

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

by the  
to the  
merit

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1775.

## L O N D O N.

King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, June 7.

**A**T a special meeting this day of several members of the constitutional society. during an adjournment, a gentleman proposed that a subscription should be immediately entered into by such of the members present who might approve the purpose, for raising the sum of one hundred pounds to be applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents of our beloved American fellow-subjects, who, faithful to the character of Englishmen, preferring death to slavery, were, for that reason only, inhumanly murdered by the King's troops, at or near Lexington and Concord, in the province of Massachusetts on the 19th of last April.

Which sum being immediately collected, it was thereupon resolved, That Mr. Horne do pay to-morrow into the hands of Mess. Brownes and Collison, on the account of Dr. Franklin the said sum of one hundred pounds; and that Dr. Franklin be requested to apply the same to the above-mentioned purpose.

We hear that Lord Percy has sent home a scalp of a very singular kind, by way of trophy, to shew that he is not so much afraid of bush-fighting as the ladies in general have supposed him to be.

"To drive the deer with hound and horn, Earl Percy too: his way &c."

The ministry begin to tremble at the approaching civil war in the colonies. They were in hopes, however sturdy the Bostonians might appear at first, they would yield to the resolutions of the privy-council confirmed by parliament, and enforced by an army of regulars; and however disagreeable the measures were, they were in hopes to have carried the favourable point for their master the than, without any serious consequences. They are now sensible of their error and heartily wish themselves out of the scrape; but the cold leader finds himself reduced to the alternative of pushing the business to the utmost extremity of all hazards, or submitting to his own downfall. The heads of the Americans must be taken from their shoulders, or his may be fixed upon Temple-bar.

By advices from several provinces of America, we learn, that it was determined, that one man in ten should be sent to oppose the regulars in their unjust attempts to enslave the colonies. Such was the spirit of the people in every district, that all of them unanimously insisted on setting out immediately to fight the enemy. It was with much ado that the more prudent people could prevent whole provinces from being entirely desolated and unpeopled, as the inhabitants all rose like one man, and called out to be led on against the common enemy.

## C A M B R I D G E, October 12.

Last Tuesday one of our privateers from Beverly, having been on a cruise in the bay, was followed, on her return into port, by the Nautilus man of war. The privateer run aground in a cove a little without Beverly harbour, where the people speedily assembled, stripped her, and carried her guns, &c. ashore. The man of war was soon within gun-shot, when she also got aground; she however let go an anchor, and bringing her broadside to bear, began to fire upon the privateer. The people of Salem and Beverly soon returned the compliment from a number of cannon on shore, keeping up a warm and well directed fire on the man of war for two or three hours, and it is supposed did her considerable damage, and probably killed and wounded some of her men; but before they could board her, which they were preparing to do, the tide arose about 8 in the evening, when she cut her cable and got off. Some of her shot struck one or two buildings in Beverly, but no lives were lost on our side, and the privateer damaged very little, if any.

No express is yet arrived here with an account of the taking of Montreal.

## N E W - L O N D O N, Oct. 13.

Extract of a letter from the master of a transport in the Spanish service, to a gentleman in this town, dated Alicante, July 28, 1775.

"We have made one attempt upon Algiers with our formidable fleet of near 400 sail, composed of all nations, and came off unsuccessful, having lost 7225 killed and wounded. Although the army behaved very well, yet the fleet acted as Spaniards always do---never went within two miles of the batteries (except some frigates and xebecs that went to cover the army in landing, who went within half a mile of the shore, trimmed their trees for them, and did little else.) The army was on shore near twenty hours (some of them) where they got a warm reception, and was glad to get off with the loss of six field pieces and a deal of other stuff. The next day the Algerines diverted themselves by burning the fascine batteries and the dead bodies that were left behind. There is some talk of making another attempt; if they take up with my advice they will stop this season."

Extract of a letter from the master of another vessel in the same service, to a gentleman here, dated Alicante, July 29, 1775.

"The fleet which I now belong to was defeated at Algiers. The navy suffered very little, as they took care to keep out of shot, but the army suffered much. They landed under the command of Gen. O'Reiley, the 8th inst. in the morning, about four miles distant from the town of Algiers, and had a very warm reception from the Turks, both horse and infantry. The battle lasted from four in the morning until twelve at night, at which time the Spanish army was obliged to re embark: The losses on both sides were very considerable: By the

best intelligence we can get from the Spanish army, the killed and wounded amount to 7500 Spaniards. The action on both sides was vigorous, but our troops lost the day. The Spanish army amounted to 20,000 men; as to the Turks we cannot give you an account of the number, but by what I saw, I rather think their number was superior to ours. The day after the battle, in the presence of our fleet, the Turks cut off the heads of the dead Spanish troops, and burnt their carcases. We arrived at this place after a passage of three days. Spain is in great confusion on account of their ill success, &c.

A letter from a merchant at Alicante to a gentleman in this town, dated July 25th, says,---Another expedition is talked of at all events."

## N E W - Y O R K, October 26.

By accounts from England, brought in his majesty's ship Cerberus, arrived at Boston, we are informed, that Admiral Molineux Shuldham is ordered to Boston, with a fleet consisting of three ships of war of fifty, two of forty, three of thirty-two, two of twenty-eight guns, two sloops and a bomb vessel; and we are assured, that letters are received at Boston which afford great reason to hope a reconciliation will take place between Great-Britain and her colonies. General Gage had sailed for England.

We hear that the fleet which left Boston some time ago, consisted of a number of vessels, bound to different ports, and was not destined for any particular port.

Last week a French brigantine from Cape Francois, which had sprung a leak at sea, came into this port to repair.

Thursday last the Harriot packet, capt. Lee, sailed with the mail for Falmouth. In the packet were the following passengers, viz. Lloyd Denny, Esq; and his lady; the hon. Samuel Cornhill, Esq; major Etherington, capt. Kelly, Dr. George Hart, Mr. William Stewart, Mr. George Digges, Mr. Edmund Brice, and Mr. Samuel Child.

As majesty's sloop of war, the Viper, capt. Graves, sailed for Boston the same day, and from Sandy-Hook on Saturday and carried with him the brig Harmony, capt. Osborn from Coracoa, with salt, belonging to Mr. Nixon, of this port; the brig ---, capt. Lightburn, from Bermuda, loaded with salt likewise, belonging to Mr. William Malcolm, &c. a new vessel, Bermuda built, and this her first voyage; and the sloop Polly, capt. Burns, from Antigua, loaded with sugar and molasses, belonging to Messrs. Mott and Bowne, and the cargo to Mr. William Currie. They were all seized between this and Sandy-Hook.

The following letters were omitted in our last.

"Committee-chamber, New York, Oct. 13.

"SIR,

"The committee have taken into consideration the letter your worship received from his excellency governor Tryon, of this date. From unquestionable authority they are assured, that the provincial congress have received no order or recommendation to seize his excellency's person, or the persons of any of the other officers of this government.

"It is with pleasure, Sir, we can assure you, as far as we can judge, that his excellency's conduct has given general satisfaction to our fellow-citizens, and confiding in his friendly dispositions towards the inhabitants of this colony, it is our earnest wish that he will continue to reside among us.

"I am, with much respect,

"Your worship's obedient

"And very humble servant,

"(By order of the general committee)

HENRY KEMSEN, chairman.

"Whitehead Hicks, Esq; mayor

"of the city of New-York."

SIR,

On board the Halifax packet, Oct 19.

