbing.

Published by order of congress, 31st of Oct. 1776.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from White Plains, dated Oct. 28, 1776, at two o'clock, p. m.

"I have only time to acquaint you that, since my arrival at the American camp, we have had several very successful skirmishes with the enemy, in which the latter have lost several hundred men, in killed and prisoners. Thirteen Waldeckers, seven Britons, and two Tories, were yesterday taken prisoners, and brought into headquarters.

"This day, about ten o'clock, the enemy advanced towards our lines, in full view of headquarters, while a large body approached to the right. The first were soon dispersed by our artillery. The latter attacked several of our regiments on the right, when a warm engagement began, and now continues with great fury. To-morrow, it is probable, will produce a general battle.

"Colonel Smallwood is just come in, wounded in the arm and hip, but not dangerously.

"I must not omit mentioning that the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt against our lines at Haerlem yesterday."

Extract of another letter, dated in the evening of the above day.

"The post being detained by desire of the general gives me an opportunity (with a wooden pen on a drum head) to acquaint you that the part of our army which was engaged to-day was a brigade commanded by gen. McDougal, composed of Webb's, Ritzma's, Smallwood's, Hazlet's and Brooks's regiments—Ritzma's and Smallwood's suffered most, on this occasion, sustaining, with great patience and coolness, a long and heavy fire—and finally retreated with great sullenness, being obliged to give way to a superior force. The British army and auxiliaries are now encamped about one mile off our lines, and make a formidable appearance—but, from the spirit and temper of our troops, I augur well of the event of another attack which it is expected will commence to-morrow morning."

In CONGRESS, October 29, 1776.

Resolved, That no private ships or vessels of war, merchant ships, and other vessels, belonging to the subjects of these States, be permitted to wear pendants when in company with continental ships or vessels of war, without leave from the commanding officer thereof.

That if any merchant ship or vessel shall wear pendants in company with continental ships or vessels of war, without leave first obtained from the commander thereof, such commander be authorized to take away the pendants from the offenders.

That if private ships or vessels of war refuse to pay the respect due to the continental ships or vessels of war, the captain or commander to refusing shall lose his commission.

October 30.

Resolved, That the rank of officers of marines be the same as officers of similar commissions in the land service.

That the commanders, officers, seamen and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to one half of merchantmen, transports and store-ships, by them taken, from and after the first day of November, 1776, to be divided amongst them in the shares and proportions fixed by former resolutions of congress.

That the commanders, officers, seamen and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to the whole value of all ships and vessels of war, belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, by them made prize of, and all privateers authorized by his Britannic majesty to war against these States, to be divided as aforesaid.

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

In COUNCIL OF SAFETY, October 31, 1776.

Complaint having been made to this council, by Christopher Elliot, that John Baldwin of this city, cordwainer, had refused to receive in payment the continental bills of credit issued by order of congress. Thereupon the said John Baldwin was ordered to appear before this board, and being informed of said complaint, did acknowledge that he had refused to receive the said bills of credit in payment. The council urged the pernicious and destructive tendency of such conduct, and requested him to reconsider it, allowing him several days to form his judgment and fix his final resolution. This day, agreeable to notice given him, he again appeared before the council, and declared that he was determined not to receive the said bills in payment; whereupon Resolved, that the said John Baldwin is an "Enemy to his country, and precluded from all trade and intercourse with the inhabitants of these States."

Resolved, That the said John Baldwin be committed to gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he shall be released by order of this council, or some other power lawfully authorized to do so.

Ordered, That the proceedings in John Baldwin's case be made public.

Extract from the minutes,

JACOB S. HOWELL, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 7.

Extract of a letter, dated White-Plains, Oct. 29, 1776.

"I now snatch an opportunity, by the post, of informing you, that gen. McDougal's brigade, of which the Maryland regulars is a part, having laid in the woods for three nights, two miles from this place, and to the right of the main body, as a covering party, was ordered to advance along the road, about a mile, near a place called the Mile-stone, and there take post, which was accordingly done. The brigade was there joined by Hazlet's Delaware battalion and a small regiment of militia from Connecticut: they were no sooner formed

than the enemy began a heavy cannonade from a great number of field-pieces, advantageously disposed on several rising grounds, which was answered by the (only) two cannon which attended our brigade, little or no execution being done on either side, till col. Smallwood, with the Marylanders, was ordered to march down the hill and attack the enemy, which they did, and a smart contest ensued, in which the enemy gave way, but rallying again, and attacking the right of the brigade, composed of the militia aforesaid, they got the advantage, and their situation being such, and being drawn up in a heavy column, only our regiment and another (Ritzma's) could come in for any part of the action: Those two brave regiments stood a very heavy fire of their artillery and mulquetry for about half an hour, when the whole brigade, being vastly outnumbered and cramped in respect of ground, was obliged to retreat, a reinforcement under gen. Putnam not being able to get up in time to give the necessary assistance: this reinforcement was gen. Beall's brigade. The enemy now occupy the ground where we took post yesterday, and are a mile from our lines at the White-Plains. Colonel Smallwood staid upon the place of action some time after the retreat had begun, and received two wounds, one a flesh wound on his hip, the other through his arm; he is however in good spirits, and I hope will soon be in a condition to take the field again. All our officers and men behaved with their usual bravery. We have lost of our regiment capt. Bracco, killed in the retreat; serjeants Belt and Webber, killed. Capt. Scott is mortally wounded, indeed I fear he is dead at this moment; lieutenant Goldsmith badly wounded in the leg, and lieutenant Waters's leg broke to pieces: as near as I can guess, our regiment has near forty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy form a considerable body near to our main body, and I expect every moment to see them attack."

In CONVENTION, November 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, That all civil officers now in commission for this State under the old government, shall continue to act in their respective departments, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead, by the legislature or executive power of the State, and qualified to act, and that the county courts shall be the county charges as usual.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVAL, clk.

Charles county, October 21, 1776.

Mr. GREEN,

S I R,

REPORTS having been propagated by a certain capt. Robert Conway, of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to the commonwealth of Virginia, his second lieutenant, and two midshipmen, with design to dishonour the 26th battalion of militia of this province; which reports being within my own knowledge, and that of many other persons, entirely without foundation, I had determined to treat them with contempt. But, finding that they have carried the joke rather far, by publishing part of their story in the Baltimore and Virginia Gazettes, and some of them swearing to the same, I think it high time to publish a little too, as a piece of justice due myself and those whom I had the honour to command.—You will therefore be pleased to insert, in your next paper, the whole which capt. Conway has published in the Baltimore paper of the 20th of August, herewith sent you; also the certificates under the hands of capt. John H. Lowe and Mr. John M. Burges, and Mr. Geo. Frater Hawkins.

Alexandria, August 16, 1776.

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

S I R,

NO other motive than in justice to my own character, as well as that of my officers, could ever induce me to request of you to publish the following narrative and depositions; more especially at this important juncture, when it is the duty of every individual to propagate the general harmony, and to discountenance every domestic contention that would seem in any wise tending to frustrate the general good.

About five weeks ago, I had the honour to be appointed to the command of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to this commonwealth—I went down to Yeocomico to recruit men—I insisted six hands—from the capacity and good behaviour, as well as the character that was given me of three of them, I appointed one my second lieutenant, and the other two midshipmen. We knew that part of the enemy's fleet had gone up the river Patowmack before us; instead of coming up in a pilot boat as we first intended, we came up with two rowboats, thinking by that means to pass the fleet with greater safety. What happened after we came in sight of the fleet will appear by the following depositions.

The deposition of JOHN THOMAS, second lieutenant to capt. ROBERT CONWAY, of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to the commonwealth of Virginia.

Alexandria, in }  
Fairfax county, }  
August 10, 1776.

This day came before me the subscriber, one of the magistrates for the county aforesaid, John Thomas, second lieutenant to capt. Robert Conway, of the Protector rowgalley, and made oath, That on Tuesday the 23d day of July last, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon, near Sandy-Point, seven of us with two boats landed on the Maryland shore, within about half a mile of the enemy's fleet; which consisted of four ships, two tenders, and one rowgalley. Expecting as soon as we landed to have been guarded by a party of the Maryland militia, having no fire arms ourselves; thinking to pass the fleet the following night. As soon as we landed we conveyed our baggage to an adjacent house, when after enquiry we were informed the troops were opposite the Roebuck, to whom four of us immediately went, from whence we observed the fleet manning their boats, with intent (as we thought) to land on the Maryland shore, from which the Roebuck man of war seemed to be two or three hundred yards, when a gen-

tleman they called col. Harrison, said, Come let us march down; to which several replied, I can't bear to shoot a man; others, that their guns were out of order, with sundry other excuses; to whom col. Harrison said, you that have not a mind to go, give your guns to those men that came with capt. Conway: I then said, give me a gun and ammunition and I will go, which one of the militia readily did, so down we marched, under command of col. Harrison; soon after we came down to the shore, the enemy gave three loud huzzas, and rowed over to the Virginia side, with two tenders, one gondola, and ten rowboats; from which they landed and burnt Mr. Brent's house, from whence they returned in about an hour to their respective vessels. In the mean time we thought ourselves very safe under the protection of the militia, who by this time, as we were informed, had increased from between thirty and forty men, to between three and four hundred. In justice to col. Harrison, I must not omit informing, that he seemed very active and resolute, encouraging his men, and telling them that nature could not form a more convenient place than where he proposed they should be stationed. About three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's gondola and a schooner tender put off and made for our boats; seeing that, I said, gentlemen, I hope, as we came to offer you our services, you will be kind enough to assist us in taking care of our boats, having no fire-arms ourselves; they said one company should go with us; then we ran down ourselves, and hauled the smallest boat about thirty or forty yards into a marsh, the other, which had vaulted in, we hauled on the beach and staved; by this time the company of militia came down, but the enemy being close a shore where our boat was, they stopped in a valley about fifty or sixty yards distance from the boat on the beach; the enemy's rowgalley rowed several times towards the boat on the beach and back again; at last the rowgalley and tender fired, on which the tentines the colonel had placed ran across a corn field and made for the woods; to whom the colonel called. Come back; no, says I, they will not come back till they get to Port-Fairfax (at which he laughed). They would peep at the enemy when they rowed close to our boat, but never offered to fire, excepting it was the colonel, who presented once, but recovered without firing. Some of them said, if the rowgalley landed the would rake them up the valley (which indeed was impossible); at which they ran, the men first, after whom the colonel retreated; notwithstanding, I am pretty well assured the colonel would have stood, had he been supported by his men. When the enemy saw them (from the Roebuck's mast head) running off, they followed at them and called their sundry names; then made signs for the rowgalley to pull a shore, which they did and launched our boat off, then gave three huzzas and fired several shot both small and great, at the house where our baggage had been taken to; then returned to their ships with their booty, without having one gun fired at them. Col. Harrison seemed to have that good opinion of capt. Conway, as to say, he was assured that Conway would not be backward in taking a firelock. And further this deposition faith not.

Sworn to before me,

WM. RAMSAY, J. P.

The depositions of EDWARD COLES and CUTHBERT ELLISTON, midshipmen on board the Protector rowgalley, commanded by capt. ROBERT CONWAY.

Alexandria, in }  
Fairfax county, }  
August 10, 1776.

Likewise Edward Coles and Cuthbert Elliston, two midshipmen belonging to the Protector rowgalley, came this day before me the subscriber, one of the magistrates for the county aforesaid, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and took the accustomed oaths, by virtue of which they depose and say; That on Tuesday the 23d day of July last, coming up the river Patowmack with capt. Conway, we came in sight of the enemy's fleet, consisting of four ships, two tenders, and one rowgalley, when we made for the Maryland shore, and landed about half a mile below them, expecting to have been protected by the militia on shore, the number of whom (as we were informed soon after our landing) was between three and four hundred; we were seven in number, with two boats. Soon after we landed, four of us went up to the troops. After we were with the troops about an hour and half, some of the men offered to give us their firelocks to us, and one in particular gave his gun to Mr. Thomas, our second lieutenant. We saw the enemy's two tenders, one rowgalley, and some rowboats, filled with men and making for the Virginia shore (instead of coming to the Maryland shore as we expected), where they burnt Mr. Brent's houses; from thence they returned to their ships. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon we observed their rowgalley and a schooner tender making down for the place where our boats lay. The little boat we pulled into a marsh out of their way, and hauled the big boat on the beach, which was staved by James Sorrell, by captain Conway's order, before the enemy could come nigh enough to fire at us with any certainty. As soon as the enemy's rowgalley began to fire, the militia made a precipitate retreat, and ran up to the woods; after whom col. Harrison went up; then the enemy came and took the boat from off the beach, without having one gun fired at them, although some of the militia were within less than 100 yards of the boat when they took her off, and gave three huzzas. Further said deponents say not.

EDWARD COLES,

Sworn to before me,

CUTHBERT ELLISTON.

WM. RAMSAY, J. P.

Soon after I arrived at Alexandria, my rowgalley was ordered down to watch the motion of the enemy's fleet, but at my return, to my great surprise, I found the following advertisement had been stuck up at several public places in this town.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Alexandria, July 31, 1776.

WHEREAS it appears by certificates now in my possession, under the hands of capt. John H. Lowe, Mr. John M. Burges, and Mr. Geo. Frater Hawkins

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of Maryland, that capt. Robert Conway has propagated a report, much to the dishonour of the 26th battalion of the militia of Maryland, viz. That three or four hundred of the said militia betook themselves to flight, as soon as the ministerial rowgalley began to fire. In order therefore to remove every ill impression made by the said report, I take this method of asserting, that it is a malicious infamous falsehood; as many gentlemen who were present as spectators when capt. Conway says this scene of cowardice was acted, are ready upon oath to testify.

(Signed)

S. HANSON, S. of Sam.

No man, Mr. Printer, conscious of his own integrity, would lay silent under such opprobrious epithets; therefore, in vindication of what I have already asserted, which was altogether to the same effect as the foregoing depositions. I desire you will publish the foregoing narrative, for the truth of which I appeal to every impartial spectator, and remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

ROBERT CONWAY.

Prince-George's county.

I DO hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that some time last week I fell in company with several people, who were on their way by water to Alexandria. Amongst these there was one Mr. Conway, as I understood, who said he was just from Sandy-Point, where a party of three or four hundred of the Maryland militia was stationed; that as soon as the rowgalley began to fire the said militia all ran; that col. Harrison walked after them laughing at them, and never attempted to rally them; that the only man of spirit amongst them was one Jones, as he described; that the galley landed a parcel of her men and launched one of his boats, carrying her off, after giving three huzzas, without meeting with any opposition. His conversation and a great deal more passed in the presence of many gentlemen. I would have been more particular, but being very unwell with a bad fever, cannot at this time recollect every particular conversation that passed. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1776.

GEO. FRASER HAWKINS.

To all whom it may concern,

(COPY.)

WE, the subscribers, John H. Lowe and John M. Burgess, set out on Wednesday last from Mr. Geo. Hawkins's, with some gentlemen, by water, in order to view the situation of the ministerial fleet that was then lying opposite Sandy-Point; and on our way down we met with Mr. Conway, who said he was from Sandy-Point, where a party of three or four hundred of militia were stationed, and at the appearance of a rowgalley, which directed her course to the shore, and on firing, the said militia ran off. He was asked whether the colonel did not endeavour to rally the men; he said no, but walked after them and laughed. He said as the rowgalley approached the shore the colonel addressed his men in the following manner: You that will not fight, give your guns to those that will; on which declaration every man left the field but himself and one who we suppose to be one Jones. The rowgalley landed a parcel of her men, launched one of his boats, gave three cheers and carried her off, without meeting with any opposition. There were several other matters that he spoke, the particulars of which I do not at present remember, but all attended to the discredit of said militia.

(COPY.)

July 29th, 1776.

The variation between capt. Conway's own narrative (as certified by Mess. Lowe, Burgess and Hawkins) and the depositions of his lieutenant and midshipmen, and again the variation in what they depose, must make every impartial reader suspect the truth of them. Capt. Conway asserts, that as soon as the rowgalley began to fire, the said militia (being three or four hundred in number) all ran—That as the rowgalley approached the shore, every man left the field, save two—Mr. lieutenant swears, that only one company, out of the three or four hundred, ran—and Mess. midshipmen swear, that the whole three or four hundred made a precipitate retreat and ran up to the woods; then they swear that some of the militia were within less than 100 yards of the boat when the enemy took her off.

Men, who mean to wound the characters of others in the eyes of the public, by inventing and circulating falsehoods, should be extremely circumspect in what they say or swear—and, as I already observed, the variation and inconsistency in the assertions and depositions of capt. Conway and his party, would make every impartial man suspect their veracity. However, to evince every one that they are founded only in malice and mischief, I have taken the depositions of Mess. Finley, Hunter and Lawraon, of Alexandria, and Mess. Matthews and Stoddert, gentlemen volunteers, which you will also insert, with the certificate under the hands of the rev. Mr. Fendall and Mr. Warren Dent.

Alexandria, the 24th October, 1776.

ON Tuesday the 23d of July last, we, the subscribers, set off from this place with intention to see the enemy's ships, which we were informed were proceeding up Patowmack, and arrived opposite them at Sandy-Point, in Maryland, about half an hour past 6 o'clock in the evening, where we found a body of militia stationed, who informed us there were more men a little lower down the river, to whom we immediately went, and were by them told that col. Harrison, with a detachment of 25 men, was gone down to prevent the enemy's taking off capt. Conway's boats, by means of a gondola and armed schooner, which had left the ships for that purpose, as was conceived. We saw the Roebuck under way turning down, and firing now and then across the field, between the detachment and main body, and heard other great guns, which we supposed were from the gondola and armed schooner. We returned to the main body where we immediately heard a brisk firing of small arms and swivels, which was thought to be an engagement betwixt the detachment and the enemy. We think about sixteen cannon were fired in the whole. The men appeared to be all drawn up ready with their arms, and during the firing seemed in good spirits, and we heard several of them ask if they ought not to go to the assistance of the detachment.

We saw, nor discovered, nothing like cowardice; but on the contrary, a willing spirit seemed generally to prevail.

JOHN FINLEY,  
WILLIAM HUNTER,  
JAMES LAWRAON.

Sworn before me,

WILLIAM RAMSAY, J. P.

(COPY.)

Charles county, the 18th October, 1776.

WE, the subscribers, joined three companies of the 26th battalion of militia under the command of col. Harrison, at Sandy-Point, on Tuesday the 23d July last, early in the morning, in the character of volunteers. About 9 o'clock the ships began to man their tenders and small boats, when col. Harrison ordered the three companies to stand to their arms, and, after watching the motions of the enemy a few minutes, gave orders for capt. Martin's company, consisting of about 45 men, including officers, to repair to the head of a valley which led down to the river nearly opposite the Roebuck. We fell in with this company at the head of the valley. A little while after there came three or four strangers, who were questioned by col. Harrison, and informed him that they had come up the river, were going to Alexandria, and had landed a little below in two small boats;—those we understood to be capt. Conway, his lieutenant, and two men. By this time ten rowboats, two tenders and a gondola were filled with men along-side of the Roebuck, which lay near 400 yards from the Maryland shore. It was every moment expected the enemy would land and attack us.

Col. Harrison told capt. Martin's company that, in case the enemy attempted to land there, he should instantly march down at their head and post them behind the beach; and after admonishing them, begged that if any one felt confused or under any panic, to candidly inform him and turn out of the ranks; on which one of the privates turned out, and told him that he did not like to march down the hill. He was then ordered to give up his gun and ammunition to some other that would, and col. Harrison delivered his gun to capt. Conway's lieutenant, who said he would march down with us. About ten o'clock the enemy's boats, tenders and gondola, left the Roebuck, giving three cheers, and, contrary to our expectation, went over to Virginia, where they landed and set fire to Mr. Brent's houses. Col. Harrison marched the company down to the beach, in order to show them where he intended to post them, had the enemy attempted, or in case they should attempt a landing at that place. Before the enemy returned from Virginia, we were reinforced with about 120 men under col. Hanson. About 5 or 6 o'clock afternoon, the enemy's small tender, and the gondola, were observed to be manning, and in a few minutes left the Roebuck and directed their course towards the bay where capt. Conway's boats were landed. Col. Harrison immediately ordered the men to arms, and conceiving the enemy's design was to take off capt. Conway's boats, gave capt. Martin orders to take about 20 of his best armed men, and follow him down to watch the motions of the tender and gondola. His detachment we joined with two other volunteers—in the whole we think it consisted of 25 persons. We proceeded down towards the bay with all haste, and near the head of a valley met with capt. Conway and some of his men. Capt. Conway went down the valley with col. Harrison to show where his boats lay, and we followed close after in Indian file and were halted at the mouth of the valley. He told the colonel that one of his boats was drawn over the beach into a marsh, the other was on the shore staved, which was about 50 yards from us, though we could not see her from the mouth of the valley on account of some bushes which grew on the beach. The tender had got in the bay before we reached our post, and lay about 150 yards off. As soon as we were halted, the tender fired one of her carriage guns, which was presently succeeded by a discharge of grape shot from the gondola; this load grounded within a few paces of us, and many of the shot, with several cannon balls, were picked up the next day.undry great guns were discharged at us whilst we remained at this post. The gondola, after she came against the boat, rowed off and on, and, after a short time, seemed to be gradually getting more into the bay, as if desirous to open the valley and rake it. We heard capt. Conway say to col. Harrison, that he thought she was endeavouring to rake the valley, and advised him to order a retreat, or words to the same purpose. The colonel, after taking a view of the gondola, turned about, and in a low tone gave orders for a retreat to the head of the valley, the gondola being within 70 or 80 yards of us at the time. Five or six of the men who were in the rear retreated some distance beyond the place intended, which we firmly believe proceeded from their not having heard the orders distinctly, as most of them returned immediately to the head of the valley, on being called to by some of the officers. From this place we observed the Roebuck had got under way and fallen down, and began to fire on us; also the tender, our situation being open to them both. The colonel returned to the mouth of the valley, and we and others went different ways to take another view of the gondola, which we found lying quite still, nearly opposite the boat, with her hatches close shut, and nothing visible but her oars and guns, though capt. Conway's lieutenant had just before informed, that her hatches were up and men exposed, which raised our hopes of getting a shoot. We recollect that, previous to our leaving the mouth of the valley, capt. Conway asked col. Harrison to let the gondola be fired at, to scare her off from the shore, which was refused, as there was no living object to shoot at. A retreat was then ordered to the main body by col. Harrison, and the detachment directed to scatter as they retreated through the old fields, to observe the flash of the enemy's cannon, and to fall down whenever they saw it. The fire from the Roebuck, armed schooner, and gondola, grew very warm, and the frequent falling down of the men occasioned a general laughter. We retreated to a fence at the edge of a wood, and lay behind it until the enemy's fire ceased—then returned to the main body, with which we remained until the ships went down the river, and the troops were discharged.

JOHN MATTHEWS,  
WILLIAM STODDERT,

(COPY.)

Charles county, October 18, 1776.

THEN came Messrs. John Matthews and William Stoddert, gentlemen, and made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the above is a true state of the transactions at Sandy-Point, under col. William Harrison, on the 23d of July last.

G. R. BROWN.

Charles county, October 20, 1776.

WHEREAS we find, by sundry depositions published in the Baltimore Gazette, and by certificates under the hands of George Fraser Hawkins, Esq; capt. John H. Lowe, and Mr. John M. Burgess, that reports have been falsely and industriously propagated, reflecting on the courage, and tending to injure the character of the 26th battalion of Maryland militia, under the command of col. William Harrison. And whereas we think it a duty incumbent on us, and on every man, to rescue injured merit from undeserved reproach, and check any idle reports that may reflect disgrace on the American arms,—we think it but common justice to declare that many of the most injurious assertions, contained in the above-mentioned publication and certificates, are, within our knowledge, totally false, and in every sense groundless. And we do further assert, that we attended the said militia from the Monday of the enemy's arrival at Sandy-Point, until their departure from said place; and that said militia appeared to us to assemble with cheerfulness and alacrity—and we have all the reason in the world to believe, that had the enemy attempted a landing, they would have been warmly and vigorously opposed—for on two different occasions—the one on Monday during a thunder gale, when the men were obliged to take shelter in a small house; the entries gave an alarm, that the enemy were preparing to land, they, so far from exhibiting any symptoms or signs of fear, were on the contrary, in our opinion, too warm and impetuous, by springing out of the house without waiting for orders, and running towards the shore in an irregular manner—the alarm proved groundless; and their too eager behaviour drew from the colonel a gentle reprimand. The other instance happened on the Tuesday morning, when the alarm was given that the enemy were manning their boats and preparing to land, and the general opinion was, and every man expected, that they would attempt a landing at Sandy-Point; on which col. Harrison ordered the men to stand to their arms, and in a very short time after ordered captain Martin's company to the head of a valley, which led down to the shore where it was expected the enemy would land. On this trial (and we do not believe men can be put to a greater or severer one) the men behaved with the most undaunted courage and cool intrepidity. Upon the whole, not only in the above particularized instances, but in the whole of their conduct they appeared spirited, brave, and ready to engage.

HENRY FENDALL,

WARREN DENT.

(COPY.)

Were it necessary, Mr. Printer, a variety of other evidence could be procured to invalidate these idle tales; but I firmly trust, that the testimony now offered will fully satisfy every impartial and well disposed person.—I would observe, that the gentlemen who depose and certify are not of the battalion—three of them residing in Alexandria, Virginia—and can have no farther interest in its character, than as good members of community. What motive induced capt. Conway and his officers thus to assert, and thus solemnly to depose, I am at a loss to say, unless it was to divert their constituents from an enquiry into their own conduct—for, be it known to the public, that Patowmack river, at Sandy-Point, is near four miles wide, and they, like persons wanting sense, landed their boats, within a full distance of the enemy's ships, on the Maryland shore, when they might have evaded them at least three miles, by passing along the Virginia side—and in case they had been noticed and pursued by the enemy, could at any rate have gone ashore and sued for protection from the opposite militia of Virginia. Had capt. Conway and his officers reported facts as they happened, they must have given the public a favourable opinion of the militia in general at Sandy-Point. A single company, armed and equipped as our militia too generally are, was drawn up, in their pretence, ready to advance down to the beach, there to receive the attack of ten rowboats, two tenders, and a gondola, filled with men. On the commanding officer's admonishing this company, and begging that if any of them felt confused or afraid, to candidly inform him; one of the company, out of about forty eight persons, said he did not like to march down the hill, and turned out of the ranks. Whether this be an instance of general cowardice, or not, the impartial public will say—for my part, his refusal by no means surprised me, as the expedition appeared very dangerous, and was really so, though I thought it necessary. We were agreeable to every one's idea, to oppose the landing of at least four times our number, and could we not have repulsed them, must have retreated up the hill, exposed to a near fire from the Roebuck, two tenders and a gondola. The retreat of the detachment in the afternoon, which went down to prevent the enemy's taking off capt. Conway's boats, was by my orders.—If it was wrong, I am chargeable with it and not the men.—However, I thought it prudent, and, in a similar situation, should act again in the same manner. I shall not, to humour capt. Conway or his crew, expose men to the fire of a gondola, when the chance of killing is only on the side of the enemy; but hope ever to be found ready and willing, with those whom I have the honour to command, to risk life whenever any valuable end can be answered.

Before I conclude, I must declare, that, from the trial of the men at Sandy-Point, I entertain the highest opinion of their bravery in general, and were they equipped, as men going into battle should be, would risk my life with them, as soon as with any men in the world. And as Mr. lieutenant Thomas has, in the course of his deposition, given his opinion of me, I must in return give mine of him—which is, in the sincerity of my heart, this—that he would, at any time, to oblige a person on whom he was the least dependent, swear, that black is white, or white black. I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM HARRISON.

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Those who are desirous of contracting for the same, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

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.

Williamsburg, November 1, 1776.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. court of admiralty of this state, will be sold at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 25th instant, at James-Town on James river, about seven miles from the city of Williamsburg,

THE brigantine SARAH, of Great-Britain, lately made a prize of by the Montgomery privateer, capt. Polk, of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, with her sails, rigging, and materials, being about 170 tons burthen, British built. An inventory of her sails, rigging, and materials, may be seen on board the said ship.—At same time and place will be sold her cargo, consisting of a large quantity of exceeding good Jamaica rum, muscovado sugars, coffee, ginger, cotton, and sundry other articles, shipped on board the said ship from Jamaica for the London market.

BENJAMIN POWEL, marshal.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 24th of September last, two negro fellows, one named RALPH, a short well set fellow, about thirty years of age, has a scar above his right eye in the form of a cross: had on when he went away, a pair of of-nabrig trousers, ditto shirt, and felt hat. The other named HARRY, middle sized, has a deep scar on one cheek: had on when he went away, an of-nabrig shirt, a pair of old cloth breeches and felt hat, and carried with him a caddoe. Any person bringing them to the subscriber shall have the above reward, or thirty shillings for either.

w3

GERARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, November 6, 1776.

STRAYED away from the subscribers, in June last, a red cow, with long legs and very thin, a little white across her face, four years old or upwards. Also an old cow, about ten years old, of a red colour, a white neck and face, with a large bag, and gave milk. Also last week a red cow, with a white face and long tail, big with calf and fat, with a pole across her horns when lost. Whoever brings these strays to the subscribers, shall receive ten shillings for each, with reasonable charges, from

CLINCH BLINCO, & LAWRENCE KELLYHORN, butchers in Annapolis.

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 Wednesday the 14th of August, 1776.

RICHARD BURLAND, TAILOR in ANNAPOLIS.

HAS for SALE, a large quantity of the best superfine clothes, second ditto, wiltons, white corded dimity, rattinets and shalloons of all kinds, spotted swanskins, black knit patterns for breeches, sagathies, cambrics, and lincens.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th instant, a convict Irish servant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about five feet one inch high, red faced, pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair, stoops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light coloured frize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts frize, white jacket, either linen or sultian, old leather breeches, old of-nabrig trousers, of-nabrig shirt, old castor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him home, or secures him so that I get him again, if in this province, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the province, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and assignment were taken from among the papers of his late master John Griffith, deceased; if he has got them he may forge a discharge, as he can write. He initiated in the flying camp at Annapolis by the name of Michael Green, and has a pass by which he passes by the name of Michael Green, signed Daniel of St. Thomas Jesifer.

IF SARAH HARVIE, who lived near Upper Marlborough about the year 1741, and afterwards removed to Frederick county, is living, and will apply to Ignatius Digges; she may receive the balance of a legacy left her by William Mordent; or if she is dead, and her heirs will apply as above, they may receive the same.

3w

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Jenkins, near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray; a strawberry roan mare, about 11 hands hands high, appears to be about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near buttock D, a star in her forehead and a small snip on her nose, and has had the fistula. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3w

THERE is at the plantation of Jevolt Ankney, in Conococheague, Washington county, a black gelding, 6 years old, trots well, 14 hands high, a large star in his forehead, half of his near hind foot white, and a few white hairs on his neck, occasioned as is supposed by a collar. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

w3

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM, WILLIAM EDDIS.

tf

To be sold by public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, near Maggoty river,

THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the said women can cook, spin, wash and plait linen very well. The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be sold for cash only: and if the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale will be on the next fair day.

tf

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 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 sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one of-nabrig 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.

October 11, 1776. WENT away, on the night of the 9th instant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following servant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkshireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and short yellow hair; he had on and took with him an of-nabrig shirt, coarse country linen trousers, a brown bear skin upper jacket, and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Englishman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old shirt, an old blue jacket, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has lost great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welsh, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his drefs was a fuiled country cloth jacket and breeches, of an ash colour, an old of-nabrig shirt, felt hat, and old shoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county, in Pennsylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place.—Whoever takes up said servants shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings, if forty miles, forty shillings, and if at a greater distance, three pounds for each (including what the law allows) paid by

3w

SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

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

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

RAN away this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a large scar on his left cheek: had on when he went away, an old Irish linen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a sky blue shag waistcoat, the back part of which is gray German serge, and a spotted swanskin waistcoat; he also took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said negro shall be entitled to the above reward.

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JOSEPH IRELAND.

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, 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.

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.

October 18, 1776.

To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. Afael Gittings, deceased,

PART of his personal estate, consisting of both country and blooded horses, cattle of different ages, and sheep; also a waggon and many other articles, for which cash, wheat, tobacco, or corn, must be paid before the articles are removed.

RICHARD GRAVES, admr.

All those who have any demands against the aforesaid estate are requested to bring or send in their claims that they may be settled as the law directs, and the accounts immediately made up with the commissary, by

R. G.

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them for the property the sole owner of the court, will be fold in A lument.

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Extract of a letter

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1776.

LONDON, August 6.

WE hear that a petition will be presented to the secretary of state for the American department by the merchants, to cause the captain of the Yankey privateer to be kept in custody to answer to them for the property he has illegally taken, he being the sole owner of the privateer; and the prizes, of course, will be sold in America for his account and emolument.

Advice is received from Russia, that seven fail of men of war, under the command of vice-admiral Telmanow, are sailed from Cronstadt, but to what part they are bound remains a secret.