"FINDING your letter of yesterday insufficient for the security I requested from the corporation and citizens, and objectionable for the mode in which you obtained the sense of the inhabitants, my duty directed me, for the present instant, to remove on board this ship; where I shall be ready to do such business of the country as the situation of the times will permit. The citizens, as well as the inhabitants, of the province, may be assured of my inclination to embrace every means in my power to restore the peace, good order and authority of government.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"WILLIAM TRYON.

"Whitehead Hicks, Esq; mayor

"of the city of New-York."

Oct. 23. On the 12th instant arrived here on his return from the Provincial camp at Cambridge, and on the 18th departed this life of a fever, in the 28th year of his age, Michael Creslop, Esq; eldest son of Col. Thomas Creslop, of Patowmack, in Virginia: He was captain of a rifle company now in the continental army before Boston. He served as a captain under the command of Lord Dunmore, in the late expedition against the Indians, in which he eminently distinguished himself by his prudence, firmness and intrepidity, as a brave officer; and in the present contest between the parent state and the colonies, gave proofs of his attachment to the rights and liberties of his country. He has left a widow and four children to deplore the loss of a husband and a father; and by his death his country is deprived of a worthy and esteemed citizen.

His remains were interred the day following, in Trinity-church-yard, with military honours, attended by a vast concourse of people.

## P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 23.

By an express arrived at Hartford, on the 8th inst. from Ticonderoga, we have certain intelligence that our people are in possession of Montreal; that they have taken a quantity of provisions going to the enemy at St. John's; intercepted a letter from the commander of the fort to general Carleton, informing him that he had not more than three weeks provision, and must speedily give up, unless some relief could be had. We are further advised, that our people had entrenched near the fort, were about to attack it, and that articles of capitulation had been proposed by the enemy, but rejected by general Montgomery.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, July 29.

"General Burgoyne has an uncle that lives in this place, and he received a letter from him last Sunday. He writes that the Americans are exceeding obstinate, and their numbers incredible, and that he thinks them invincible---Says Howe used many arguments with general Gage to prevail on him to permit him to go out to fight the provincials, but he gave him such substantial reasons against it that it dropped. He also writes that a great mistake had been made at the war-office, having sent the cannon without carriages. This was communicated to me by a person who heard the letter read."

We hear from Canada, that the lieutenant governor who commands at Quebec during the absence of Carleton, has about 1000 Canadians embodied, but they are so strongly suspected that it is thought prudent not to trust them with a larger quantity of ammunition than four rounds.

Last Sunday died of an apoplectic stroke, in the 53d year of his age, the honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq; of Virginia, late president of the continental congress, and speaker of the house of burgesses of Virginia; a gentleman who possessed the virtues of humanity in an eminent degree, and joining with them the soundest judgment, was the delight of his friends in private life, and a most valuable member of society, having long filled, and with great ability and integrity discharged the most honourable public trusts.---To the truth of this, his family, his friends, and his country bear mournful testimony.

And yesterday afternoon his remains were removed from Mr. Benjamin Randolph's, to Christ church, where an excellent sermon on the mournful occasion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Duché, after which, the corpse was carried to the burial ground and deposited in a vault till it can be conveyed to Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, September 16.

"I wish it was possible for me to give you an exact account of what is doing at St. John's, all the avenues for truth being shut by government; at one time we are told that the provincials are at Isle Aux Noix, at another time, that they are landed near St. John's; sometime since we are told that about eighty Indians had drove off twelve hundred provincials from a place where they had landed about one mile and a half from St. John's; immediately after that report was spread, out comes another that 1500 were entrenched opposite to St. John's: it is now reported that about 200 that were intrenching themselves between St. John's and Chamblie, with a view to cut off the communication were beat off by the troops, that some prisoners were made, who were asked what induced them to make such an attempt with so few men, they answered that they were made to believe that they would be joined by 2000 Canadians. It is said that capt. Hazen and Mr. Tucker, formerly in the army, had joined the provincial, and were amongst the prisoners; it is likewise reported that general Schuyler sent circular letters unto the parishes on the south shore. You will be able to pick out the truth from the above, if any there be. We have here and at Sorell four armed vessels, one of which is the armed brigantine Gaspee, the other vessels belonging to Quebec. The English and French mount guard regularly, I doubt its continuing: It is very certain that the inhabitants on the river Chamblie have absolutely refused to take arms against the Provincials, which may be looked on as the sentiments of the greatest part of the Canadians."

Extract of a letter from Quebec dated September 18.

"The 17th instant, at the request of the lieutenant governor, the British and Canadian inhabitants assembled on the parade, the latter were formed into 11 companies, the former into 6. The British and Canadian militia for this place will consist of about 1100 men, many of whom neglect, and others think the duty hard, and the greater part are dissatisfied with the conduct of government, as every day convinces them that they are deceived. The snow Fell, of Whitbay, is taken into government service, to be commanded by capt. Napier, it is said she is to carry eighteen six and nine pounders; the ship Charlotte, belonging to Mr. Roach, of Rhode-Island; likewise a sloop and schooner of this place, can't inform you what force they will carry; they have also a small vessel that is sent express to Boston. Our militia mount guard from nine to nine in the morning; as yet they have not received any ammunition, except four rounds in the evening, which gives reason to believe that government is afraid to trust them with a larger quantity. The public in general are dissatisfied with government, for not letting them know the true state of the province, which may be supposed

**W**HEN it is reported, from the governor of England, that he has taken her passage by the ship *Deane*, who is to sail on Friday, and who are many other ladies, who are present, and who have the province, likewise some men, who are also present, that their conduct does not deserve civil notice from the provincials, should they come into the province. It is currently reported here, that Mr. Livingston and Jerry Dugan, had raised 150 Canadians, the former with the title of lieutenant colonel, the latter with that of major, who were near taking Lord Pitt and general Carleton on the river Chamblie. Government reports that on general Carleton's publishing a pardon for those, that should come in at a certain time, that a greater part of them had abandoned their offices.

We are assured that several gentlemen in Ulster county have lately received letters (one of which is from an officer of note, dated the 4th instant) from our camp near St. John's, all which letters agree that capt. Precot, the commanding officer at St. John's, had sent out a flag to general Montgomery, offering to surrender the fort, on being allowed to march out with the honours of war, and artillery; but that the general had returned for answer, that the possession of the ground was not his principal object, and that he could not capitulate on any terms but their surrendering as prisoners of war.

The letters also mention, that four or five hundred Canadians had joined our army, that great numbers of others were employed in providing necessaries for it, and that the people in general appeared very friendly, and ready to promote our design.

We have heard from several credible persons, that there was no truth in the report which was current last week, that colonel Allen and his party, or any of them, had been taken prisoners in Canada.

We hear from Rhode-Island, that col. Esck Hopkins, a brave and experienced officer, is arrived there at the town of Bristol, with 700 men, sent by general Washington, in order to protect the inhabitants from the piratical incursions of a captain Wallace, and other freebooters, acting under the pretended authority of a set of traitors, aiming to establish a tyrannical government on the ruins of the English constitution.

This pirate, Wallace, having presumed, in a cowardly dependence on his lawless force, to demand the property of the inhabitants, and, like other robbers, threatening them with destruction in case of refusal, which threat he enforced, by murderously and treasonably firing a number of shot against the town of Bristol, the inhabitants of which sent on board the said pirate a committee to expostulate with him on the baseness and villainy of his conduct.—In his vindication, he shewed them the orders of the more atrocious and bloody traitors under whose authority he acted, by which he was directed to fire upon, murder and destroy, every town or city where there should be the least appearance of men in arms, in order to defend their rights and liberties; and he told them that, in case there should be the least appearance of men in arms, in opposition to his illegal demands, he should certainly fire upon them. After he had, by threats, extorted from and robbed the inhabitants of as much of their property as they were, on such a sudden demand, able to produce, col. Hopkins and his forces arrived, and on being told Wallace's menace of firing on the town, in case of the appearance of men in arms, he let the people know his orders from the general, which were, at all events, to prevent the pirates from landing or receiving supplies from the shore; and that, instead of being intimidated from defending their property, by fear of the town being fired upon, they might be assured he would destroy the town rather than the pirates should land in or draw supplies or advantage from it.