The first of July a French brig put into Fyal, the captain of which said, in his voyage he spoke with twenty fail, great and small, of Spanish men of war, bound to America.

A Portuguese man of war, of 60 guns, commanded by capt. Snitzel, has taken, on the coast of Brazil, two Spanish merchant ships, and sent them to Lisbon.

His majesty's ship the Worcester, of 64 guns, cast anchor at Fyal, the latter end of June, at which place she is stationed to cruize off, to intercept the American vessels. The steward of the ship was sent on shore at the above place dangerously ill.

John Wilkes, Esq; is said to be extremely ill at Eight-helmstone.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, August 5.

A letter from Exmouth, dated July 31, says, "On Saturday the 27th instant, off the Start, and on Sunday the 28th in Torbay, our pilots spoke with a large New-England built sloop, which mounted 14 carriage guns, and a number of twivels; they counted above 40 men on board, some of whom, on the pilot's approach, had their naked swords drawn; they enquired of the pilots if any East-Indiamen were expected, and asked many other questions; which plainly proved it was an American privateer."

Yesterday Alexander Wedderburne, Esq; his majesty's solicitor, set out for France.

On Friday night an express arrived from Glasgow with fresh dispatches for lord George Germaine, from lord Dunmore at Virginia, brought over by the Neily, capt. Hudson, who was taken up there for that purpose by lord Dunmore. Several passengers are come over in her.

August 9. Capt. Johnson, of the Yankey privateer, and Ross and Hodges (captains of the two West Indian men of war by the above privateer) were sitting together in Johnson's cabin a few days after they were taken, when Johnson, having inadvertently laid down his cut-throat razor, Ross and Hodges took the advantage of it, by drawing him on his back, and seized the cut-throat razor.

The guard stationed on the quarter-deck having also laid down his cut-throat razor in order to go forward, one of Ross and Hodges's people, who had been let into the secret, immediately seized it and gave the alarm, on which the men belonging to the Yankey, and those of the merchant-men (who ought to have been confined) ran up, and one of the Americans having caught up a scrubbing brush, and advancing in a threatening posture, was told by the man who held the cut-throat razor, that if he advanced a step further he would take his head off, and ordered him and the rest of the men belonging to the privateer to go forward; Ross and Hodges, in the mean time, having broke open the armed chest.

Capt. Johnson and his crew were removed from the Yankey about two o'clock on Sunday morning, and it is said are now on board the Conquestadore man of war.

Capt. Johnson complains of capt. Ross's illiberal behaviour, in suffering several people to come on board since he arrived, and insult him in the most cruel and gross terms, though a prisoner; and when his brother came to see him, after three years absence, capt. Ross would not permit them to talk a minute in private.

If capt. Ross has secreted his prisoners, is it not worthy the interposition of the civil power to compel him to produce them, that no foul play may be offered them, till they have taken their trials?

Capt. Johnson, of the Yankey privateer, lately taken and brought into the river, is a native of New-England, and previous to the present unhappy difference between his country and America, he lived as a merchant, in great repute, at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire. Last winter he had the misfortune, to have his house burnt down at the time when the greatest part of Portsmouth was destroyed by the swan, and other ships of war, at which time he lost the whole of his property. The remaining act taking place, and depriving him from carrying on his trade, he resolved to go to sea in a privateer, and accordingly hired the Yankey for that purpose.

The guns on board the above privateer were some of those that had been spiked up by gen. Howe, at Bolton, previous to his leaving that place.

Advices from the elector of Hanover say, their manufactures, and their husbandry, are greatly affected by recruiting and transporting to many men out of the country.

Within these ten days no less than three expresses have been received by government from general Howe.

The people of Ireland, in the linen trade, have suffered very much by the stoppage of the importation of flax from North-America, from whence they used to have great quantities; at present they indeed have some from America, but then they receive it by the way of St. Eustatia and Amsterdam, by which means the price is greatly enhanced, and a loss suffered by the

country in the employment of Dutch bottoms in carrying the same.

August 15. Yesterday lord Shelburne attended the levee at St. James's for the first time for several years past; at the same time he took leave of his majesty previous to his departure to France.

This week upwards of six thousand letters from New-York, Halifax, and other parts of America, have been received by different people in London, which were brought by the New-York packet, and transports that have arrived since Friday.

A gentleman from Cadiz informs us, that three Spanish frigates, five transports with four regiments of foot, and four victuallers, the day before he left that place, sailed for the Havannah.

A great number of transport ships, in government service, now lay off Deptford, taking in naval stores for the use of the fleets in America, which, as fast as their loadings are completed, sail round for Portsmouth to proceed to Halifax.

The Yankey privateer, with her guns and all her stores, is ordered to be sold immediately, that the purchase money may be divided among the persons who took her.

A correspondent observes, that nothing but infatuation could influence administration in sending troops and money to conquer the Americans; specie is what they principally want, and we have sent them a million of money, which will circulate through that country, and never return to Old England. The most effectual way to reduce America is by the exertion of our naval strength, which would destroy their trade, keep our navy on a respectable footing, strike terror into the natural enemies of Great-Britain, and the money raised for equipping our fleets would circulate at home.

On Tuesday afternoon died, at his house in Grosvenor Place, the right hon. lord Cathcart, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and lately appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bed chamber, in the room of the late lord Marham.

Tuesday a ship arrived from Quebec, which brings letters dated the 6th of July from thence, and of the 4th from Montreal; they inform us that gen. Carleton had left one thousand of the foreign troops to garrison Quebec, and as many at Montreal, and that the main army, consisting of 3000 regulars, and 2000 Canadians, with a large body of Indians, making twelve tribes, were getting and assembling the vessels and batteaux as fast as possible upon lake Champlain, in the neighbourhood of St. John's (in which they had already made great progress) towards embarking the army, and proceeding to Crown-Point in pursuit of the rebels, and from thence to enter the province of New-York, &c. Mean while, nothing could exceed the eagerness of the British army in general to come up with the enemy; and several parties of Indians had already made excursions through the woods and swamps as far as Crown-Point, and slain many of the scattered Provincials, and were frequently bringing in scalps (although against gen. Carleton's orders) nor is it possible for him to prevent it effectually, or those savages to desist from their cruel practices.—The king's army are in great spirits, very healthy, and abound with all sorts of provisions.

Copies of the declaration of war by the provincials are now in town, and said to be couched in the strongest terms—that, having now drawn the sword in defence of all that is dear to them, they are determined never to sheath it till a full compensation is made for the cruel oppressions they have sustained.

It is said the American provinces have not only declared themselves independent, but that they have sent memorials thereof, and of their proceedings, to most of the courts in Europe.

Orders are given to the commissioners of the navy to take four ships into government service, to carry corn and other provisions to Jamaica and Antigua, all intercourse with the American colonies, from which those places were supplied, being stopped.

From the (LONDON) PUBLIC LEDGER, of August 9.

THE arrival of Mr. St. Paul from the court of Versailles was unexpected at this critical juncture. You may assure the public that he is charged with dispatches from lord Stormont, the delivery of which will much embarrass administration.

Mr. St. Paul is a man of vigilance. He possesses that kind of penetration which renders it a very difficult matter to deceive him. During the absence of lord Stormont he watched the motions of the court of France with such success, that he traced the duplicity of that court through all its different windings. He perceived that France intended secretly to afford America that assistance which she openly disavowed. He detected the agents of the cabinet in the very act of affording succours to the colonies, and of giving every assurance of protection to the American leaders. Intelligence of this was communicated to lord Stormont whilst his lordship was in England. He was dispatched in haste to Versailles, with instructions to remonstrate, in spirited terms, on the insult thus offered to the court of London. Lord Stormont obeyed his instructions. He pressed for a categorical answer. The reply was couched in the most ambiguous terms. The affair was dropped. The court of Versailles was more narrowly watched than ever. Enough was discovered to convince lord Stormont of the intentions of that court. Mr. St. Paul is now sent over to assure our ministry of the resolution of the cabinet of Versailles, which is simply this: That the declaration of the congress, setting forth the independency of America, shall be generally justified by the people throughout the different colonies, then France, in conjunction with Spain, will be zant a rupture with Great Britain, by openly assisting

the colonists, on terms highly advantageous to the commerce of France and Spain.

I do not pretend to specify every particular. But this I will venture to affirm is the substance of that intelligence which Mr. St. Paul is sent over to communicate to administration. The public will from hence perceive, that it is entire madness to place any reliance on the pacific assurances of France and Spain. They will not wantonly plunge into a war. But no person can expect that they will forego national advantages, out of compliment to the English ministry. The idea is chimerical. Mr. St. Paul hath by this time told administration thus much. The public have only to expect, what hath been repeatedly foretold, that the rupture with our colonies will end in the loss of America, and a war with France and Spain. If these are eligible events, the people are very right in supporting those plans which must produce them. If the loss of America (which implies a total ruin of our commerce) is not a thing to be desired, then are the people blind to their own interests, in not ceasing to protect ministers who have long ceased to pay any regard to the commercial welfare of their country.

MATTER OF FACT.

The following is an authentic account of what has lately happened between Spain and Portugal.

"In the course of last year gen. Vetus, governor of Buenos Ayres, repeatedly wrote to the court of Madrid, that the Portuguese daily encroached upon the rights of the Spaniards, and hid violent hands on those who dared to oppose them; but as often as he Spanish minister complained about it to the court of Lisbon, he received for answer, "That it must be some party quarrel amongst the neighbouring inhabitants, and entirely without the least knowledge of the court." The minister implicitly was satisfied with that answer, and wrote to the general that the two courts were in the best harmony and friendship, and whatever happened between the Spanish and Portuguese subjects in that quarter of the world should be adjusted there, as it did not deserve the particular notice of these courts.

"In the month of November last, the general sent a very alarming letter to the minister, insinuating that the Portuguese, whose forces increased daily, and who continued to commit very daring and outrageous actions, must have some hostile views, and therefore a proper and sufficient reinforcement was highly necessary; upon which the minister complained again to the court of Lisbon; and, as the answer did not follow immediately, a reinforcement of three regiments was sent to Buenos Ayres, with orders to join the land militia there.

"In the month of December, the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid waited upon the minister there, declaring, in his most faithful majesty's name, that he had not the least hostile intentions, and that dispatches had just been sent to all the chief officers in that quarter, to reprimand them for their past conduct, and to give the strictest orders to keep their soldiers in due discipline, assuring him at the same time that nothing hostile should be heard in future.

"The latter end of April the minister, to his greatest astonishment, received the following intelligence from the above governor: That on the 27th of March, a Portuguese squadron, consisting of 12 ships of different sizes, commanded by an English officer, attacked, near Las Patos, five Spanish vessels, but the wind (which blew very violent) happened to be in favour of the latter, so that the former were scattered and obliged to retire; however, some hundreds were killed and wounded in the engagement; and that the English officer who had the command, in a fit of despair, threw two English officers (whom he accused of cowardice) overboard, and shot himself through the head. This was immediately sent to the court of Lisbon. The answer was, That it might have been done previous to the late orders having been received; but it was without the least knowledge of the court. The court of Madrid, notwithstanding this answer, became suspicious, and orders were given for an armament.

"In the beginning of May, the court of Madrid received dispatches that open hostilities were commenced by the Portuguese; that on the 2d of April 30 Portuguese transports, having on board nine regiments and 300 pieces of cannon, commanded by English and German officers, sailed up the river Rio Grande, attacked the fort St. Theele, which was soon delivered up to them; they further advanced and attacked the fort St. Theresa (which by this time they were in possession of; as also of that of Monte Video.) General Vetus, in a hurry, went with the garrison of Monte Video, and some artillery, to oppose them, but was defeated; about 400 of his men were killed, and about 100 wounded, and when the dispatches came away they were marching towards Buenos Ayres.

"Upon this alarming intelligence, a general armament was ordered throughout Spain, and some of their squadrons united with the French, and the matter rests now thus; the court of Lisbon still insists that all this was done without their order or knowledge; but as the latter two forts, viz. St. Theresa and Monte Video, were not taken before the 27th of April, a time when the orders of the court of Lisbon (which according to the above-mentioned declaration were sent in the beginning of December last) must have been received, and consequently the officers have acted contrary to the royal order, the court of Madrid insists that these offenders shall be punished with death, which they richly deserved at any rate, if they acted against their orders, or whether they acted without the knowledge of the court of Lisbon; and if this be done, the court of Madrid will consider themselves amply satisfied; but if this request is not complied with, the latter will judge

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

(and which is most probable) that it was done with positive orders from the former court, and consequently they will proceed to an open war, in which they will be assisted by the court of France.

PORTSMOUTH, October 22.

Monday 14th inst. arrived at Falmouth (C. Bay) a large ship from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with 500 hogheads of sugar, and 50 ditto of rum, taken by the privateer Retaliation from Beverly.

BOSTON, October 24.

By a gentleman who was lately taken in one of the prizes, we learn, that the empress of Russia had offered his Britannic Majesty from 20,000 to 100,000 men for the service of America: but that the people in England feared rather to bring any more troops, being already burdened with taxes.

Yesterday capt. Daniel Hartborne arrived at Salem from a cruise. On his passage he met with an armed packet, which he attacked. In the engagement (which lasted two hours) he lost three men killed and nine or ten wounded, himself slightly; since which, he has taken and sent into Cape Anne, a prize now, with oats.

The privateer, commanded by capt. Carleton which sailed from Salem, on a cruise, about four weeks since, was taken near Canaan, by the brig Hope, capt. Dawson, a few days after leaving port, and carried into Halifax. Capt. Carleton, with some of the crew, made their escape by swimming ashore.

Last Thursday was sent into Haythams, by cap. Silas Atkins, the ship Seafield, from Ireland, bound to New-York, having on board, 70 puncheons of spirits, 70 do. of porter, 350 tierces of bread, 50 do. of oatmeal, 61 do. pease, 50 do. pork, 70 do. beef, 100 casks of butter, some sweet oil, raisins, candies, flour, and a number of other articles.

The following copy of a letter from gen. Schuyler, to the committee of the county of Berkshire, was last evening received by express.

Saratoga, October 16, 1776.

"Our fleet which suffered severely, in an engagement, on the 12th instant with the enemy, has been still more severely handled in a subsequent, inasmuch that the enemy are left masters of the lake, and are marching on to attack our army at Ticonderoga; in this situation of our affairs, it is of the utmost importance that the terms of your county, should immediately march to join the army, such as can march expeditiously, and come by the way of Albany, should do so, and the others take the route to Skeensborough, each man should come provided with as much provision and ammunition as possible. The commanding officer must send me information of his number and progress from time to time, I shall be either at Fort-George or Skeensborough, but as I cannot determine which, it will be proper to send expresses to both places to forward copies of this to governor Trumbull, and to every committee in your state, that are in a situation of affording us assistance, as also to the neighbouring counties in the state of Connecticut; I must repeat, gentlemen, it is of great importance that I should be duly furnished with an account of the movements and number of the militia."

From, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant, PHIL SCHUYLER.

To the Committee of the county of Berkshire.

WORCESTER, October 23.

We hear that on the evacuation of our fortresses on Long-Island, the continental currency sunk in its value one thousand per cent. but that now it has gained its nominal value, and passes currently among the British troops and Tories as well as among our friends; what was the occasion of this strange turn is a matter of much speculation.

NEWBURY-PORT, October 25.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Nancy, John Cowan master, burthen about 200 tons, bound from Corke to Quebec, taken by capt. John Lee of this place—her cargo consists of the following articles, viz. 80 barrels of beef, 320 ditto of pork, 200 firkins of butter, 100 barrels of oatmeal, 374 ditto of flour, 1200 bushels of pease, 80600 lb. of bread, 107 cask of nails, 22 barrels and 2 half-ditto gun-powder, 1 armed chest with balls &c. 16 carriage guns and 10 swivels mounted.

NEW-HAVEN, October 23.

The enemy have extended themselves this way, as far as New-Rochel, and small parties of them, have advanced as far as Marrineck.—In one of the churches at New-Rochel, was stored more than two thousand bushels of salt, which has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was owned by the state of New-York.

Last Friday there was a smart skirmish, near the above church, between a detached party of the enemy, and one from our army, in which we lost eight or ten men and some wounded, among the latter was col. Shepard, of the Massachusetts Bay, who was slightly wounded in his throat, and who commanded the party;—the enemy's loss is not known.

From the NEW-YORK MERCURY.

NEW-YORK, September 30.

On Saturday the 23rd instant we had a terrible fire in this city, which consumed about one thousand

houses, or nearly a fourth of the whole city. The following is the best account we can collect of this melancholy event. The fire broke out first at the most southerly part of the city, near White-Hall; and was discovered between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing very fresh from the south, and the weather exceedingly dry. The rebel army having carried off all the bells of the city, the alarm could not be speedily communicated and very few of the citizens were in town, most of them being driven out by the calamities of war, and several of the first rank sent prisoners to New-England, and other distant parts. A few minutes after the fire was discovered at White-Hall, it was observed to break out in five or six other places, at a considerable distance.

In this dreadful situation, when the whole city was threatened with destruction, major general Robertson, who had the chief command, sent immediately for two regiments that were encamped near the city, placed guards in the several streets, and took every other precaution that was practicable to ward off the impending ruin. Lord Howe ordered the boats of the fleet to be manned, and after landing a large number of officers and seamen to assist us, the boats were stationed on each side of the city in the North and East rivers; and the lines near the royal army were extended across the island, as it manifestly appeared that the city was designedly set on fire.

The fire raged with inconceivable violence; and in its delusive progress swept away all the buildings between Broad-street and the North river, almost as high as the city-hall; and from thence, all the houses between Broad-way and the North river, as far as King's-college, a few only excepted. Long before the main fire reached Trinity church, that large, ancient and venerable edifice was in flames, which baffled every effort to suppress them. The steeple, which was 140 feet high, the upper part wood, and placed on an elevated situation, resembled a vast pyramid of fire, exhibiting a most grand and awful spectacle. Several women and children perished in the fire; their shrieks, joined to the roaring of the flames, the crash of falling houses, and the wide spread ruin which every where appeared, formed a scene of horror great beyond description, and which was still heightened by the darkness of the night. Besides Trinity church, the rector's house, the charity school, the old Lutheran church, and many other fine buildings were consumed. St. Paul's church and King's-college were directly in the line of fire, but saved with very great difficulty. After raging about ten hours, the fire was extinguished between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M.

During this complicated scene of devastation and distress, at which the most savage heart might relent, several persons were discovered with large bundles of matches, dipped in melted resin and brimstone, and attempting to set fire to the houses. A New-England man, who had a captain's commission under the continental congress, and in their service, was seized with these dreadful implements of ruin—on being searched, the sum of 500l. was found upon him. General Robertson reduced two of those incendiaries from the enraged populace, who had otherwise consigned them to the flames, and reserved them for the hand of deliberate justice. One White a carpenter, was observed to cut the leather buckets which conveyed water—he also wounded, with a cutlass, a woman who was very active in handing water. This provoked the spectators to such a degree, that they instantly hung him up. One of those villains set fire to the college, and was seized; many others were detected in the like crime, and executed.

The officers of the army and navy, the seamen and soldiers, greatly exerted themselves, often with the utmost hazard to themselves, and shewed all that alertness and activity for which they are justly celebrated on such occasions. In their vigorous efforts in pulling down such wooden buildings as would conduct the fire, it is owing, under Providence, that the whole city was not consumed; for the number of inhabitants was small, the pumps and fire-engines were very much out of order. This last circumstance, together with the removal of our bells, the time and place of the fire's breaking out, when the wind south, the city's being set on fire in so many different places nearly at the same time, to many incendiaries being caught in the very fact of setting fire to houses; these, to mention no other particulars, clearly evince beyond the possibility of doubt, that this diabolical affair was the result of a preconcerted, deliberate scheme. Thus, the persons who called themselves our friends and protectors, were the perpetrators of this atrocious deed; which in guilt and villainy is not inferior to the gun powder plot: whilst those who were held up as our enemies were the people who gallantly stepped forth, at the risk of their lives, to snatch us from destruction! Our distresses were very great indeed before; but this disaster has increased them tenfold. Many hundreds of families have lost their all; and are reduced from a state of affluence to the lowest ebb of want and wretchedness—destitute of shelter, food or clothing.

Surely, "there must be some chosen curse—some secret thunder in the stores of heaven; red with uncommon wrath to blot" the miscreants, who thus wantonly stoop with the lives, property and happiness of their fellow creatures, and unceasingly doom them to inevitable ruin.

Oct. 21. On Monday last the Perseus, capt. Elphinston, with eleven sail of transports having on board troops and provisions arrived in port after a passage of eleven week from Portsmouth. The Perseus took two privateers and a trading vessel with a valuable cargo off the coast and brought them safe into port.

On Friday 6th inst of vessels, under convoy of the Diamond and Ambuscade, with the second division of the Hessians and 1000 Waldeckers under the command of the generals Kniphausen and Schmidt and a number of recruits for the British troops, in all about 8000 effective men, arrived off sandy-Hook. They sailed from Plymouth sound the 27th of July. In the fleet are several victualers and vessels laden with draught horses for the train and baggage of the army. In the Diamond arrived the earl of Winchelsea, and the hon. Mr. Finch, son to the earl of Aylesford.

It is remarkable that not one of so great a convoy is missing; and the troops are in exceeding good health and spirits. The men of war brought in some prizes.

When the ships left England a report of the death of gen. Conway prevailed at Portsmouth,

PHILADELPHIA, November 5. In CONGRESS, October 31, 1776.

WHEREAS it is represented to congress, that sundry inhabitants of these United States, to keep supplies from the army, or promote their own interest, have purchased considerable quantities of cloathing, and refuse to dispose of the same, unless upon extravagant or unreasonable terms;

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies, conventions, councils or committees of safety of the several states, forthwith to take suitable measures for obtaining for the use of the army such necessary articles as, being thus engrossed in their respective states, cannot be otherwise immediately procured, allowing to the owners reasonable prices for the same; and that laws be provided in each of the states, for effectually preventing monopolies of necessaries for the army or inhabitants of the same.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 20.

"The ministry seem so confident of reducing the colonies with the formidable force [which they have sent for that purpose, that they are already employed in devising means for keeping them in subjection after they have subdued them. Lately there was presented to the king a project for that purpose which his majesty approved of. The proposal is to keep up ten thousand troops, of which two shall be battalions of artillery and two of light dragoons; and to establish on the continent two bishoprics, the titles of which shall be, the protectors of the English church. Such are the brilliant chimeras which are spread by the ministerial party, and which the opposite party are labouring to destroy, by publishing to the world that the colonies combatting for liberty, will not yield but to force; that the force already sent out by the mother country, which at present appears irresistible will soon be reduced to nothing; if the first consequences of it should not equal the expectations of administration. Dissatisfaction will soon succeed and diffuse itself through all ranks of people, already much fatigued with civil intestine war; that in this case the consequences must necessarily be very fatal to England, especially if strangers taking advantage of these dissensions, and in support of America should attack the most remote English settlements and occasion a diversion which will greatly weaken the power of Great-Britain.

"It appears plainly already that the formidable armaments which they are fitting out in the ports of France and Spain, have no other object but war; that we may be convinced of this by the evasive answers given to our ambassadors at the courts of Versailles and Madrid, as we have them from their representations on that subject, that the distinguished marks of respect with which they have received the deputies of congress in these two courts, does not leave the least doubt that a treaty has been already formed between them and the Americans, the effects of which in all probability will be felt as soon as independence shall be declared, a period which cannot be at a great distance, since the resolutions sent to the general congress by every of the United States, to that effect are already public. It is by these means that opposition seeks to weaken the specious reasonings which government employs, to warn the people of the melancholy consequences of the war, information which already begins to alarm the nation."

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, Nov. 2.

"Six gentlemen who escaped from the fleet inform us, that there are now seventy sail of transports lying at Red-Hook, to take three thousand troops who are to go for Rhode-Island."

WILLIAMSBURG, November 1.

By a letter from col. William Christian, to his excellency the governor, of the 14th of October, we have the following intelligence, viz. That on the 14th a white man came in with a flag from the Raven warrior of Chote, desiring peace, the night before he crossed Broad river; whose reply was, that they must first deliver up Cameron the incendiary, and our prisoners in their nation, and lay down the hatchet; otherwise he should cross the river and lay waste their towns, only extending mercy to such as behaved well to the states of America. The colonel had good reason to believe that this flag was only sent to amuse him, although the real sentiments of three towns, under the influence of the Raven. The man who came with the flag informed, that the advanced parties of the enemy were then about his camp, and that the whole strength of the nation would be ready to dispute his crossing the river that evening; which determined the colonel immediately to set about finding a proper ford, which his look-outs were fortunate enough to discover by seeing four Indians pass over. However, an unfrequented place a little below was pitched upon for the purpose, and at ten at night he set out with between ten and eleven hundred men, two hundred of them on horseback, and by one o'clock in the morning got safely over, and without much danger and difficulty, the river being about half a mile broad, deep and rapid, and the night very dark, so that none of the men could wade, and he was frequently obliged to make lights. About an hour before day he marched to within a mile of the spot where he expected the enemy were encamped, and a sunrise surrounded the place, but found the Indians were gone; whereupon he ordered the remaining parties of the army, with the provisions and baggage, to be brought over, which was happily effected. That day the colonel was informed, by some spies, that the whole force of the nation was near him, with a determined resolution to attack him, and to skirmish with him on his march to the towns. One of their principal views was to destroy the cattle and horses, and in obedience to Stuart's orders (now at Mobile) they were resolved to make no peace, but to fight and retreat. The colonel expected it would take him four or five days to reach their towns, as he should march very slow, and in order of battle. It was reported, that Stuart was sending 800 Creeks, who were expected at the Cherokee town in a few days. He writes, however, that he shall proceed, and endeavour to have matters settled before he return.

Gen. Rutherford of North Carolina, he was in

ad returned to the Valley towns. Capt. James McCa... taken prisoner the first... them with col. Christian... and desires this piece o... for the satisfaction of t... Or the 15th col. Ch... that he was just then... sunrise. That capt. G... a flag from the Raven... as, from the answer he... turned all of his nation... moved off with his m... when the other's follo... numbers yesterday mo... pelles and corn; that... Settlement Indians are... their country, and th... them all some where... place, or bring them to... are several small parties... what harm they can... be fought until our... wards Caywallie, it t... there. Col. Christian... ing with a flag was on... Indians, and that he fee... although many of the... gainst him.

ANNAPOLIS

On Monday night l... the suburbs of this ci... and burnt to the groun... shop and two or three o...

EXTRACTS from a CONVENTION

THAT to introduce... tion be held for the el... the 25th of November, ... elector of the senate... the 9th of December, ... that an election be held... member for delegates to... for their full term—n... having a pre-choise of fit... in which they offer to... all treason having pro... value of liberty, should... resided in the county i... whole year next preced... of full years.

Resolved, That a... each county in this st... 15th of this present N... each county be the fa... the judges appointed fo... sense as judges of the... tion of voters the time... decided that the said... election... members attending sh... to be conducted, and... voted with the power... veniens, and continue... March next, or until th... shall make further order

A DECLARATION of the Delegates of Maryland assembled.

THE parliament of... tory act, having assum... bind the colonies in... pursuance of such cla... arms to subjugate the... ditional submission to... having at length conff... selves independent state... under the authority of... the delegates of Maryl... tion assembled, taking... deration the best mean... situation in this state... more permanent securi... 1. That all govern... the people, is founded i... solely for the good of t... 2. That the people o... sole and exclusive righ... government and police r... 3. That the inhabi... tled to the common law... jury, according to the... benefit of such of the E... time of their first e... perience have been fo... and other circumstance... been since made in En... have been introduced... sibly in force or equi... dred and seventy-four... expired, or have been... Convention or the... nevertheless to the fel... respect by the legislatu... bitants of Maryland a... derived to them from... by his majesty Charle... baron of Baltimore. 4. That all persons... or executive powers of... the public, and as fact...

and returned to about Keowee after laying waste the Valley towns.

Capt. James McCall, of South-Carolina, who was taken prisoner the first of July last by the Cherokees, was then with col. Christian in his camp, in good health; and desires this piece of intelligence to be made public, for the satisfaction of his family.

On the 15th col. Christian writes, dated Broad river, that he was just then preparing to march, a little after sunrise. That capt. Gitt came in the night before with a flag from the Raven warrior, to intercede for Chote, as, from the answer he received to his first flag, he had turned off with his men from the Indian camp, upon which the other followed. Capt. Gitt informed, that numbers yesterday morning were moving off their families and corn; that 1000 of the Valley and Lower Settlement Indians are now on this side, having quitted their country, and that Cameron will try to assemble them all some where about Hywassee, to defend that place, or bring them to fight. He also says, that there are several small parties about our camp, who will do what harm they can, but that no general battle will be fought until our army crosses the Tennessee towards Wyawsee, if the colonel follows the enemy there. Col. Christian supposes that capt. Gitt's coming with a flag was only an excuse for his leaving the Indians, and that he seems sorry for what he has done, although many of the army are much exasperated against him.

### ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 14.

On Monday night last a small wooden building in the suburbs of this city by some accident took fire, and burnt to the ground, together with a blacksmith's shop and two or three other wooden houses.

### EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the CONVENTION, Nov. 11, 1766.

THAT to introduce the new government, an election be held for the electors of the senate, on Monday the 25th of November, in this present year; that the electors of the senate meet at Annapolis, on Monday the 9th of December, and there choose senators; and that an election be held on Wednesday the 18th of December for delegates to serve in general assembly, and for their assistants, all free men above twenty-one years of age, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to vote, or residing therein, and all freemen having property in this state above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to vote one whole year next preceding the election, to have a right of suffrage.

Resolved, That a committee of observation for each county in this state be elected on Monday the 25th of this present November; that the number for each county be the same as heretofore directed; that the persons appointed for the election of electors of the senate or judges of the said election, and the qualification of voters the same as for delegates to the house of delegates; that the said committees at their first meeting proceed to the choice of committees for conducting this in the same manner as heretofore directed, and the above committees be invested with the powers given by this and former conventions, and continue to act till the 10th day of March next, or until the general assembly of this state shall make further order therein.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

A DECLARATION of RIGHTS agreed to by the Delegates of Maryland, in free and full Convention assembled.

THE parliament of Great-Britain, by a declaratory act, having assumed a right to make laws to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, and in pursuance of such claim endeavoured by force of arms to subjugate the United Colonies to an unconditional submission to their will and power, and having at length constrained them to declare themselves independent states, and to assume government under the authority of the people, therefore, We, the delegates of Maryland, in free and full Convention assembled, taking into our most serious consideration the best means of establishing a good constitution in this state, for the sure foundation, and more permanent security thereof, declare,

1. That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole.
2. That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.
3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes, as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been since made in England, or Great-Britain, and have been introduced, used, and practised by the courts of law or equity; and also to all acts of assembly in force on the first of June seventeen hundred and seventy-four, except such as may have since expired, or have been, or may be altered by acts of Convention or the Declaration of Rights, subject nevertheless to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by the legislature of this state; and the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his majesty Charles the first to Cecilius Calvert baron of Baltimore.
4. That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their con-

duct; wherefore whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

5. That the right in the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man having property in, a common interest with, and attachment to the community, ought to have a right of suffrage.

6. That the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government, ought to be for ever separate and distinct from each other.

7. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, unless derived from the legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

8. That freedom of speech, and debates, or proceedings, in the legislature, ought not to be impeached in any other court or judicature.

9. That a place for the meeting of the legislature ought to be fixed, the most convenient to the members thereof, and to the depository of the public records, and the legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

10. That for redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening and explaining the laws, the legislature ought to be frequently convened.

11. That every man hath a right to petition the legislature for the redress of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner.

12. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen, fee, or tax, ought to be set, rated or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the legislature.

13. That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of government, but every other person in the state ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of government according to his real worth in real or personal property within the state; yet fines, duties, or taxes, may properly and justly be imposed or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

14. That sanguinary laws ought to be avoided, as far as is consistent with the safety of the state; and no law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made, in any case, or at any time hereafter.

15. That retrospective laws, punishing facts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *post facto* law ought to be made.

16. That no law to attain particular persons of treason or felony ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.

17. That every freeman for any injury done to him in his person or property ought to have remedy by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

18. That the trial of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people.

19. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed counsel, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have process for his witnesses, to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath, and to be tried by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

20. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a court of common law, or in any other court, but in such cases as have been usually practised in this state, or may hereafter be directed by the legislature.

21. That no freeman ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or dissolved of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

22. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted by the court of law.

23. That all warrants without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person, or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

24. That there ought to be no forfeiture, of any part of the estate of any person for any crime, except murder, or treason against the state, and then only on conviction and attainder.

25. That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government.

26. That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without consent of the legislature.

27. That in all cases the military ought to be under strict discipline, and control of the civil power.

28. That no soldier ought to be quartered in any

house in time of peace, without the consent of the owner; and, in time of war, in such manner only as the legislature shall direct.