It is probable this measure will be adopted with respect to all the sea-port towns in America, so that no more of them will experience the fate of Boston, where many thousands, relying on the faith of an inhuman villain, have long been starving to death by inches, under every circumstance of distress, and many more thousands have been cozened or plundered of their property.—But vengeance will soon overtake the wretches who have been actors in this horrid tragedy!

**WILLIAMSBURG, October 7.**

The following address was presented to Lord Dunmore by the corporation of Norfolk, in consequence of Mr. Holt, printer of that borough, being robbed of his printing materials, and his servants carried off by order of his lordship.

Oct. 14, 1775.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, his Majesty's lieutenant and governor-general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, &c.

**W**E his Majesty's faithful subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Norfolk, in common hall assembled, beg leave to represent to your lordship, that on this day a party of men, under the command of Capt. Squire, of the Otter sloop of war, lying in the harbour, landed in the most public part of this borough, in the most daring manner, and in open violation of the peace and good order, seized on the printing utensils belonging to an inhabitant of this town, as well as the persons of two of his family.

We beg leave also to represent to your lordship, that this act is both illegal and riotous, and that, together with a musket ball fired into the town yesterday, from on board the King-Fisher, has greatly alarmed and incensed the inhabitants, and has occasioned a great number of the women and children to abandon this borough, and that, if these arbitrary proceedings pass unnoticed by your lordship, as chief magistrate of this colony, that none of the inhabitants are safe from insult and abuse. We therefore as our duty, represent this matter to your lordship, for your interposition.

We my lord, as men, and as a common hall, have ever preserved the peace of this town, and have never prevented the ships of war and others from being supplied with provisions, or any other necessaries, and have carefully avoided any other insults to any of his Majesty's servants. We had therefore hoped, that the inhabitants would never have been molested in their lawful business. We are sorry, however, to have it in our power to state this fact to your lordship; which we must, and do think a gross violation of all that men and freemen can hold dear.

Allow us to shew on your lordship, that if the inhabitants had been disposed to rebel insult, that they were sufficiently able either to have cut off or taken prisoners the small party that came on shore; and this, we hope, is another proof of their peaceable intentions.

We the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Norfolk, do most earnestly entreat your lordship that the captains of the men of war may not reduce the inhabitants to the dreadful alternative of defending their persons, or tamely suffering themselves to be abused, and request, that your lordship will interpose your authority to put a final stop to such violent infringements of our rights, and to order the persons seized on by Capt. Squire, to be immediately put on shore, and the property to be replaced from whence it was taken.

To the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the Borough of NORFOLK.

Gentlemen,

**I** was an eye-witness to a party belonging to the Otter sloop of war landing at the hour and place you mention, and did see them bring off two of the servants belonging to the printer, together with his printing utensils; and I do really think they could not have rendered the borough of Norfolk or the county adjacent to it, a more essential service than depriving them of the means of poisoning the minds of the people, and exciting in them the spirit of rebellion and sedition and by that means drawing inevitable ruin and destruction on themselves and country. As to the illegality of the act, I am afraid some of you in this very common-hall assembled, ought to blush when you use the expression; as I know you cannot but be conscious that you have, by every means in your power, totally subverted the laws and constitution, and had been the advisers and abettors in throwing off all allegiance to that majesty's crown and government to whom you profess yourselves faithful subjects. As to the musket-ball being fired on the town I do believe there is not a man in it that is not satisfied it was an accident; and such a one as, I hope, will not happen again. But with regard to your having ever preserved the peace in your town, there is a recent proof to the contrary. As to your not repelling the insult, as you call it, or taking prisoners the small party that was on shore, I impute it to some other reasons (from your drums beating to arms during the greatest part of the time that the party was on shore) than to your peaceable intentions.

As to your last requisition, I do assure you, that every means in my power shall be employed, both with the navy and army, to preserve the peace, good order, and happiness of the inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, so long as they behave themselves as faithful subjects to his majesty. I expect, at the same time, that if any individual shall behave himself as your printer has done, by aspersing the characters of his majesty's servants, and others, in the most scurrilous, false, and scandalous manner, and by being the instigator of treason and rebellion against his Majesty's crown and government, and you do not take such steps as the law directs to restrain such offenders.

I do then expect, you will not be surpris'd if the military power interposes to prevent the total dissolution of all decency, order, and good government. But I promise the printer, on my honour, if he will put himself and servants under my protection, that they shall not meet with the least insult, and they shall be permitted to print every occurrence that happens during these unhappy disputes betwixt the mother country and her colonies, he only confining himself to truth, and representing matters in a fair, candid, impartial manner on both sides.

This, I hope, will convince you that I had nothing more in view, when I requested Capt. Squires to seize the types, than that the unhappy deluded public might no longer remain in the dark concerning the present contest, but that they should be furnished with a fair representation of facts, which I know never can happen whilst the press remains under the controul of its present dictators.

DUNMORE.

NEW BERN, North Carolina, Sept. 22.

This week will ever be remembered as the most remarkable epocha in the annals of this country, for the discovery of the grand repository and dark depository of governor Martin's infernal magazine, which, with cool deliberation, he intended to deal out in massive weapons of death to the good people of this province. In the palace garden, and under a fine bed of cabbages, was discovered a dug up, a barrel containing about three bushels of gunpowder; in the palace cellar was also dug up, two quarter casks of the same commodity, the casks quite new, and marked R. B. In the palace garden was also dug up, about 1000 weight of musket balls, lately cast, about 500 weight of iron swivel balls, a large quantity of small shot, lead, iron worms for the cannon, with rammers, artillery boxes, matches, and the whole apparatus for his park of artillery, which he would have certainly mounted at the palace, had not the appearance of the people of the town of Newbern, on his attempting to move the palace guns, driven him from the trenches before he had made them quite tenable. 'Tis said his excellency, the night before he took his precipitate flight from the palace, buried these engines of death, as they might remain in places of safety till he, or his creatures, might have an opportunity to use them. The palace cannon, 'tis said were spiked up after his excellency left the palace, by a person who no doubt will be obliged to answer for his conduct. As 'tis improbable the governor could procure these deadly weapons without assistance; the committee of this town and county are using their utmost diligence to discover the authors of so black a treachery.

Committee-chamber, Newbern, Aug. 2, 1775.

The following letter was wrote by his excellency governor Martin, to the hon. Lewis Henry De Rossett, Esq; in answer to an information giving him of his being charged with giving encouragement to the slaves to revolt from their masters. As the substance of this letter is truly alarming, his excellency therein publicly avowing the measure of arming the slaves against their masters, when every other means to preserve the king's government, should prove ineffectual, the committee have ordered the said letter to be published, as an alarm to the people of this province, against the horrid and barbarous designs of the enemies, not only to their internal peace and safety, but

to their lives, liberties, properties, and every other human blessing.

S I R,

Fort Johnston, June 24, 1775.