29. That no person except regular soldiers, mariners and marines in the service of this state, or militia when in actual service, ought in any case to be subject to, or punishable by, martial law.

30. That the independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore the chancellor and all judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour, and the said chancellor and judges shall be removed for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address. That salaries liberal but not profuse ought to be secured to the chancellor and the judges during the continuance of their commissions, in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall hereafter direct upon consideration of the circumstances of this state: No chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

31. That a long continuance in the first executive departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty, a rotation therefore in those departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

32. That no person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit, nor ought any person in public trust to receive any present from any foreign prince or state, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this state.

33. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him, all persons professing the christian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty, wherefore no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless under colour of religion any man shall disturb the good order, peace, or safety of the state, or shall intringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any particular place of worship, or any particular ministry; yet the legislature may in their discretion lay a general and equal tax for the support of the christian religion, leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over and above any collected from him, to the support of any particular place of worship or minister, or for the benefit of the poor of his own denomination, or the poor in general of any particular county; but the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property now belonging to the church of England, ought to remain to the church of England for ever. And all acts of assembly lately passed for collecting monies for building or repairing particular churches or chapels of ease shall continue in force and be executed, unless the legislature shall by act supercede or repeal the same; but no county shall assess any quantity of tobacco or sugar or any other commodity on the application of any vestry or churchwardens: and every incumbent of the church of England who hath remained in his parish and performed his duty, shall be entitled to receive the provision and support established by the act entitled, "An act for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province," till the November court of this present year, to be held for the county in which his parish shall lie, or partly lie, or for such time as he hath remained in his parish and performed his duty.

34. That every gift, sale, or devise of lands to any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order or denomination, or to or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for, any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, or to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to, or to or for the support, use or benefit of any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination, without the leave of the legislature, shall be void; except always any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other house of worship, and for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used only for such purpose, or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

35. That no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such oath of office as shall be directed by this Convention or the legislature of this state, and a declaration of a belief in the christian religion.

36. That the manner of administering an oath to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which such person is one, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the divine being. And that the people called quakers, those called dunkers, and those called menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, ought to be allowed to make their solemn affirmation in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, and to be of the same avail as an oath in

T HAT

1. That the house  
2. That the house  
3. That the sheriff  
4. That all persons  
5. That all persons  
6. That the county  
7. That on refusal  
8. That not less  
9. That the house

Williamsburg, November 1, 1776.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. court of admiralty of this state, will be sold at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday, the 25th instant, at James-Town on James river, about seven miles from the city of Williamsburg,

THE brigantine SARAH, of Great-Britain, lately made a prize of by the Montgomery privateer, capt. Polk, of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, with her sails, rigging, and materials, being about 170 tons burthen, British built. An inventory of her sails, rigging, and materials, may be seen on board the said ship. — At same time and place will be sold her cargo, consisting of a large quantity of exceeding good Jamaica rum, muscovado sugars, coffee, ginger, cotton, and sundry other articles, shipped on board the said ship from Jamaica for the London market.

BENJAMIN POWEL, marshal.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.  
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 24th of September last, two negro fellows, one named RALPH, a short well set fellow, about thirty years of age, has a scar above his right eye in the form of a cross: had on when he went away, a pair of of-nabrig trousers, ditto shirt, and felt hat. The other named HARRY, middle sized, has a deep scar on one cheek: had on when he went away, an of-nabrig shirt, a pair of old cloth breeches and felt hat, and carried with him a caddoe. Any person bringing them to the subscriber shall have the above reward, or thirty shillings for either.

GERARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,  
WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be sold by public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, near Maggoty river,

THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the said women can cook, spin, wash and plait linen very well. The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be sold for cash only: and if the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale will be on the next fair day.

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.

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 drop 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, 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.

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.

DENTON JACQUES.

To be sold, on Saturday the 21st day of December, 1776.

NEAR 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and fine tobacco. There are also 140 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, six acres of which are cleared, well set with timothy grass, under a good fence, and now rents for 21. a year. There is a good orchard, and ground enough cleared to make 200 barrels of corn the ensuing summer. It is situated in a good neighbourhood, is about 22 miles from Elkridge landing, about 15 miles from Ellicott's mills, and about 23 from Bladensburg: There is a fine and extensive range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to capt. Benjamin Warfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by Nicholas Dorsey, son of Joshua, on Elkridge, or by the subscriber,

JOHN WAYMAN.

Will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 10th day of December next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Young, deceased,

ONE hundred acres of land, lying in Talbot county, in Miles-River Neck, near the ferry, with a large good dwelling-house, with all other houses suitable to it, with two bearing orchards thereon. The sale to be on the premises. Likewise some stock and household furniture.

For further particulars enquire of James Benson, near the said land.

MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the dwelling-house of the late Mr. Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for bills of exchange, healing cash, or current money, at an exchange to be agreed upon on the day of sale,

A PARCEL of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are two young fellows who are good lawyers.—All persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Harrison are desired to make immediate payment; those who have claims are desired to make them known to

SAM. HARRISON,  
SAM. HARRISON, jun. } Executors.

Prince George's county, November 10, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Snowdens iron-works, a dark bay mare, almost black, quarter blooded, about fourteen hands high, with a white spot on her withers about as big as a man's hand; she trots and gallops and has been lately docked; she has a small tail, low neck, her mane hangs each side on her neck; she is low in flesh, and suckled a colt when taken away; she has no perceptible brand. Any person who apprehends the rogue and secures the mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive five pounds reward; if strayed, twenty shillings paid by

THOMAS GASSAWAY WATKINS.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of Mr. William Wilkin'on, in Prince George's county, some time in October last, two dark bay geldings: The one about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock thus, I D, and has the marks of old age; the other about 12 or 13 hands high, branded as above, paces slow, trots and canters, and hath a star, or a few white hairs, in his forehead. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, or either of them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or a proportion thereof, as the case may be paid by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Romonkey.

JOHN DENT.

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 Wednesday the 14th of August, 1776.

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

JOHN JONES, an indentured servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business; dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a four look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one of-nabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

DENTON JACQUES.

all such cases as the affirmation of quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this state instead of an oath. And further, on such affirmation warrants to search for stolen goods, or the apprehension or commitment of offenders, ought to be granted, or security for the peace awarded, and quakers, dunkers or menonists, ought also on their solemn affirmation as aforesaid to be admitted as witnesses in all criminal cases not capital.

37. That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges and benefits, agreeable to its charter and the acts of assembly confirming and regulating the same, subject nevertheless to such alterations as may be made by this Convention or any future legislature.

38. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

39. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government, and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

40. That no title of nobility or hereditary honours ought to be granted in this state.

41. That the substituting resolves of this and the several Conventions held for this colony ought to be in force as laws, unless altered by this Convention or the legislature of this state.

42. That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be established by this Convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or abolished by the legislature of this state, but in such manner as this Convention shall prescribe and direct.

This declaration of rights was assented to and passed in Convention of the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, begun and held at Annapolis the 14th day of August, anno domini 1776.

By order of the Convention,

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, President.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Those who are desirous of contracting for the same, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,  
R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION. November 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, That all civil officers now in commission for this State under the old government, shall continue to act in their respective departments, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead, by the legislature or executive power of the state, and qualified to act, and that the county courts assist the county charges as usual.

Extract from the minutes,  
G. DUVALL, clk.

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.

November 13, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 21, 1776.

The CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT agreed to by the Delegates of MARYLAND in free and full convention assembled.

**T**HAT the legislature consist of two distinct branches, a senate, and a house of delegates, which shall be styled the General Assembly of Maryland.

2. That the house of delegates shall be chosen in the following manner: All freemen above twenty-one years of age, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to vote, and residing therein, and all freemen having property in this state above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to vote one whole year next preceding the election of delegates for such county; and all freemen so qualified shall, on the first Monday of October seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, and on the same day in every year thereafter, assemble in the counties in which they are respectively qualified to vote, at the court-house in the said counties, or at such other place as the legislature shall direct, and when assembled they shall proceed to elect, *viva voce*, four delegates for their respective counties, of the most wise, sensible, and discreet of the people, residents in the county where they are to be chosen one whole year next preceding the election, above twenty-one years of age, and having in the state real or personal property above the value of five hundred pounds current money, and upon the final calling of the polls the four persons who shall appear to have the greatest number of legal votes, shall be declared and returned duly elected for their respective county.

3. That the sheriff of each county, or in case of sickness, his deputy, (summoning two justices of the county, who are required to attend for the preservation of the peace) shall be judge of the election, and may adjourn from day to day, if necessary, till the same be finished, so that the whole election shall be concluded in four days; and shall make his return thereof, under his hand, to the chancellor of this state for the time being.

4. That all persons, qualified by the charter of the city of Annapolis to vote for burgesses, shall, on the same first Monday of October seventeen hundred and seventy seven, and on the same day in every year for ever thereafter, elect *viva voce*, by a majority of votes, two delegates, qualified agreeable to the said charter; that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, of the said city, or any three of them, be judges of the election, appoint the place in the said city for holding the same, and may adjourn from day to day as aforesaid, and shall make return thereof as aforesaid; but the inhabitants of the said city shall not be entitled to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, unless they have a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county, distinct from the city.

5. That all persons, inhabitants of Baltimore town, and having the same qualifications as electors in the county, shall, on the same first Monday of October seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, and on the same day in every year for ever thereafter, at such place in the said town as the judges shall appoint, elect *viva voce*, by a majority of votes, two delegates, qualified as aforesaid; but if the said inhabitants of the town shall so decrease, as that the number of persons having right of suffrage therein shall have been for the space of seven years successively less than one half the number of voters in some one county in this state, such town thenceforward shall cease to send two delegates or representatives to the house of delegates, until the said town shall have one half of the number of voters in some one county in this state.

6. That the commissioners of the said town, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the said election, and may adjourn as aforesaid, and shall make return thereof as aforesaid; but the inhabitants of the said town shall not be entitled to vote for, or be elected delegates for, Baltimore county, neither shall the inhabitants of Baltimore county, out of the limits of Baltimore town, be entitled to vote for, or be elected delegates for, the said town.

7. That on refusal, death, disqualification, resignation, or removal out of this state, of any delegate, on his becoming governor, or a member of the council, a warrant of election shall issue by the speaker, for the election of another in his place, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of notice and the day of election, shall be given.

8. That not less than a majority of the delegates, with their speaker, (to be chosen by them by ballot) constitute an house for the transacting any business, other than that of adjourning.

9. That the house of delegates shall judge of the elections and qualifications of delegates.

10. That the house of delegates may originate all money bills, propose bills to the senate or receive those offered by that body, and assent, dissent or propose amendments; that they may enquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances, and offences, as the grand inquest of this state, and may commit any person for any crime to the public jail, there to remain till he be discharged by due course of law; they may expel any member for a great misdemeanor, but not a second time for the same cause; they may examine and pass all accounts of the state, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, or appoint auditors to state and adjust the same; they may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons, whom they may judge necessary, in the course of their enquiries, concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds (which shall be made payable to the state) to be sued for any breach of duty.

11. That the senate may be at full and perfect liberty to exercise their judgment in passing laws, and that they may not be compelled by the house of delegates either to reject a money bill which the emergency of affairs may require, or to assent to some other act of legislation, in their conscience and judgment injurious to the public welfare; the house of delegates shall not on any occasion, or under any pretence, annex to, or blend with a money bill, any matter, clause, or thing, nor immediately relating to, and necessary for the imposing, assessing, levying or applying the taxes or supplies, to be raised for the support of government, or the current expences of the state; and to prevent altercation about such bills, it is declared, that no bill imposing duties or customs for the mere regulation of commerce, or inflicting fines for the reformation of morals, or to enforce the execution of the laws, by which an incidental revenue may arise, shall be accounted a money bill; but every bill assessing, levying or applying taxes or supplies for the support of government, or the current expences of the state, or appropriating money in the treasury, shall be deemed a money bill.

12. That the house of delegates may punish, by imprisonment, any person who shall be guilty of a contempt in their view, by any disorderly or riotous behaviour, or by threats to, or abuse of their members, or by any obstruction to their proceedings; they may also punish, by imprisonment, any person who shall be guilty of a breach of privilege, by arresting on civil process, or by assaulting, any of their members, during their sitting, or on their way to or return from the house of delegates, or by any assault of, or obstruction to their officers, in the execution of any order or process, or by assaulting or obstructing any witness, or any other person, attending on, or on their way to or from, the house, or by rescuing any person committed by the house; and the senate may exercise the same power, in similar cases.

13. That the treasurers (one for the western and another for the eastern shore) and the commissioners of the loan office may be appointed by the house of delegates during their pleasure, and in case of refusal, death, resignations, disqualification, or removal out of the state of any of the said commissioners or treasurers, in the recess of the general assembly, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the meeting of the next general assembly.

14. That the senate be chosen in the following manner: All persons, qualified as aforesaid to vote for county delegates, shall on the first Monday of September 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year for ever thereafter, elect *viva voce*, by a majority of votes, two persons for their respective counties, qualified as aforesaid to be elected county delegates, to be electors of the senate; and the sheriff of each county, or in case of sickness his deputy (summoning two justices of the county who are required to attend for the preservation of the peace) shall hold and be judge of the said election, and make return thereof as aforesaid. And all persons qualified as aforesaid to vote for delegates for the city of Annapolis and Baltimore town, shall on the same first Monday of September 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year for ever thereafter, elect *viva voce*, by a majority of votes, one person for the said city and town respectively, qualified as aforesaid to be elected a delegate for the said city and town respectively; the said election to be held in the same manner as the election of delegates for the said city and town, the right to elect the said elector with respect to Baltimore town to continue as long as the right to elect delegates for the said town.

15. That the said electors of the senate meet at the city of Annapolis, or such other place as shall be appointed for convening the legislature, on the

third Monday in September 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year for ever thereafter, and they, or any twenty-four of them so met, shall proceed to elect, by ballot, either out of their own body, or the people at large, fifteen senators, (nine of whom to be residents on the western, and six to be residents on the eastern shore) men of the most wisdom, experience and virtue, above twenty-five years of age, residents of the state above three whole years next preceding the election, and having therein real and personal property above the value of one thousand pounds current money.

16. That the senators shall be balloted for at one and the same time, and out of the gentlemen, residents of the western shore, who shall be proposed as senators, the nine, who shall on striking the ballots appear to have the greatest numbers in their favour, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and out of the gentlemen, residents of the eastern shore, who shall be proposed as senators, the six who shall, on striking the ballots, appear to have the greatest numbers in their favour, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if two or more, on the same shore, shall have an equal number of ballots in their favour, by which the choice shall not be determined on the first ballot, then the electors shall again ballot before they separate, in which they shall be confined to the persons, who on the first ballot shall have had an equal number; and they who shall have the greatest number in their favour on the second ballot, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if the whole number should not thus be made up, because of an equal number on the second ballot still being in favour of two or more persons, then the election shall be determined by lot, between those who have equal numbers; which proceedings of the electors shall be certified under their hands and returned to the chancellor for the time being.

17. That the electors of senators shall judge of the qualifications and elections of members of their body, and on a contested election shall admit to a seat, as an elector, such qualified person, as shall appear to them to have the greatest number of legal votes in his favour.

18. That the electors immediately on their meeting, and before they proceed to the election of senators, take such oath of support and fidelity to this state, as this convention or the legislature shall direct, and also an oath "to elect, without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, such persons for senators as they, in their judgment and conscience, believe best qualified for the office."

19. That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of this state, of any senator, or on his becoming governor, or a member of the council, the senate shall immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot, in the same manner as the electors are above directed to chuse senators, another person in his place, for the residue of the said term of five years.

20. That not less than a majority of the senate, with their president, (to be chosen by them by ballot) shall constitute an house for the transacting any business, other than that of adjourning.

21. That the senate shall judge of the elections and qualification of senators.

22. That the senate may originate any other, except money bills, to which their assent or dissent only shall be given, and may receive any other bills from the house of delegates, and assent, dissent or propose amendments.

23. That the general assembly meet annually, on the first Monday of November, and if necessary oftener.

24. That each house shall appoint its own officers, and settle its own rules of proceeding.

25. That a person of wisdom, experience, and virtue, shall be chosen governor, on the second Monday of November 1777, and on the second Monday in every year for ever thereafter, by the joint ballot of both houses, to be taken in each house respectively, deposited in a conference room, the boxes to be examined by a joint committee of both houses, and the numbers severally reported, that the appointment may be entered; which mode of taking the joint ballot of both houses shall be adopted in all cases. But if two or more shall have an equal number of ballots in their favour, by which the choice shall not be determined on the first ballot, then a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be confined to the persons, who on the first ballot shall have had an equal number; and if the ballots should again be equal between two or more persons, then the election of the governor shall be determined by lot, between those who have equal numbers; and if the person chosen governor shall die, resign, remove out of the state, or refuse to act (fitting the general assembly) the senate and house of delegates shall immediately thereupon proceed to a new choice in manner aforesaid.

1776. Admiralty...  
Britain, Montgomery...  
R. D. Charles...  
16, 1776. Justice...  
APHAM, I EDDIS...  
KINNON...  
ES MAWE...  
ARTERS...  
DIALELY...  
LINEN...  
of. 28



Wed. in call. 776. on this d upon indeed unumme be. e com- ed; but rd early lled her d make put out was ex- will pre- lize the eral bri- Plains; Little they are ioned as Rogers's ded, 35 vo of the from us, al Ref. e, I learn dge and it by the captain's could be iscovered y making Indepen- Whether nt to take if the lat- probable ble to give they will er 2. et inform g at Red- or Rhode. he last fleet thousand least were scurry. 14, 1776. VANIA. that a fleet fail, were ring to the destination hia. It is and dispatch the enemy, which is of Congress il of safety on the pre- h their full n. In dis- think it our ft and mod es in array, mpanies, a tion to this ited States tions. considerable but, not- make, the shall be op- umbers, at eason to ex- ; and they that on no impression. don Crown- r inveterate The proper- is not later eir enemies. eps. r power to are already ttake. The dif- over the ts and their ISON, DGE, FOOT LEE, ber 7, 1776. ent has taken n; the enc- mped. The winter quate- e deserters of ended, but l as to render probable they rn, or rather n means they stand. This this campaign e if any was ections in a- gain to migh- their might- ps gained pos- ery small ex- red it to the- i they gain- d a part of it

but much the largest part remains in our possession yet. The city of New-York, and every other place the enemy became masters of, was evacuated by us, and not conquered by them, except a small hill at White Plains, which they bought and paid a high price for (by their own accounts) in British blood—this very hill they have now given up to us, as they did Bunker's last campaign. In every battle and skirmish, except at Long-Island and the hill above mentioned, we have been victorious. Now what have they to boast of? Nothing but a little territory which we evacuated, and by evacuating it obtained important advantages. Will this repay the expenses of the largest fleet and army Great-Britain ever sent to America? Have all the enemy's exertions effected the so much talked of junction with Burgoyne, which was to produce wonders? Have they subjugated the "rebellious Americans,"—the grand design of their coming here? Nothing of all this, but to the eternal disgrace of lord and gen Howe, impartial history will record that they crossed an ocean of 3000 miles, with a fleet of 3 or 400 sail, an army of near 30,000 men, and a very large train of artillery, to subdue men who had been declared in the British parliament to be "cowards," and alter all marched but *twelve* miles from their ships, during the whole summer and part of the fall, and then went into winter quarters. How is the glory of Britain fallen, how have her arms been sullied! I think gen. Howe must feel very much ashamed of himself. Six sailors and three soldiers (prisoners) are brought in this morning; the sailors were sent on shore to get wood. I have been talking with the prisoners. The soldiers say the talk in their camp is that the enemy intend attacking Fort Washington, and then retiring into winter quarters at New-York. I must not omit telling you of a clever exploit of some Connecticut rangers under major Colburn. When the enemy attacked the lines at Haerlem, these rangers took a fore wheel and a hind wheel of a waggon, and fixed an axletree to them—upon the axletree they placed a keg which would contain about ten gallons, mounted like a mortar; in this they put a canteen with two cartridges in it, and fixed a rope to each end of the axletree. Another person got a pitchfork, and wrapped some rags about it to make it look like a sponge. Thus equipped, about 40 of them marched off dragging their mortar with them: when they got within a proper distance of the enemy, they set fire to the cartridges in the canteen, and fired a volley of small arms. The enemy observing the keg, mistook it for a mortar, and ran away with great precipitation. I have this piece of intelligence from an officer who saw the whole transaction, and from another who was told of it at Fort Washington. I think the epithet of *cowards* may be justly retorted; not from this instance only, but from others which might be mentioned. The light-horse are certainly a set of poltroons; I have already sent you several instances of their cowardice, such as their retreating upon a single shot being fired at them at White Plains; suffering a few of our riflemen to take 30 sheep from them, &c. which you will easily recollect.

Since writing the above two more prisoners have been taken—they are a serjeant and private of the grenadiers, and a drummer and fifer have deserted from the enemy. We are this minute informed, that 30 more prisoners have been taken by one of our scouting parties.

Nov. 8. "The enemy's left wing is at Dobbs's-ferry—their right about 3 miles nearer New-York. *Entre nous*, I think the enemy must try to strike some important stroke which will make a noise, before they go into winter quarters. From their lying along the river, I suspect they intend either to enter New-Jersey, or make a push up the North river. In either case we are ready for them.

"I have heard nothing about the packet, except that some Women who live about two miles below the White-Plains, at whose house some British officers lodged, heard one of the officers say to the other that a packet had arrived which had brought d---d bad news. The very next morning the army began to remove."

**ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 21.**  
*Long-Branch, New-Jersey, Wednesday morning, 12 o'clock.*

DEAR SIR,  
ABOUT ten o'clock this morning appeared round the point of Sandy-Hook a number of vessels outward bound. They are still coming out in great numbers: As I unfortunately have no glass, I cannot as yet distinguish their motions. I shall detain the express however, one hour longer, that I may endeavour to form some judgment of their numbers and course.

*One o'clock.* I do not think it prudent to detain the bearer any longer. The ships come out but slowly at present. About 100 sail appear round the Hook, and appear to be standing to the southward, wind at N. W. I observe one or two that appear to be very large. Do me the favour to send word to Mrs. Searle that I set out for Philadelphia this afternoon, and shall be there on Friday at noon.

I am, dear Sir,  
Your affectionate and obliged friend and servant,  
**JAMES SEARLE.**  
*Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1776.*

GENTLEMEN,  
THE inclosed letter from Mr. Searle, a gentleman of honour, and a friend to the cause of America, containing the most important intelligence, I am commanded by congress to forward to you with the utmost expedition. The uncertain destination of the fleet therein mentioned makes it absolutely necessary that you should be informed of their sailing, that you may make every preparation in your power to defend yourselves in case of an attack. I most ardently entreat your attention and exertion on the present occasion, and have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient and very humble servant,  
**JOHN HANCOCK, President.**

By an express just received, gen. Carleton, with all his forces, has retreated to Quebec.

N. B. The above letters are printed by order of the council of safety, that all military and militia officers may have due notice, and have their companies, guns, and other accoutrements, in good order, in case this state should be invaded.

*Annapolis,*  
Nov. 18, 1776.  
By order,  
**R. RIDGELY, clk.**

**In COUNCIL of SAFETY.**  
October 11, 1776.  
**WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES.**  
Those who are desirous of contracting for the same, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state. **6 X**

October 23, 1776.  
**A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS** wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.  
**5 (4) By order,**  
**R. RIDGELY, clk.**

**In CONVENTION.** November 4, 1776.  
RESOLVED, That all civil officers now in commission for this State under the old government, shall continue to act in their respective departments, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead, by the legislature or executive power of the state, and qualified to act, and that the county courts assess the county charges as usual.

**9 X** Extract from the minutes,  
**G. DUVALL, clk.**  
**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.

**24 X** 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.

**24 X** By order,  
**G. DUVALL, clk.**

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,  
**THE**  
**DECLARATION OF RIGHTS,**  
**AND THE**  
**CONSTITUTION**  
**AND**  
**FORM OF GOVERNMENT,**  
ESTABLISHED BY THE  
**CONVENTION OF MARYLAND,**  
Held at the city of ANNAPOLIS, on Wednesday the 14th of August, anno domini, 1776.

Gentlemen Freeholders and Free Voters of Anne-Arundel county,

**THE** 18th day of December next being the time appointed for the choice of a sheriff for this county, occasions this address to you.—I have, gentlemen, been appointed to that office some small time, during which, I trust I have executed my duty with honesty and fidelity; This emboldens me to solicit your suffrages at the day of election.

I am the public's true and faithful servant,  
**THOMAS DEALE.**

**1 X** St. Mary's county, November 11, 1776.  
**THIS** is to inform the public that John Kelly hath a bond in his hands which appears to be for sixty pounds of common money, which he has offered to sell; I have paid forty pounds of the above bond, which he has given no credit for; the balance is not due till next February. The bond was given for 43 acres of land; which he has given a general warrantee for. It appears I shall lose part of the land; I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing the above bond.  
**1 X 007. LEONARD WATKIN.**

**1 X 007.**  
**THERE** is at the plantation of Abraham Woodward, jun. living in Anne-Arundel county, near the head of Severn, two stray cows, about seven years old: The one a red cow, marked with a crop in each ear; the other a black one, with a crop in the right ear. The owner, or owners, may have them again, on proving property and paying charges. **w3**

**181**  
**THE** partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly. **2 (4)**

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**STRAYED** or stolen, from the plantation of Mr. William Wilkinon, in Prince George's county, some time in October last, two dark bay geldings: The one about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the rear buttock thus, I D, and has the marks of old age; the other about 12 or 13 hands high, branded as above, paces slow, trots and cañters, and hath a star, or a few white hairs, in his forehead. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, or either of them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or a proportion thereof, as the case may be, paid by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Pomonkey.  
**w3 2 JOHN DENT.**

**Williamsburg, Nov. 1, 1776.**  
By virtue of a decree of the hon. court of admiralty of this state, will be sold at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 25th instant, at James-Town on James river, about seven miles from the city of Williamsburg,

**9 X** **THE** brigantine SARAH, of Great-Britain, lately made a prize of by the Montgomery privateer, capt. Polk, of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, with her sails, rigging, and materials, being about 170 tons burthen, British built. An inventory of her sails, rigging, and materials, may be seen on board the said ship.—At same time and place will be sold her cargo, consisting of a large quantity of exceeding good Jamaica rum, muscovado sugars, coffee, ginger, cotton, and sundry other articles, shipped on board the said ship from Jamaica for the London market.  
**9 X BENJAMIN POWEL, marshal.**

**THREE POUNDS REWARD.**  
**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 24th of September last, two negro fellows, one named RALPH, a short well set fellow, about thirty years of age, has a scar above his right eye in the form of a cross: had on when he went away, a pair of of-nabrig trousers, ditto shirt, and felt hat. The other named HARRY, middle sized, has a deep scar on one cheek: had on when he went away, an of-nabrig shirt, a pair of old cloth breeches and felt hat, and carried with him a caddoe. Any person bringing them to the subscriber shall have the above reward, or thirty shillings for either.  
**w3 9 X GERARD BOARMAN.**

**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. **24**

**Annopolis, 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, saffraas, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country saraparilla, 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.  
**17 R. TOOTELL, S. Mv**

**Annopolis, 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. **22**

**THREE PENCE** per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof. **24**

Government was so close that no news might transpire from Halifax, that though the packet arrived yesterday...

Lord George Germain's letters to governor Eden, informing him of lord Cornwallis's delinquency, force, &c. were intercepted and sent to the congress.

A letter from an officer at Quebec says, "We shall want no foreign troops here, the Canadians being very hearty in the cause, well attached to his majesty, and they seem very desirous to shew their zeal, by offering hundreds at a time to join our forces."

A private letter from Cork, by the Endeavour, Hawkins, who arrived on Wednesday in the river, says, that a large body of people on horseback attacked several carriages which were coming to that place with provisions for the government ships; that they took all the horses out, and afterwards the provisions; sent the drivers back with the horses to tell their owners that, if ever they met with them again carrying provisions off, they would murder them and the horses.

Letters from Lisbon, brought by the Camberwell, capt. Forbes, mention, that on the 29th of June, four ships from America arrived at that port, which had brought valuable cargoes. They were ordered to traffic for muskets, powder, &c. but were bound to no particular port.

While the Northumberland Indiaman was at Lisbon to repair her damages, about two months ago, it is said that no less than twenty-seven American ships came in, laden with corn, &c. they sold their cargoes, and afterwards their ships, and were loaded again on account of the Portuguese, and cleared at their custom-house for Leghorn, to avoid English cruisers.

We are informed that lord Weymouth has just received a copy of the treaty between America, France and Spain, of which the following are the leading articles:

The Americans propose ceding Canada and Nova-Scotia to France.

West-Florida and the Illinois to Spain.

Grenada to be reserved, and Porto-Rico to be given to the Americans.

Jamaica to be delivered up to Spain.

The Americans are to build annually for France 12 sail of the line, at a reasonable price.

The ports of Philadelphia and New-York to be free ports to all the world, except Great Britain and Ireland, unless the latter becomes an independent state.

The article of gunpowder only, that orders have been issued for already, exceeds double the quantity that was expended during the seven years war both upon the continent and at sea.

Extra of a letter from Paris, July 6.

"We hear that the court of Great-Britain have lately presented a memorial to our court, and also to that of Spain, strongly complaining of the trade which is so indoltriously carried on by the French and Spanish merchants with the rebellious colonies of North-America, and at the same time enquiring the reason of the great armament carrying on in both these kingdoms, supposed to be against the states of Africa, whilst the latter sit quiet and inactive as if they had nothing to fear? The answer given by both the above courts is publicly spoken to be this: That with regard to the complaints of trading with the rebels, it is a mere smuggling and illicit trade, which, notwithstanding the risk of being confiscated according to law, merchants of every maritime country will always venture and act contrary to the positive commands of the legislature; but, with regard to the armament, both France and Spain find themselves highly necessitated to send strong forces to their colonies of South-America and the West-Indies, in order to prevent a rebellion there, to which they might be induced by the seeming success of the British colonies in North-America. Feasible, however, as this answer may appear, yet it is certain, that our squadron, lately sailed from Brest and Toulon, met and united themselves with a Spanish squadron near the cape of St. Vincent; and there are authentic advices, of the latest date, mentioning, that the Spanish fleet destined for Cuba was observed steering towards Jamaica.

"Since yesterday, a very strong report is prevailing here, that the Duke de Choiseul will set out for the court of Vienna, in the character of ambassador extraordinary, being charged with a commission of a most important nature to that court.

"A few days ago died, at his diocese, the bishop of Clermond: He left two millions of livres in hard cash, which he made over by will to the king."

July 20. The king has been graciously pleased to confer on general Carleton, for his distinguished courage, conduct and prudence in Canada, the dignity of knight of the bath.

His majesty has also honoured major Caldwell, who brought in the first news of raising the siege of Quebec, with the dignity of baronet.

A commission has passed the great seal, appointing Henry Straghey, Esq; secretary to his majesty, one of the commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies of North-America, and for granting pardons to those of his majesty's subjects, now in arms, who shall implore his royal clemency and favour. This commissioner has a pension allowed him of 571. sterling per annum during life; but what success can be expected from this commissioner; whereas the United Provinces have firm-

ly resolved to keep no correspondence, or hold no treaty with Great-Britain, or any individuals under her authority, unless through the grand American congress.

By the last vessels from Old France, we have undoubted accounts that the formidable fleets fitting out in the several ports of that kingdom, and also in the ports of Spain, have no other object than a general attack on the dominions of Great-Britain.—The distinguished manner in which the deputies sent over by congress have been received at these courts, leaves no room to doubt the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between them and the United States of America.

From the advantageous disposition of the American army, betts are now depending, viz. one thousand guineas to one hundred, that if the army under general Howe makes good their landing, they will never be able to penetrate ten miles into the country, without being totally cut off.

July 23. It is said, that at least one hundred thousand pounds of the public money have been expended this year, in circulating the political pamphlets, and papers, written for the ministry, by Macpherson, Knox, Vardeil, Dalrymple, &c. &c. commending the ministry, and abusing the Americans.

The ordinance stores shipped for America, since the 15th of March 1775, we are well informed are charged to government at upwards of a million and a half sterling, in the estimate to be laid before parliament.

The clothing of the troops in America has been so little attended to for the last twelve months, that besides being half starved for want of provisions, they have been almost naked for want of the necessary raiment.

August 5. The true reason of gen. Howe's embarking his troops before the arrival of lord Howe at Halifax, was entirely owing to the great desertion which prevailed among them. It alarmed him so much, that he thought it more advisable to set out on his expedition without waiting for his brother, than to stay and see his army flying away almost by whole companies.

A very extraordinary anxiety about the next intelligence from the army in America is discovered at St. James's; and though every person who approaches the king, clearly sees and foretels the total overthrow of the provincials, yet an uncommon uneasiness is very manifest in some countenances at court. It is whispered there, that should any misfortune happen to the troops on their landing, which might be likely to impede the future operations of the campaign, a body of twenty or thirty thousand Russians will be immediately applied for, and sent over to reinforce the army, let the step be ever so disagreeable to the court of France, or let the consequences be what they will.