**I** BEG leave to make you my acknowledgements for your communication of the false, malicious and scandalous report, that has been propagated of me in this part of the province, of my having given encouragement to the negroes to revolt against their masters; and as I persuade myself you kindly intended thereby to give me an opportunity to refute so infamous a charge, I eagerly embrace this occasion, most solemnly to assure you, that I never conceived a thought of that nature. And I will further add my opinion, that nothing could ever justify the design falsely imputed to me, of giving encouragement to the negroes, but the actual and declared rebellion of the king's subjects, and the failure of all other means to maintain the king's government.

Permit me therefore, sir, to request the favour of you to take the most effectual means to prevent the circulation of this most cruel slander, and to assure every body with whom you shall communicate on this subject, that so far from entertaining so horrid a design, I shall be ever ready and heartily disposed to concur in any measures "that may be consistent with prudence," to keep the negroes in order and subjection, and for the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the province.

I am, With great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, JO. MARTIN.

The hon. Lewis H. De Rosset, Esq;

*Resolved unanimously*, That his excellency governor Martin, by the whole tenor of his conduct since the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and her colonies, has manifested himself an enemy to American liberty and the rights and blessings of a free people; and that by his many wanton exertions of power as governor of this province, his hostile and dangerous letters to the ministry and general Gage, replete with falshies and misrepresentations of the true state of the province, he has proved himself to hold principles abhorrent to the rights of humanity, and justly forfeited all confidence with the people of this government.

*Resolved unanimously*, That notwithstanding the very great pains that have been taken by those who call themselves friends to government, and their favourable explanations of the emphatical words between turned commas in the body of the above letter, to make them speak a language different from their true import, they contain, in plain English, and in every construction of language, a justification of the design of encouraging the slaves to revolt, when every other means should fail, to preserve the king's government from open and declared rebellion. And the public avowal of a crime of so horrid and truly black a complexion could only originate in a soul lost to every sense of the feelings of humanity, and long hackneyed in the detestable and wicked purpose of subjugating these colonies to the most abject slavery.

By order, R. COGDELL, chairman. Committee-Chamber, Newbern, August 10.

The following letters have fallen into the hands of this committee. Their alarming tendency sufficiently apologizes for their publication. As governor Martin stands singly, as a provincial governor, in his unremitting ardor to commence hostilities against this province, are ministerial orders to him different, or his officious zeal to injure the people of his government prompted by any malevolent principle?

North-Carolina, Cape-Fear, June 13, 1775.

My dear Sir,

**I** TAKE the liberty to inclose herewith a letter to Mrs. Martin, whose safe arrival I am most anxious to hear, the wind having been easterly almost ever since her departure.

I shall be extremely obliged to you if you can send me, with the royal standard I mentioned to you some time ago, or without it if that is not to be had, a good tent and marquis, of the size of the colonel's tent in the army, with a tent bed to fit the boot of it, and furniture, viz. matras, bolsters and pillows, to be sent by any vessel bound to Cape-Fear river, or in default thereof, to Newbern, directed to the care of Mr. Cornell.

I should rejoice to see a prospect of a happy termination of the deplorable times, that more or less threaten the happiness of every man throughout the British dominions.

My compliments and warmest good wishes attend you and Mrs. White, and all your family, and I am, dear Sir, ever yours,

JO. MARTIN.

The hon. Henry White, Esq.

I forbear to give you your due additions on the outside of my letter to obviate prying curiosity.

Cruiser sloop of war, Cape-Fear river, July 21, 1775.

S I R,

**I** HAVE received your letter of the 15th inst. by Mr. Cunningham, and highly approve your proper and spirited conduct; while I cannot sufficiently express my indignation and contempt of the proceedings of Capt. General Spencer and his unworthy confederates.

You and the other friends of government, have only to stand your ground firmly, and unite against the seditious, as they do against you, in firm assurance that you will be soon and effectually supported. I wait here to forward the purposes of the friends of government, or I would have been among you: At a proper season you may depend I shall render myself among you, and in the mean time let nothing discourage you.

The spirit of rebellion has lately received a most severe check in New-England, and I have not the least doubt that all that country is by this time entirely reduced by his Majesty's army, which, by my latest advices, was carrying on its operations with the utmost vigour.

Major Shead may be assured of my attention to all his wishes at a proper time.

I beg my compliments may be presented to Colonel McDonald, and am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, JO. MARTIN.

Lieut. Col. James Cotton, Anson County.

A most melancholy this place. The gro-quarter, below led Carpenter's Po-niture, were redu-manner rendered who perished in t-married lady from before, had come when a girl) wid- first child. The the chamber with The roof of the where a labouring gave the alarm. waked Mrs. Ke danger of being chamber where by the hand, en- she would come that instant. the and Mrs. Key- down. It appea- get out of her b- and said he was the next mornin- bed room, and half consumed, accident, or in is at yet wholly lieve it was don- own negroes, a-

BY THE CO

THE COMM- ed to comp- militia officers, battalions, agr- tion, as soon a- may issue.

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A MEETIN

Mr. John Bal- third of Nove- business of ge- that the mem-

THE SUBJ

I me tim- plantation he- the creek; re- against him i- in, that they- sons who are- account, tor- quest'd to se- possible. I h- of cows and- also some h- hogs, a fine- built boat, a- eles I will di- cash, and m- same, betwe-

A TRAC

river- consisting of- good spring- such a tract- by applying- Annapolis.

Ma

RAN aw

convic- low, about- high, of a f- derstands se- away, a flu- spotted jee- strong hon- strong Eng- will probab- speaks the- Anne W- wife, a mi- 45 years of- doing her- Manly. Whoev- so that I g- province- for the- 3 pounds- it is imag- hole and a- a copper- seen, th- it than- in the fol-



TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WENT off from North point the 12th of September, in a small battoe, two English servant men, viz. John Irvin, a farmer, and has been used to fishing, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a round full visage, swarthy complexion, short black hair and beard, dark grey eyes, the lids hang over the joint of his nose, occasioned by the small-pox he says, with which he is much pitted, has a scar on his upper lip as if it had been split, another scar on the knuckle of his left fore finger, a thick square made fellow, has small legs, and a lump on the inside of his right foot proceeding from the kick of a horse: had on a country cloth jacket with a black stripe across the black, an old white under ditto, of snabrig shirt and trowsers, a pair of good shoes, and a felt hat.

William Jones, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a brown complexion, grey eyes, round visage, a down shameful look, and carries his head on one side to the left: had on an under spotted jacket, of snabrig shirts and trowsers, a pair of new shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them so that their master gets them again, shall have 30 shillings for each if 20 miles from home, 50 shillings if 50 miles, and 5 pounds if 100 miles, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Annapolis, September 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servant men, viz. Caleb Hays, born in the West of England, a Sawyer by trade, short reddish coloured hair, of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and has an impediment in his speech: had on when he went away, an ofsnabrig shirt, short flannel jacket, and striped taken trowsers, the said Caleb is a likely well-looking fellow. John Lester, an Irishman, he is a stout thick limbed fellow, of a dark complexion, short black hair: had on when he went away, an ofsnabrig frock, shirt and trowsers, he may perhaps attempt to pass for a sailor, as he has been accustomed to go in the bay craft. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants in any jail within this province, shall receive 30 shillings reward for each, besides what the law allows; and if taken up out of the province, 50 shillings for each, or either of them.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

THERE is at the plantation of Walter Dallis, living in Back River Neck, about 10 miles from Baltimore town, taken up as a stray, a bay horse colt, about one year old last spring, with a blaze in his face, and one fore leg colt, about one year old last spring, has a blaze in his face. The owner is desir'd to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

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

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

WANTED a quantity of bees wax, and black snake root; apply to

KENNEDY and WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD, For Current Money, A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, About Thirteen Years of Age.