Letters from Petersburg, by the Withemas, Jansson, arrived in the river on Friday, say, that it may be depended on as a fact, that the Russian fleet lately sailed for the Mediterranean, is absolutely in the pay of Great-Britain, and are to act in conjunction with our men of war against the Americans, and to endeavour to stop, France, Spain and Holland, &c. throwing in succours to them, or giving them any assistance whatever.

To the LORD MAYOR.

MY LORD,

I WAS last week on board the American privateer called the Yankey, commanded by capt. Johnson, and lately brought into this port by capt. Rois, who commanded one of the West-India sugar ships, taken by the privateer in July last; and, as an Englishman, I earnestly wish your lordship who is so happily placed at the head of this great city (justly famed for its great humanity even to its enemies) would be pleased to go likewise or send proper persons, to see the truly shocking, and, I may say, barbarous and miserable condition of the unfortunate American prisoners, who, however criminal they may be thought to have been, are deserving of pity, and entitled to common humanity.

They are twenty-five in number; and all inhumanly shut close down, like wild beasts, in a small stinking apartment, in the hold of a sloop, about 70 tons burthen, without a breath of air, in this sultry season, but what they received through a small grating, over head, the openings in which are not more than two inches square in any part; and through which the sun beats intensely hot, all day, only two or three being permitted to come on the deck at a time; and then they are exposed in the open sun, which is reflected from the decks and water like a burning-glass.

I do not, at all, exaggerate, my lord, I speak the truth, and the resemblance that this barbarity bears to the memorable black hole, at Calcutta, as a gentleman present, on Saturday observed, strikes every one at the sight. All England ought to know that the same game is now acting upon the flames on board this privateer, that all the world cried out against, and shuddered at the mention of in India, some years ago, as practised on captain Hollowell, and other of the king's good subjects.

The putrid steams issuing from the hold are so hot and offensive, that one cannot, without the utmost danger, breathe over it; and I should not be at all surprized, if it should cause a plague to spread. The miserable wretches below look like persons in a hot bath, panting, sweating, and fainting for want of air; and the surgeon declares, that they must all soon perish in that situation, especially as they are almost all in a sickly state with bilious disorders.

The captain and surgeon, it is true, have the liberty of the cabin, (if it deserves the name of a cabin) and make no complaints on their own account. They are both sensible well behaved young men, and can give a very good account of themselves, having no signs of fear, and being supported by a consciousness of the justice of their cause. They are men of character, of good families in New-England, and highly respected in their different occupations; but being stripped of their all, by the burning of towns, and other destructive measures of the present unnatural war, were forced to take the disagreeable method of making reprisals to maintain themselves, and their children, rather than starve.

Numbers of gentlemen, and friends of government, who were on board at the same time, will confirm the truth of this my representation, being very sensibly touched themselves at the horrid sight.

English prisoners, taken by the Americans, have been treated with the most remarkable tenderness and generosity; as numbers, who are safely returned to England, most freely confess, to the honour of our brethren in the colonies. And it is a fact, which can be well attested in London, that this very surgeon on board the privateer, after the battle of Lexington, April 19. 1775, for many days voluntarily and generously, without fee or reward, employed himself in dressing the king's wounded soldiers, who, but an hour before, would have shot him if they could have come at him, and in making a collection for their refreshment of wine, linen, money, &c. in the town where he lived. This is a real fact, of which the most ample testimony may be had.

The capture of the privateer was solely owing to the ill-judged lenity and brotherly kindness of capt. Johnson, who, not considering his English prisoners in the same light that he would Frenchmen or Spaniards, put them under no sort of confinement, but permitted them to walk the decks as freely as his own people, at all times. Taking advantage of this indulgence, the prisoners one day watching their opportunity when most of the privateer's people were below and asleep, shut down the hatches, and making all fast, had immediate possession of the vessel without using any force.

I shall conclude with saying, that though this letter is addressed to your lordship, I hope that all who may read it, and have any influence, will do all in their power to gain the necessary relief; and it is humbly apprehended, that the well-disposed, who are blessed with affluence, could not better bestow their bounty upon those poor objects. Vegetables and ripe fruits of all kinds, with porter, &c. must be very useful, as well as the means to procure other necessaries. The privateer lies opposite to Ratcliffe-Cross, a mile and a half below the Tower, and by asking for capt. Johnson admittance may be obtained.

HUMANITY.

We have been informed, since the receipt of the above letter, that the crew of the American privateer the Yankey, were yesterday morning, at half past three o'clock, conveyed on board a vessel, and carried down the river to be secured in Dover-Castle.

ANNAPOLIS, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM, WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be sold, on Saturday the 21st day of December, 1776.

NEAR 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and fine tobacco. There are also 140 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, six acres of which are cleared, well set with timothy grass, under a good fence, and now rents for 12l. a year. There is a good orchard, and ground enough cleared to make 200 barrels of corn the ensuing summer. It is situated in a good neighbourhood, is about 22 miles from Elkridge landing, about 15 miles from Ellicott's mills, and about 23 from Biadensburg: There is a fine and extensive range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to capt. Benjamin Warfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by Nicholas Dorsey, son of Joshua, on Elkridge, or by the subscriber,

JOHN WAYMAN.

Will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 10th day of December next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Young, deceased.

ONE hundred acres of land, lying in Talbot county, in Miles-River Neck, near the ferry, with a large good dwelling-house, with all other houses suitable to it, with two bearing orchards thereon. The sale to be on the premises. Likewise some stock and household furniture.

For further particulars enquire of James Benson, near the said land.

MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the dwelling-house of the late Mr. Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for bills of exchange, sterling cash, or current money, at an exchange to be agreed upon on the day of sale.

PARCEL of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are two young fellows who are good sawyers.—All persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Harrison are desired to make immediate payment; those who have claims are desired to make them known to

SAM. HARRISON, SAM. HARRISON, jun. } Executors.

Prince-George's county, November 10, 1776 STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Snowdens iron-works, a dark bay mare, almost black, quarter blooded, about fourteen hands high, with a white spot on her withers about as big as a man's hand; she trots and gallops and has been lately docked; she has a small tail, low neck, her mane hangs each side on her neck; she is low in flesh, and suckled a colt when taken away; she has no perceptible brand. Any person who apprehends the mare, and secures the mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive five pounds reward; if strayed, twenty shillings, paid by

THOMAS GASSAWAY WATKINS

The CONSTITUTION agreed to in free and full co

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1776.

The CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT agreed to by the Delegates of MARYLAND in free and full convention assembled.

[Concluded from our last.]

28. **T**HAT the senators and delegates, immediately on their annual meeting, and before they proceed to any business, and every person hereafter elected a senator, or delegate, before he acts as such, shall take an oath of support and fidelity to this state as aforesaid, and before the election of the governor, or members of the council, shall take an oath "without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, such person, as governor, or member of the council, as they, in their judgment and conscience, believe best qualified for the office."

29. That the senate and delegates may adjourn themselves respectively; but if the two houses should not agree on the same time, but adjourn to different days, then shall the governor appoint and notify one of those days or some day between, and the assembly shall then meet and be held accordingly, and he shall, if necessary, by advice of the council, call them before the time to which they shall in any manner be adjourned, on giving not less than ten days notice thereof, but the governor shall not adjourn the assembly otherwise than as aforesaid, nor prorogue or dissolve it at any time.

30. That no person unless above twenty-five years of age, a resident in this state above five years next preceding the election, and having in the state real and personal property above the value of five thousand pounds current money, one thousand pounds whereof at least to be of freehold estate, shall be eligible as governor.

31. That the governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible as governor until the expiration of four years, after he shall have been out of that office.

32. That upon the death, resignation, or removal out of this state of the governor, the first named of the council, for the time being, shall act as governor, and qualify in the same manner, and shall immediately call a meeting of the general assembly, giving not less than fourteen days notice of the meeting, at which meeting a governor shall be appointed, in manner aforesaid, for the residue of the year.

33. That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, may embody the militia, and when embodied shall alone have the direction thereof, and shall also have the direction of all the regular land and sea forces under the laws of this state, but he shall not command in person unless advised thereto by the council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof, and may alone exercise all other the executive powers of government, where the concurrence of the council is not required, according to the laws of this state, and grant reprieves or pardons for any crime, except in such cases where the law shall otherwise direct; and may, during the recess of the general assembly, lay embargoes to prevent the departure of any ship, or the exportation of any commodities, for any time not exceeding thirty days in any one year, summoning the general assembly to meet within the time of the continuance of such embargo, and may also order and compel any vessel to ride quarantine, if such vessel, or the port from which she shall have come, shall, on strong grounds, be suspected to be infected with the plague; but the governor shall not, under any pretence, exercise any power or prerogative, by virtue of any law, statute, or custom of England or Great-Britain.

34. That the members of the council, or any three or more of them, when convened, shall constitute a board for the transacting of business; that the governor for the time being shall preside in the council, and be entitled to a vote on all questions in which the council shall be divided in opinion; and in the absence of the governor the first named of the council shall preside, and as such shall also vote in all cases where the other members disagree in their opinion.

35. That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, by any person chosen a member of the council, the members thereof, immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, shall elect, by ballot, another person, qualified as aforesaid, in his place, for the residue of the year.

36. That the council shall have power to make the great seal of this state, which shall be kept by the chancellor for the time being, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other public testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this state.

37. That no senator, delegate of the assembly, or member of the council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive

the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during the time for which he shall be elected; nor shall any governor be capable of holding any other office of profit in this state while he acts as such, and no person holding a place of profit, or receiving any part of the profits thereof, or receiving the profits or any part of the profits arising on any agency for the supply of cloathing or provisions for the army or navy, or holding any office under the United States, or any of them, or a minister or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, or any person employed in the regular land service, or marine, of this or the United States, shall have a seat in the general assembly or the council of this state.

38. That every governor, senator, delegate to Congress or assembly, and member of the council, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, "That he will not receive directly or indirectly, at any time, any part of the profits of any office, held by any other person during his acting in his office of governor, senator, delegate to Congress or assembly, or member of the council, or the profits, or any part of the profits arising on any agency, for the supply of cloathing or provisions for the army or navy."

39. That if any senator, delegate to Congress or assembly, or member of the council, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits or any part of the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during his acting as senator, delegate to Congress or assembly, or member of the council, his seat, on conviction in a court of law, by the oath of two credible witnesses, shall be void, and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be banished this state for ever, or disqualified for ever from holding any office or place of trust or profit, as the court may adjudge.

40. That the chancellor, all judges, the attorney-general, clerks of the general court, the clerks of the county courts, the registers of the land-office, and the registers of wills, shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, removable only for misdemeanour, on conviction in a court of law.

41. That there be a register of wills appointed for each county, who shall be commissioned by the governor, on the joint recommendation of the senate and house of delegates, and that upon the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, by any register of wills in the recess of the general assembly, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the meeting of the general assembly.

42. That sheriffs shall be elected in each county by ballot every third year, that is to say, two persons for the office of sheriff for each county, the one of whom having the majority of votes, or if both have an equal number, either of them, at the discretion of the governor, to be commissioned by the governor for the said office, and having served for three years, such person shall be ineligible for the four years next succeeding, bond with security to be taken every year as usual, and no sheriff shall be qualified to act before the same is given. In case of death, refusal, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, before the expiration of the three years, the other person chosen as aforesaid, shall be commissioned by the governor to execute the said office for the residue of the said three years, the said person giving bond with security as aforesaid, and in case of his death, refusal, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, before the expiration of the said three years, the governor, with the advice of the council, may nominate and commission a fit and proper person to execute the said office for the residue of the said three years, the said person giving bond and security as aforesaid; the election shall be held at the same time and place appointed for the election of delegates, and the justices there summoned to attend for the preservation of the peace shall be judges thereof, and of the qualification of candidates, who shall appoint a clerk to take the ballots; all freemen above the age of twenty-one years, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to ballot, and residing therein, and all freemen above the age of twenty-one years, and having property in the state above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to ballot one whole year next preceding the election, shall have a right of suffrage; no person to be eligible to the office of sheriff for a county but an inhabitant of the said county, above the age of twenty-one years, and having real and personal property in the state above the value of one thousand pounds current money; the justices aforesaid shall examine the ballots, and the two candidates properly qualified, having in each county the majority of legal ballots, shall be declared duly

elected for the office of sheriff for such county, and returned to the governor and council, with a certificate of the number of ballots for each of them.

43. That every person who shall offer to vote for delegates, or for the electors of the senate, or for the sheriff, shall (if required by any three persons qualified to vote) before he be admitted to poll, take such oath or affirmation of support and fidelity to this state as this Convention or the legislature shall direct.

44. That a justice of the peace may be eligible as a senator, delegate, or member of the council, and may continue to act as a justice of the peace.

45. That no field officer of the militia shall be eligible as a senator, delegate, or member of the council.

46. That all civil officers hereafter to be appointed for the several counties of this state shall have been residents of the county respectively for which they shall be appointed, six months next before their appointment, and shall continue residents of their county respectively during their continuance in office.

47. That the judges of the general court and justices of the county courts may appoint the clerks of their respective courts, and in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, or from their respective shores, of the clerk of the general court, or either of them, in the vacation of the said court; and in case of the refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county of any of the said county clerks in the vacation of the county court of which he is clerk, the governor with the advice of the council may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office respectively, to hold the same until the meeting of the next general court or county court, as the case may be.

48. That the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, may appoint the chancellor, and all judges and justices, the attorney general, naval officers, officers in the regular land and sea service, officers of the militia, registers of the land office, surveyors, and all other civil officers of government (assessors, constables and overseers of the roads only excepted) and may also suspend or remove any civil officer who has not a commission during good behaviour, and may suspend any militia officer for one month, and may also suspend or remove any regular officer in the land or sea service; and the governor may remove or suspend any militia officer in pursuance of the judgment of a court martial.

49. That all civil officers, of the appointment of the governor and council, who do not hold commissions during good behaviour, shall be appointed annually in the third week of November, but if any of them shall be reappointed, they may continue to act without any new commission or qualification; and every officer though not reappointed shall continue to act until the person who shall be appointed and commissioned in his stead shall be qualified.

50. That the governor, every member of the council, and every judge and justice, before they act as such, shall respectively take an oath, "that he will not, through favour, affection, or partiality, vote for any person to office, and that he will vote for such person as in his judgment and conscience he believes most fit and best qualified for the office, and that he has not made, nor will make, any promise or engagement to give his vote or interest in favour of any person."

51. That there be two registers of the land office, one upon the western, and one upon the eastern shore; that short extracts of the grants and certificates of the land on the western and eastern shores respectively be made in separate books, at the public expence, and deposited in the offices of the said registers, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by the general assembly.

52. That every chancellor, judge, register of wills, commissioner of the loan office, attorney general, sheriff, treasurer, naval officer, register of the land office, register of the chancery court, and every clerk of the common law courts, surveyor, and auditor of public accounts, before he acts as such, shall take an oath "that he will not directly or indirectly receive any fee or reward for doing his office of such, but what is or shall be allowed by law, nor will directly or indirectly receive the profits or any part of the profits of any office held by any other person, and that he does not hold the same office in trust or for the benefit of any other person."

53. That if any governor, chancellor, judge, register of wills, attorney general, register of the land office, commissioner of the loan office, register of the chancery court, or any clerk of the common law courts, treasurer, naval officer, sheriff, surveyor, or auditor of public accounts, shall receive direct-

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In CONGRESS, November 15, 1776.

Resolved, That a bounty of twenty dollars be paid to the commander, officers and men of such continental ships or vessels of war as shall make prize of any British ships or vessels of war, for every cannon mounted on board each prize at the time of such capture, and eight dollars per head for every man then on board, and belonging to such prize.

That the rank of the naval officers be to the rank of officers in the land service as follows.

Table listing ranks and corresponding land service ranks: Admiral as a General, Vice admiral Lieutenant general, Rear admiral Major general, Commodore Brigadier general, Capt. of a ship of 40 guns & upwards Colonel, Captain of 20 to 40 guns Lieutenant colonel, Captain of 10 to 20 guns Major, Lieutenant in the navy Captain.

That the pay of all officers and men in the American navy from the date of the new commissions under the free and independent states of America, be as follows.

Table listing pay for various ranks: Ships of 20 guns & upwards, Ships of 10 to 20 guns. Captains: \$60 dollars by calendar month, \$48 dollars by tender month. Lieutenants: 30 ditto, Masters: 30 ditto, Boatswains: 15 ditto, Gunners: 15 ditto, etc.