STRAYED about three weeks from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

To be rented for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next November, THE houses and ferry opposite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining improved plantation; the land whereof is, in general good, with a large quantity of valuable meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so with the rising importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit either for a tavern, or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting one new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is, therefore, proposed, that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary, for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms, apply to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Boucher, or Mr. John Addison near the premises.

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

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

JAMES DICK.

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert S Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of August, a dark cream horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; is a frog boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the four following persons, viz. Richard Purcell, alias Purfley, who says he belongs to Jabez Irwin, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and who answers the description of an advertisement of the said Irwin, in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, of the 19th of July last.

Thomas Barker, a short well set man, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, hath long black hair and black eyes; had on a blue cloth coat, ofsnabrig trowsers, and says he is a deserter from general Gage's army.

Thomas Saxton, who says he belongs to Gilbert Smith, in the lower part of Anne Arundel county.

Likewise Michael Cunningham, an Irishman, who appears to be a sea-faring man, and says he is known to be a free-man by capt. Stone of Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, and of a brown complexion; hath on a white kersey jacket, ofsnabrig trowsers, old shoes and stockings. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

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

ISAAC HARRIS.

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

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

JOSEPH DUVALL.

To be sold on the premises, at public vendue, agreeable to the last will and testament of Thomas Stockert, deceased, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1775, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for good London bills of exchange, sterling, or current money,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 200 acres, (under the incumbrance of the widow's thirds) suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain; a good dwelling-house with brick gable-ends, kitchen, quarter, meat-house, corn-house, two tobacco-houses, and several other necessary out houses, a large young apple orchard, consisting of a great variety of good fruit. Also sundry healthy strong country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, with stock of all kinds, and all sorts of household furniture, &c.

THO. NOBLE STOCKETT, executor. N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are desired to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved.

T. N. S.

THE dwelling-house &c. as I now reside. if 20 JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 10th day of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trowsers of rolls, one pair of old white fustian breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.

All masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

To be sold at public vendue, on the 20th day of November next, on the premises,

THE late dwelling plantation of William Black, deceased, containing 224 acres of land, with meadows, and good improvements thereon, lying within 10 miles of Baltimore-town; also all the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, household goods, &c.

ROBERT BLACK, executor.

TO BE SOLD, A VERY neat light charriot and harness for two horses; enquire at Mr. Brown's, in Annapolis, if

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinfon, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased,

WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this Court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinfon, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinfon, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said Court of chancery in the cause aforesaid.

Signed per order,

GEORGE RANKEN, registrar.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first infant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two ofsnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of ofsnabrig trowsers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey farnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swankin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double laced—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ALLEN.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 3rd of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS M... about 20 years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

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

RICHARD GRAVES.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1775.

LONDON, August 19.

MOST of the printers of the London papers have been served with notices, that the attorney general has filed informations ex officio against them.

Aug. 20. It is reported that when Sir Jeffery Amherst goes to America first in command, he will have troops to make up those that are already there 20,000 men.

Administration have employed two or three capital houses in the city of London to keep the stocks up (if they can) but the sensible part of mankind are not to be deceived by such ministerial artifice.

Last week arrived in Clyde from America, the Hunter, Robinson, from North Carolina, with tobacco; the Brisco, M'Millen; the Jenny, Kirkwood; the Brothers, Walter; the Nestor, Harrison; all from Virginia, with tobacco.

Eight thousand tons of transports are already taken up in the river and more are expected to offer daily: twenty-five flat-bottomed boats are nearly constructed for the embarkation of troops: each ship is to carry one; and every boat will row with 16 oars.

We can give it to the public on some degree of authority, that if there will not be a speedy change in the ministry, it is expected there will be in that of a premier; as a great personage and lord North have had several conferences on two points relative to America, which they could not agree in; in consequence of which the latter was not summoned to the last cabinet council.

A great personage, it is said, has lately received a letter from Berlin, wrote by the king's own hand, on matters of the greatest importance.

It is now said, that Sir Jeffery Amherst will not be sent to America, but he is consulted on all points that arise concerning that continent.

Several officers belonging to the regiments on the Irish establishment, have thrown up their commissions, being apprehensive of being ordered for America.

It is reported that no answer has been yet given, nor will any be given, to the petition of the continental congress, as it is thought beneath the dignity of government to treat with or acknowledge an assembly which has no constitutional or legal existence.

Yesterday some stands of small arms, and powder and ball, were shipped on board the Mary transport at the Tower, for Quebec, and this morning she sailed on her voyage.

BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION For suppressing rebellion and sedition.

GEORGE R. WHEREAS many of our subjects in divers parts of our colonies and plantations in North-America, misled by dangerous and ill-deserving men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and sustained them, after various disorderly acts committed in disturbance of the public peace, to the obstruction of lawful commerce, and to the oppression of our loyal subjects carrying on the same, have at length proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion, by arraying themselves in an hostile manner to withstand the execution of the law, and traitorously preparing, ordering, and levying war against us: And whereas there is reason to apprehend that such rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traitorous correspondence, counsels and comforts of divers wicked and desperate persons within this realm. To the end therefore that none of our subjects may neglect or violate their duty through ignorance thereof, or through any doubt of the protection which the law will afford to their loyalty and zeal, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby declaring that not only all our officers civil and military are obliged to exert their utmost endeavours to suppress such rebellion, and to bring the traitors to justice; but that all our subjects of this realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging, are bound by law to be aiding and assisting in the suppression of such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous conspiracies which they shall know to be against us, our crown, and dignity, and for that purpose, that they transmit to one of our principal secretaries of State, or other proper officer, due and full information of all persons who shall be found carrying on correspondence with, or in any manner or degree aiding or abetting the persons now in open arms and rebellion against our government, within any of our colonies and plantations in North-America, in order to bring to condign punishment the authors, perpetrators, and abettors of such traitorous designs.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 23d day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the fiftenth year of our reign. G.O.D save the KING.

Aug. 26. A letter from Cork, August 7, says, orders are arrived in this city to provide victualling for eight men of war of the line, which are daily expected here.

A number of 40 and 50 gun ships are getting ready for America, to replace those ships which must necessarily soon come home.

So critical are the affairs of Europe at this juncture, that the smallest disagreement between any of the southern powers would be productive immediately of a war; of this they all seem convinced; and on that account behave with the greatest complaisance to each other.

The artificers at Woolwich warren are at this time particularly employed in casting sets of cannon of a heavier weight of metal for the service of government.

Monday 300 chaldron of coals and 300 quarters of flour were shipped on board a transport lying off the tower, going with the troops to America; and on Thursday the like quantity of coals were shipped, and the transport fell down the river to Gravesend.

Wednesday a council was held on special affairs at St. James's, relative to the taking more foreign troops into pay in his Majesty's dominions.

Orders have been given to the officers of the several regiments to keep with their men, and be always in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

Orders are sent to the victualling-office to get ready as fast as possible, beef and pork, sufficient for ten ships of the line for six months, and the bakers were set to work last Monday to have ready in ten days a sufficient quantity of biscuit for the above ships.

HARTFORD, October 23.

Extract of a letter from an officer at St. John's, October 1.

"On the 16th of September we left the Isle aux Noix, in order to lay siege to St. John's: We had before sent a party of 100 men to Chamblee, who hearing that some regulars were transporting provisions to St. John's, attacked them, took two prisoners, and a considerable prize, and then began to fortify about two miles distant from St. John's, in order to cut off communications, expecting soon a reinforcement from our army, but being discovered by the enemy at St. John's, a party of 200 regulars sallied out with field-pieces, and our men being but half their number, and poorly fortified, were obliged to retreat to the woods.

"In this action capt. John Watson, in col. Hinman's regiment, was badly wounded, but is like to recover. We were then on our march through the woods for their relief, but too late! When we came to the place at which the battle was fought, we found the enemy in possession of our breast-work: They gave us a very heavy fire, and then retreated back to the fort. Col. Allen, with a party, hath since had a battle near Montreal, and is taken a prisoner, with fourteen more. We have shut up St. John's, and expect soon to be in possession of that place. We are constantly playing on them with our cannon and bombs. The Canadians are chiefly on our side: The Indians are for us."

One intelligence from St. John's is as late as the 20th instant; when they were bombarding that place, and it was expected the enemy would soon surrender.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

The following is the substance of the examination of Elijah Cable, of Fairfield, in Connecticut, taken on Friday last before the provincial congress, viz.

That he left St. John's on Friday the 13th, that there are about 4000 men at that place; general Montgomery is on the south side, and the Canadians on the east side; the bomb battery is 66 or 67 rods from the fort; that they had set one barrack on fire in the fort with the great mortar commonly called the Old Boy.

On Saturday the 14th, when he was at the Isle aux Noix, a very heavy firing began early in the morning, and continued until night, and then began the next morning, and continued until ten o'clock, when the firing ceased; what was the event of this action he could not tell, the wind being fair he set sail. He met general Wooster near Ticonderoga; our people had taken from the regulars some blanket coats, stockings and shoes, four hogheads of rum, and some wine; that a party of the regulars went out in a floating battery to drive off our Canadians, about 500 in number, who were at work on the east battery, but were repulsed three days successively. Saw several Indians when he came away: Our people lie on the north side, about three quarters of a mile from the fort, and often go up and kill the sentinels. Provisions plenty, and the men in good spirits. Our army had lately received a reinforcement of 600 men from different quarters: general Montgomery has a sloop, a schooner, and two row-galleys, each has a twelve pounder, and eight or nine swivels; a boom is across at Isle aux Noix. Our people shot several holes through the king's vessel after the was hauled up. No snow when he left St. John's.

Saturday last capt. Quackenbush arrived here from the camp at St. John's: He confirms the above account, with this addition, that the battery last constructed would rake the parade in the fort at St. John's.

A letter from a gentleman at Powles-Hook, dated last Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to his friend in this city, says, "I am just arrived here from Ticonderoga, where nothing material has lately transpired; but in hourly expectation of the news of St. John's being taken, as very heavy firing was heard on Saturday last."

We hear that the late rains have caused such floods above Albany, that many bridges about that place have

been carried away, as well as great quantities of boards and timber.

The 6th instant several addresses were presented to general Gage previous to his departure for England.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

Extracts from the VOTES of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1775.

A Member presented at the table a letter from the continental congress to the committee of safety for this province, inclosing certain resolves of the said congress passed the ninth and twelfth of this instant, which were read by order, and are as they respectively follow, viz.

"Gentlemen, Congress chamber, O.C. 13, 1775.

"The present situation of affairs renders it absolutely necessary in the opinion of the congress, for the protection of our liberties, and safety of our lives, to raise several new battalions, and therefore the congress have come into the inclosed resolutions, which I am ordered to transmit to you.

"The congress have the firmest confidence, that from your experienced zeal in this great cause you will exert your utmost endeavours to carry into execution the said resolutions, and raise the battalions recommended to be raised with all possible expedition.

"The commissions I will fill up with the names of the persons you determine upon, immediately on the receipt of the list. I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant, JOHN HANCOCK, president."

To the gentlemen of the committee of safety for Pennsylvania.

In CONGRESS, Monday, October 9, 1775.

On motion made,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the convention of New-Jersey, that they immediately raise, at the expence of the continent, two battalions consisting of eight companies each, and each company of sixty-eight privates, and officered with one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, and four corporals.

That the privates be enlisted for a year, at the rate of five dollars per calendar month, liable to be discharged at any time, on allowing them one month's pay extraordinary.

That each of the privates be allowed, instead of a bounty, a felt hat, a pair of shoes, and a pair of yarn stockings; the men to find their own arms.

That the pay of the officers for the present be the same as that of the officers in the present continental army, and in case the pay of the officers is augmented, the pay of the officers in these battalions shall in like manner be augmented from the time of their engaging in the service."

In CONGRESS, Saturday, July 19, 1775.

WHEREAS the government of Great-Britain hath prohibited the exportation of arms and ammunition to any of the plantations, and endeavoured to prevent other nations from supplying us,

Resolved, That for the better supplying these colonies with the necessary means of defending their rights, every vessel importing gun-powder, salt-petre, sulphur, provided they bring with the sulphur four times as much salt-petre, brass field-pieces, or good muskets fitted with bayonets, within nine months from the date of this resolution, shall be permitted to load and export the produce of these colonies, to the value of such powder and stores aforesaid, the non-exportation agreement notwithstanding; and it is recommended to the committees of the several provinces to inspect the military stores so imported, and to estimate a generous price for the same, according to their goodness, and permit the importer of such powder and other military stores aforesaid, to export the value thereof and no more, in produce of any kind.

A true copy from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

In CONGRESS, October 13, 1775.

Resolved, That a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America, since last March be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact related, the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Deane, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Wythe be a committee for this purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N. B. The above committee request the printers of the several public papers in the united colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.

By his Excellency the Hon. Thomas Gage, general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

To Capt. Duncan Campbell, and Lieut. Symes.

YOU are hereby directed to embark on board the Rebeckah and Frances transport, George Hastings master, and to proceed as fast as possible to New-York, where you are to receive on board your ship such men as may be inclined to serve his majesty, and you are particularly to attend to the ships expected from Scotland,

and to procure as many men out of them as you possibly can, and you are to do your endeavour not to suffer any of those emigrants to join the rebels on shore; and to give every encouragement to all the Scotch and other nations that will join you. Capt. Vardeput, of his Majesty's ship Asia, will give you all the assistance in his power, and with whom you will confer when there may be occasion; you are to continue at New-York as long as the service you are upon may require, when you are to return to this place with all expedition, bringing as many volunteers with you as you can procure.

Given under my hand at head quarters at Boston, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) THOMAS GAGE.  
By his Excellency's command, SAM. KEMBLE.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, (Virginia) O.B. 26.

"The post from the southward brings advice, that Lord Dunmore had sent a party of armed men into the town of Norfolk, who had spiked 17 pieces of cannon and taken two off. This was done in the face of day, and without any opposition; indeed none could be expected, as the principal people of that town are Tories. His Lordship has also seized, dragged on board a man of war, and confined in irons, a certain Mr. Goodrich, who lived in the neighbourhood of Norfolk. This gentleman's crime is, that he suffered one of his vessels a few days ago to bring 150 barrel of gun-powder and land the same safely, without asking his Lordship's consent. We have also certain intelligence, that Dunmore a few days ago, landed about ten miles below Norfolk, at a place called Kemp's landing, where he broke open a blacksmith's shop, and destroyed about 50 muskets, which the smith had to repair, then pillaged a number of houses in the neighbourhood, and took two officers and four privates in the minute service prisoners. The object of this expedition was, to intercept the powder above-mentioned, but it had luckily been carried off some time before. His Lordship has lately received from Augustine, a reinforcement of 200 men; so that his whole corps is now supposed to consist of 500 men."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, O.B. 19.