Vessels under 10 guns to be commanded by lieutenants.

Table listing pay for lieutenants: Lieutenant commanding - 30 dollars, Mate - 15 ditto, Boatswain - 12 ditto, Gunner - 12 ditto, Carpenter - 12 ditto.

The other officers and men the same as in vessels from 10 to 20 guns.

MARINE OFFICERS.

Table listing pay for marine officers: Captain - 30 dollars per calendar month, Lieutenant - 20 ditto, Sergeant - 8 ditto, Corporal, drum and fife each - 7 one third ditto, Private - 6 two thirds ditto.

By order of congress, JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Intelligence received by congress concerning the reduction of Mount Washington by the enemy on the 16th instant.

Early last Saturday morning col. Magaw posted his troops partly in the lines thrown up by our army on our first coming thither from New-York, and partly on a commanding hill laying north of Mount Washington (the lines being all to the southward) In this position the attack began about ten o'clock, which our troops stood, and returned the fire in such a manner as gave great hopes the enemy was intirely repulsed; but at this time a body of troops crossed Haerlem river in boats, and landed within the second lines, our troops being then engaged in the first.

Col. Cadwallader, who commanded in the lines, sent off a detachment to oppose them; but they, being overpowered by numbers, gave way; upon which col. Cadwallader ordered his troops to retreat, in order to gain the fort, and the enemy, crossing over, came in upon them in such a manner that a number of them surrendered. At this time the Hessians advanced on the north side of the fort in very large bodies; they were received by the troops posted there with proper spirit, and kept back a considerable time. But at length they were also obliged to submit to a superiority of numbers, and retire under the cannon of the fort.

The enemy having possessed themselves of the adjacent ground, which rendered the fort no longer tenable, the garrison surrendered. The numbers killed or wounded on either side are not yet known, but from the heaviness and continuance of the fire, it is supposed there must have been considerable execution.

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 15.

By the last dispatches from col. Christian, dated the 24th ult. it appears as if the Indians are entirely sick of the war against our frontiers. They have hitherto fled every way with precipitation before our army, and a warrior scarce dares to shew his face. Several towns have been deserted, leaving their old women and children, provisions, &c. behind them, as evidences of their fear and distress, and are daily suing for peace.

In the general assembly, last Monday, agreeable to a call of the house on that day appointed, for the purpose of taking under their consideration the expediency of removing the seat of government from this city, the numbers in the house of delegates stood as follows: For the measure 38, against it 61.

Intelligence having been received at Savannah, on September the 16th, by col. Elbert, that a party of the enemy from Cockspur had surprised two of the guard posted on Wilmington-Island, and that they were expected to return the next night to plunder the other part of the island, where a serjeant and six privates from the Georgia battalion were fixed; he ordered a reinforcement of 15 men to march and take post on the abovementioned island; the reinforcement consisted of one private from the first regiment, two from the second, and twelve privates and one serjeant from the rangers of South Carolina; commanded by lieut. Hicks, of Thomson's rangers. They arrived on the island early in the morning of the 17th of September, and soon discovered the plunderers, viz. 21 blacks, and five white associates, busy in carrying off their booty. They were soon interrupted by Mr. Hicks, who, on the first fire, killed 7 or 8 of them; an engagement here ensued. The enemy lost 11 or more negroes killed, and one prisoner; 4 of the whites were also taken, one wounded: the one who got off was much wounded. Lieut. Hicks lost two men. Capt. Goodwyn, of the rangers was sent immediately off to the assistance of our men, in expectation of the enemy returning to the island, but they had learned wisdom by their late drubbing, and did not care to venture for more delicacies for their brother pirates palates.

ANNAPOLIS.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

Charles county, Maryland-Point, 15th Nov. 1776. To the honourable CONVENTION of Maryland. GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS wool and cotton CARDS seem to be very much wanting in this province; if your honours would therefore take it under consideration, and appropriate some of the public money for the establishment of a manufactory for those articles, it would be of great public utility at this time, in the opinion of your well-wishing most obedient humble servant,

JO. H. HARRISON.

25th November, 1776.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A TANN-YARD, and a small tenement on the same lot, being within the city of Annapolis, very convenient for the tanning business.—Any person who may incline to rent the above house and yard is desired to apply to the subscriber for terms, where he may be furnished with working tools, and a large stock of good bark.

THOMAS HYDE.

Head of Severn, Nov. 25, 1776.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the people in general, and his former old customers in particular, that he has, for their service and conveniency, rented of Mr. John Hammond, his new and complete FULLING MILL, situate at his saw-mill, on that never-failing stream of water, Severn-Run, and furnished with all requisites for carrying on the FULLING business, in its various branches, to perfection: Where all persons, who may be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their work and orders executed, in the neatest and best manner,—with the utmost punctuality and expedition,—and at the most reasonable prices, for READY CASH;—by their most obliged humble servant,

GRIFFITH COLLINGS.

N. B. As the subscriber can command a valuable assortment of British dyes (which at present are exceedingly scarce) and is moreover provided with a large fine copper, nicely set for the purpose, he intends also carrying on the DYEING business, in its best perfection, for the better accommodation of his friends and customers, and on the cheapest terms—for ready money.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of col. BENJAMIN YOUNG, late of Cecil county, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known to SARUCH WILLIAMS, administrator.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting within any of his inclosures, with either dog or gun.

ROBERT DAVIDG.

Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from Strawberry-Hill, last Thursday night, a MARE and HORSE.—The mare a dark bay, with a blaze face, and one hind foot white, about seven years old, branded on the near buttock ES; the horse a bay, about fifteen years old, and no brand, with some white spots on his buttocks; They were both untrimmed when strayed or stolen.—Whoever brings them to Richard Sprigg, at Strawberry-Hill, or to Edward Sprigg, Esq; near Upper-Marlborough, shall be handsomely rewarded.

A LETTER from Paris mentions, that the French King has given orders to augment the pay of all the officers who were reduced in 1774, and to fill up the vacancies that may happen in the standing regiments with such of them as are found fit for immediate service.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 5.

"The armaments in France are very considerable. Several are taken into the King's service in every port, as fast as they arrive, not (they say) with a view of entering into a direct war with Great Britain, but in the first place to put their West-India islands in proper state of defence; and in the next place to have it more in their power to favour and protect their trade with North America, which is of great advantage to them: it is certain that it is much encouraged by their ministry. A considerable quantity of rice is arrived at Nantes, which has reduced the price of that article to nineteen livres, and 600 hogheads of tobacco which was immediately bought up by the farmers general."

Aug. 16. It is not owing to the interference of France, but to the absolute refusal of the empress, that we have not had a body of Russians to assist in the conquest of America. The Czarina positively declared that she would not part with a single sentinel if he was to act against America.

The scribblers for ministry now and then insult the good sense of the public with accounts of the vast armies of Russians who are to assist in reducing the Americans. Let one of these poor creatures sit scribble but his name to a single assertion of the kind; let the minister himself only dare to affirm, that he can obtain a single regiment from Russia, and he shall be exposed for a political impostor. The empress of Russia has refused to lend a soldier for the purpose. The principal object of her reign is to render her people free. She will not assist in enslaving the subjects of any state.

The conduct of the empress of Russia does honour to her head and heart. Although, by the constitution of her country, she is to all intents and purposes despotic, yet she conceives that the liberty of her people is the most solid foundation of absolute power. By exerting her influence to make her people free, she reigns in their hearts. The ministry of poor Blunderland have other notions of government.

On Sunday last Mr. Payne the constable, better known by the name of The Little English Carpenter, presented the following petition to his majesty. Mr. Payne delivered it into the King's own hand.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"YOUR majesty's most loyal and faithful subject ventures once more to approach your royal person in behalf of all your poor subjects in every part of your majesty's dominions. The rev. Mr. Wesley has declared, that thousands of them, about 100 miles from the metropolis (on account of the unnatural war now carrying on) are in the utmost distress for want of employ, and are obliged, for want of bread, to go into the fields and pick up the fragments of turnips the cattle have left: A dreadful sight in a christian country! I here is a day coming when somebody must answer for this before the awful judge of the quick and dead, for we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ; kings as well as beggars must stand at God's awful bar; then the wicked will be turned into hell, with all the nations that forget God, for it is written, The proud, yea and all who do wickedly, shall be stubble, and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, and shall leave them neither root nor branch. Oh that the people of this land were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end, and apply their hearts unto wisdom! then, instead of flocking to the play-house, to hear a number of idle stories, they would be reading and meditating on the word of GOD, which alone is able to make them wise unto salvation; if this was more the practice, we should hear less cursing and swearing in our streets, less robbing and plundering one another, and less debauchery up and down the land: I fear there is too much of it among the great, who ought to set a good example to their inferiors; but we are a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, and the judgments of God seem to hang over our heads. How is the day of the lord prophesied, and is now become a day of trade, notwithstanding it is both against the law of God and the land! It is high time for your majesty to proclaim a fast, and call a solemn assembly, for in vain do we trust to our fleets and armies, if God fights against us. Hear the word of the Lord: Cursed is man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm. May your majesty learn of your American subjects; Notwithstanding the many thousand brave fellows their country abounds with, they have thought it necessary to implore the Divine assistance, and prosper what they think is lawful, and God has hitherto given them prosperity, and made them victorious (if the public accounts are true) over your majesty's forces, almost in every engagement. May the GOD of mercy soon put a stop to the bloody war, before the kingdom is totally ruined. Can no moderate means be used to unite us and the colonies once more together as the heart of one man? then, under God, we may bid defiance to all the world; but, if the word of God is true, A kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. Surely no one can deny that to be the case at present with this once happy land. Let mercy (that darling attribute of God, and the brightest jewel in your majesty's crown) sway the sceptre, and convince all the enemies of peace, both here and in America, that you are indeed a compassionate father of all your children, notwithstanding many of them are very undutiful. That sacred scripture which says, Children obey your parents, likewise adds, Parents provoke not your children to wrath. I hope your majesty, out of your wonted goodness, will point out some method of reconciliation before it is too late, and I doubt not but your majesty's American children will humbly submit and rejoice at the thought of once more enjoying peace in their borders; then trade and commerce will soon flourish again, and civility appear in every countenance; then the people would, as in time past, shout and say,

God save the king!—May the Lord of Hosts and the God of Battles, who has the hearts of all men in his hand, incline those great men who are at the head of affairs, to study for peace, before it is for ever hid from our eyes. Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God: If they only are the children of God, who must be the father of the contrary party? How many brave fellows have already fell in battle, both of your English and American subjects, God only knows, but the time may soon come when they may be wanted to oppose your majesty's popish adversaries, who are no doubt laughing at our present calamity, and longing to sheath their swords in the bowels of your majesty's protestant subjects, for popery is still the same, and its abettors only want an opportunity to convince us of it. But may God preserve your majesty, with your royal consort, our gracious and much beloved Queen, with your numerous and tender offspring, who sit like olive branches round about your table, from popish darkness and arbitrary power.

"So prays, and so wishes, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subject,

WILLIAM PAYNE, Carpenter, Temple bar."

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

THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, AND THE CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT, ESTABLISHED BY THE CONVENTION OF MARYLAND, Held at the city of ANNAPOLIS, on Wednesday the 14th of August, anno domini, 1776.

Gentlemen Freeholders and Free Voters of Anne-Arundel county,

THE 13th day of December next being the time appointed for the choice of a sheriff for this county, occasions this address to you. I have, gentlemen, been appointed to that office some small time, during which, I trust I have executed my duty with honesty and fidelity: This emboldens me to solicit your suffrages at the day of election.

I am the public's true and faithful servant, THOMAS DEALE.

THERE is at the plantation of Abraham Woodward, jun. living in Anne-Arundel county, near the head of Severn, two stray cows, about seven years old: The one a red cow, marked with a crop in each ear; the other a black one, with a crop in the right ear. The owner, or owners, may have them again, on proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's county, November 11, 1776.

THIS is to inform the public that John Kelly hath a bond in his hands which appears to be for sixty pounds of common money, which he has offered to sell: I have paid forty pounds of the above bond, which he has given no credit for; the balance is not due till next February. The bond was given for 45 acres of land; which he has given a general warrantee for. It appears I shall lose part of the land; I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing the above bond.

LEONARD WATKIN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of Mr. William Wilkinon, in Prince George's county, some time in October last, two dark bay geldings: The one about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock thus, I D, and has the marks of old age; the other about 12 or 13 hands high, branded as above, paces slow, trots and canters, and hath a star, or a few white hairs, in his forehead. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, or either of them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or a proportion thereof, as the case may be, paid by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Pomonkey.

JOHN DENT.

November 13, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

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.

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. 16. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWSE.

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, 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.

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.

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM, WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be sold, on Saturday the 21st day of December, 1776.

NEAR 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and flax tobacco. There are also 140 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, 6x acres of which are cleared, well set with timothy grass, under a good fence, and now rents for 12l. a year. There is a good orchard, and ground enough cleared to make 200 barrels of corn the ensuing summer. It is situated in a good neighbourhood, is about 12 miles from Elkridge landing, about 15 miles from Ellicott's mills, and about 25 from Bladensburg: There is a fine and extensive range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to capt. Benjamin Warfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by Nicholas Dorsey, son of Joshua, on Elkridge, or by the subscriber.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, ready money, on the 10th day of December next agreeable to the last will and testament of John Young, deceased.

ONE hundred acres of land, lying in Talbot county, in Miles-River Neck, near the ferry, with a large good dwelling-house, with all other houses suitable to it, with two bearing orchards thereon. The sale to be on the premises. Likewise some stock and household furniture.

For further particulars enquire of James Benson, near the said land.

MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the dwelling-house of the late Mr. Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for bills of exchange, sterling cash, or current money, at an exchange to be agreed upon on the day of sale.

PARCEL of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are two young fellows who are good sawyers.—All persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Harrison are desired to make immediate payment; those who have claims are desired to make them known to SAM. HARRISON, SAM. HARRISON, jun. } Executors.

Prince-George's county, November 10, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Snowden's iron-works, a dark bay mare, almost black, quarter blooded, about fourteen hands high, with a white spot on her withers about as big as a man's hand; she trots and gallops and has been lately docked; she has a small tail, low neck, her mane hangs each side on her neck; she is low in flesh, and suckled a colt when taken away; she has no perceptible brand. Any person who apprehends the rogue and secures the mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive five pounds reward; if strayed, twenty shillings, paid by

THOMAS GASSAWAY WATKINS.

M A I

L I S B O

WE have read advantage Brazils; committed court wer

will not disturb the mead Spain and our's, to adjust manner.

Letters from Cadiz say for sea six ships of the line to raise 20,000 men.

Utrecht, Aug. 14. Lett Genos, confirm that they bble haste, by order of th ar Cadiz and Carthagea, troops and warlike stores for embarkation. Other same channel, announce i ang up of a great council, a courier had been dispat ambassador at Lisbon; bu ders are sent him to lea against all that the Port South-America. Moreov tion at Genoa, that the 6x regiments to embark i Warsaw, July 21. A here for the Russian tro challeurs of Lithuania ha orders to march for this c

It is also reported, that to enter Poland, under th but the nearer the time of the more it is feared it w republic.

Aug. 1. It is assured t kingdom will be reinforce Vienna and Berlin. The said, received orders to h march, under the orders o

L O N D

It has been suggested, will shortly make a fresh reason of the confusion o bled state of their finan asserted, that some ne government will once mo August 8. The Roebuc Delaware river to water about 40 armed row-gall ank four, and the rest m atched an exorcels' for port distance from that p us water casks, and got gain about 38 row-galle tracked her with more ner; but she poured so they all sheered off, an that could not reach the

By a letter from capt Virginia station, we are actually in arms in that neat, and only are in wulars to head them to Ph

Extra of a letter from a his friend here, dated North Carolina, May 1:

"On the 7th instant, ended on a peninsula, a be enemy not chusing to ster reconnoitering the few days after, the 27 miles up the river, and they had at that place; few prisoners, and had ng this business, they r onable supply of 20 b the 15th, 28th, 33d, 37d and encamped near a d dipping. The 57th is e and the 46th is still on within two or three mile chief dependence, is miles from hence."

Yesterday Peter Olive outlet's Bay, who late and fine arrived here,

Aug. 10. The court ing a treaty of comm an article of which. joy many benefits aris ulve trade, which per ble to the other marit aug. 13. A late pre sterfield that somet of taxation, his ay a tax upon knavo he such a tax with al I do not know it wou of P

Yesterday Mr. Alder the lord mayor ag the persons that breu assisting him on th sit in his face, and place to settle the ved the afterman wa