"The great hurry and business of this morning, and the immediate departure of the post, almost deprives me of the satisfaction of communicating the news of the day, which to me is very affecting. We sent down two floating batteries yesterday to fire on the town of Boston, the night before last, being informed they opened their play house that evening for this season. They fired 7 shells, and one of their cannon bursted the eighth shot, tore off the side of one of the batteries, split her top or covering, sunk her, and wounded eight men with the captain one died that night, the others are in my hospital, and will do well, except one. They are burnt very much by the cannon cartridges that took fire on the bursting of the cannon, and are shocking objects. We have recovered the battery and brought her up."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated O.B. 25.

"A gentleman belonging to this city, who is just returned from Lake George, says that our northern arms has lately taken an escort of sixteen regulars, and a rich Frenchman, with provisions and cloathing belonging to the enemy. He saw them set out on their march from Albany to Hartford. He adds, that Capt. — from New-Hampshire, with 600 men, had gone to reinforce our army, and took post upon the side of the river —; that a party of Canadians, friendly to us, have posted themselves on the opposite side; and a gondola belonging to the enemy, in which there appeared to be about thirty men, came opposite to the Canadians, who fired smartly on them, to avoid which they rowed to the opposite shore, where our men peppered them so well that they were thrown into great confusion, and got into the rapids, which carried them down the stream over a fall, where it is supposed they all perished. Letters in town from Albany, advise, that Carleton's men at St. John's were in great want of fuel, and that Gen. Montgomery is determined to storm the fort, if he cannot take it any other way."

Nov. 2. The express which arrived yesterday from the eastward, brought the following letters, viz.

"Sir, Camp at Cambridge, O.B. 24, 1775.  
The inclosed information being of the highest importance, I thought it proper to transmit it to you with all dispatch.  
I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. WASHINGTON.

On the service of the united colonies.  
To the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq; dep. gov. of Rhode Island, at Providence.

Falmouth, Monday, O.B. 16, 1775.  
"The Cenceaux ship of 16 guns, commanded by Capt. Mowat, a large ship, schooner, and a sloop armed, anchored below the town the 17th inst. At 3 o'clock, P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun-shot, and immediately Capt. Mowat sent a letter on shore to this town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately chose a committee of 3 gentlemen, and sent them on board to know the reason of the town's being set on fire. He returned for answer, that he had orders to set on fire all the sea-port towns between Boston and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to ashes. He farther said, that when he received orders from the admiral, he desired that he might shew some favour to the town of Falmouth, which the admiral granted. (I suppose as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to some gentlemen in Falmouth for civilities shewn him when in captivity among them) and which favour was to spare the town till the next Wednesday morning, in case we would not fire. Small arms, which the town immedi-

ately morning being the 18th, the committee of Capt Mowat again, in order to save the town till he should have the admiral, in case we would send off four pieces of guns, deliver up all our small arms, ammunition, &c. and send four gentlemen of the town as hostages, which the town would not do. About half past 9 in the morning, he began to fire from the four armed vessels, and in five minutes set fire to several houses. He continued firing till after dark the same day, which destroyed the largest part of the town. He farther informed the committee that he should proceed to Portsmouth,

and destroy that place also. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witness my hand, PEARSON JONES.

Prosser-Hill, O.B. 24 1775.  
"Sir,  
By an express that arrived from Falmouth last night, we learn that the greatest part of the town is in ashes. The enemy fired about three thousand shot into it, and a large number of carcasses and bombs, which set the town on fire. The enemy landed once or twice to set fire to the shores; they lost eight or ten men in the attempt, and had one taken prisoner. The inhabitants got out a very considerable part of their furniture, no person killed or wounded during the whole time of their firing; the enemy produced orders from Admiral Greaves, to burn all the towns from Boston to Halifax. Captain Mowat informed the committee at Falmouth, there had arrived orders from England, about ten days since, to burn all the sea-port towns on the continent that would not lay down and deliver up their arms, and give hostages for their future good behaviour; he also acquainted them that he expected the city of New-York was in ashes. By these accounts we may learn what we have to expect. I think Newport should be fortified in the best manner it can be. Doubtless the enemy will make an attempt to get the stock off the island. Provision should be made to defeat them. Death and desolation seem to mark their footsteps. Fight or be slaves is the American motto; the first is by far the most eligible. In haste, I am, with esteem,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
NATHANIEL GREEN.

To the hon. Nicholas Crooke, Esq;  
in Providence (per express.)

NOVEMBER 4.  
By an express arrived last night from the eastward, we have the following intelligence.

That fort Chamblee surrendered to major Brown, of the Massachusetts-Bay, who commanded the party that went against it.

Major Brown offered his service on this occasion to general Montgomery, and the general writes that, upon this and all other occasions, he has found him active and intelligent. That the enemy's schooner is sunk; the troops in high spirits, and that he was in expectation of soon accomplishing his business, as, with the six tons of gunpowder taken by major Brown, he intended to set to work in earnest.

That col. Warner had had a brush with a party from Montreal, and that the enemy retired with the loss of five prisoners and some killed.

That the Caghawagas had desired 100 men which he had complied with, and was glad to find they placed so much confidence in him. That the commanding officer at St. John's, had been so polite as to let our batteaux pass to the head of the rapids in order to take in the baggage of the Chamblee garrison."

Articles proposed by his Majesty's garrison at Chamblee.

1. The officers and men not to be made prisoners, but to march, unmolested, with their arms, accoutrements, twenty-four rounds of ammunition each, drums beating, colours flying, and provision and carts sufficient to pass by the shortest road to Montreal, or any other place in the province of Quebec, at the option of the hon. major Stopford, the commanding officer.
2. Officers and men to be allowed their baggage.
3. The men not to be decoyed from their regiment.
4. Women and children to be permitted to go with the regiment and their effects unmolested.
5. The ammunition and stores of all kinds, remaining in the garrison, to be given up.
6. Hostages to be given on both sides, for the faithful performance of the above articles, and then to be exchanged.

Answer to the above articles from major Stopford.

1. The garrison, officers and men, to surrender themselves prisoners of war.
2. In case the garrison surrenders prisoners of war to be allowed all their baggage agreeable to their desire.
3. It never was the intention of any officer, intrusted with the command of a party, now besieging your fort, to take advantage of decoying the garrison, after a solemn engagement entered into by both parties, and consequently your fears on that head are groundless.
4. The women and children shall be permitted to go with the rest of the garrison and take their effects, provided the garrison surrender as aforesaid.
5. The ammunition and stores, &c. of all kinds to be delivered up upon the faith and honour of the commanding officer.

In reply to major Brown's answer to the hon. major Stopford's proposals, in regard to the surrender of fort Chamblee, major Stopford having considered major Brown's articles, agrees to the same, although he could with the first article might have been as he proposed.

Major Stopford relying in every article to major Brown's honour, will give him up the fort any hour tomorrow morning.

With 77 privates taken prisoners were the following officers, besides a number of women and children.

OFFICERS TAKEN AT CHAMBLEE.

Major Stopford; capt. Price, s. k. capt. Goodwin, lieutenants Harman, Harrison, Shittleworth, capt. Alge, of the schooner; commissary M'Cullough, surgeon.

There was also taken in the fort, a large quantity of provisions of all kinds; 124 barrels of powder; one box of musket shot; 6564 musket cartridges; 150 stand of French arms; 3 royal mortars; 61 shells; 500 hand grenades; 83 Royal Fusileers; 83 accoutrements, and rigging for three vessels; and two colours of the 7th regiment, or Royal Scotch Fusileers, which are sent to the congress.

WILLIAMSBURG, O.B. 21.

Some time last week lord Dunmore was alarmed with information that 19 pieces of cannon were fitted up, and would be soon placed on the wharves, &c. in Norfolk, to annoy the ships of war, and that a number of men were daily expected from Williamsburg, who were to fire them behind hogheads filled with sand. Yesterday forenoon, in consequence of the above intelligence, his Lordship sent ashore a party of soldiers, under command of two officers, who marched through Norfolk to the place where the cannon were, destroyed 17 of them, and

carried off two for their own use, without molestation. The above cannon we are confident were never intended for such a purpose; on the contrary, they belonged to sundry private gentlemen, who had them removed there for safety.

We hear from Norfolk, that capt. Matthews, of the Norfolk minute-men, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. John Hancock, have been taken prisoners by lord Dunmore, but for what we cannot learn.

After Lord Dunmore with his troops and the navy, had been for several weeks seizing the persons and property of his Majesty's peaceable subjects in this colony, on Wednesday night last a party from an armed tender landed near Hampton, and took away a valuable negro man slave and a sail from the owner; next morning there appeared off the mouth of Hampton river, a large armed schooner, a sloop, and three tenders, with soldiers on board, and a message was received at Hampton, from Capt. Squires on board the schooner, that he would that day land and burn the town; on which a company of regulars and a company of minute-men, who had been placed there in consequence of former threats, denounced against that place, made the best disposition to prevent the landing, aided by a body of militia, who were suddenly called together on the occasion. The enemy accordingly attempted to land, but were retarded by some boats sunk across the channel for that purpose; upon this they fired several small cannon at the provincials, without any effect, who in return, discharged their small arms so effectually, as to make the enemy move off, with the loss of several men, as it is believed; but they had, in the mean time, burnt down a house belonging to Mr. Cooper on that river.

On intelligence of this reaching Williamsburg, about nine at night a company of riflemen were dispatched to the aid of Hampton, and the colonel of the second regiment sent to take the command of the whole, who, with the company, arrived about eight o'clock next morning. The enemy had, in the night, cut through the boats sunk, and made a passage for their vessels, which were drawn up close to the town, and began to fire upon it soon after the arrival of the party from Williamsburg; but as soon as our men were so disposed as to give them a few shot, they went off so hastily that our people took a small tender with five white men, a woman, and two slaves, six swivels, seven muskets, some small arms, and other things, a sword, pistols, and other things belonging to a lieutenant Wright, who made his escape by jumping overboard, and swimming away, with Mr. King's negro man, who are on shore, and a pursuit, it is hoped, may overtake them. There were in the vessel two men mortally wounded, one is since dead, and the other near his end; besides which, we are informed nine men were seen to be thrown overboard from one of the vessels. We had not a man even wounded. The vessels went over to Norfolk, and we are informed the whole force from thence is intended to visit Hampton to-day. If they come, we hope our brave troops are prepared for them, as we can with pleasure assure the public that every part of them behaved with spirit and bravery, and are wishing for another skirmish.

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, not contented with having involved the affairs of this colony in extreme confusion, by withdrawing himself unnecessarily from the administration of government, and inciting an insurrection of our slaves, hath lately, in conjunction with the officers of the navy, proceeded to commence hostilities against his Majesty's peaceable subjects in the town and neighbourhood of Norfolk; captivated many, and seized the property of others, particularly slaves, who are detained from the owners; stopped all intercourse between the inhabitants of that borough and the other parts of the colony, except by such as are inimical to the rights of America; by means of whom provisions are supplied to the troops, and intelligence conveyed to his Lordship of every material transaction, whilst none of his pernicious designs can transpire in the country until they are manifested by the execution of them: The committee of safety, in order to counteract, as far as they can, so unjustifiable a partiality, have unanimously resolved, that no person whatsoever shall be allowed to pass to or from the borough of Norfolk, or town of Portsmouth, without a permit from the said committee, or the committee of the county or corporation wherein such person resides, or from the commanding officer of one of the regiments, or of a detachment therefrom, or from the commanding officer of a company or detachment of minute-men or militia, in actual service at the time of such permit. And all committees, and all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, friends to America, are desired to attend to this resolution.

By order of the committee of safety.

JOHN FENDLETON, jun. clk.

CHARLESTOWN (S. Carolina) O.B. 3.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE, O.B. 2.

Ordered, That the message from this committee to the right hon. lord William Campbell, of the twentieth ult. — his excellency's answer of the thirtieth — and the letter from this committee to capt. Thornborough, of his Majesty's sloop Tamar, of the same date, be forthwith printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, secretary.

MESSAGE to his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

May it please your excellency,  
It is with great concern we find that, for some days past, your excellency has been pleased to withdraw yourself from Charlestown, the seat of your government, and have retired on board the king's ship. The inconveniences which must unavoidably arise to the people, deprived, by this step, of that easy access to your excellency, which is absolutely necessary for transacting public affairs, are apparent; and we submit to your excellency's consideration, whether the retirement of our governor to a king's ship, in this general disquietude, when the minds of the people are filled with the greatest apprehensions for their safety, may not increase their alarm, and excite jealousies of some premeditated designs against them. We therefore entreat that your excellency will be pleased to return to Charlestown, the accustomed place of residence of the governor of South Carolina. And your excellency may be assured, that whilst agreeable to your repeated and solemn declarations, your excellency shall take no active part against the good people of this colony, in the present arduous struggle for the preservation of their civil liberties,

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will, to the utmost of our power, secure to your excellency that safety and respect for your person and character, which the inhabitants of Carolina have ever wished to shew to the representative of their sovereign.

By order of the general committee, HENRY LAURENS, chairman. The GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Tamer, Sept. 30, 1775. SIR, I have received a message signed by you from a letter of people who stile themselves a general committee. The presumption of such an address from a body assembled by no legal authority, and whom I must consider as in actual and open rebellion against their sovereign, can only be equalled by the outrages which obliged me to take refuge on board the king's ship in this harbour.

I am, Sir, Your humble servant, WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

LETTER TO CAPT. THORNBROUGH.

SIR, This afternoon one of your officers brought up a paper from on board the Tamer, addressed to Henry Laurens, Esq; It appeared to have been intended as an answer to a message from the general committee to his excellency the governor. It had no signature; but the officer declared he brought it from lord William Campbell.

We find that, upon your officer's return to the boat, he was much intuluted by some persons at present unknown. We hereby express our concern at such a proceeding, which we absolutely disavow; and we assure you that all possible inquiry shall be made into this unwarrantable behaviour, in order that satisfaction may be obtained for the insult.

By order of the general committee, HENRY LAURENS, chairman. PETER TIMOTHY, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, November 9.

Annapolis, Nov. 3, 1775. IN COMMITTEE.

ORDERED, That the persons respectively appointed to carry the association to the inhabitants of their respective hundreds in Anne-Arundel county, return the same, together with a list of the non-associators, agreeable to the resolves of the late convention: For St. Anne's and St. Margaret's Westminster parishes, at Mr. John Ball's, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 15th instant; for Queen Caroline parish, at Mr. William Spurrier's, on Friday the 17th inst. and for St. James's and Allhallows, at Mr. Jonathan Kawlings's, on Tuesday the 21st instant.

The captains of the militia of this county, and also those persons who were appointed to enrol minute-men, are requested to meet the committees of their respective parishes at the above times and places.

By order, G. DUVAL, clerk.

[From the London Chronicle, July 6, 1775.] TO THE PRINTER.

IT is with much concern that I see so many infamous and abominable letters and paragraphs on both sides of the question, relative to the present dissentions between parliament and America; and that the letters but pamphlets, tending to widen the unprincipled breach, at a time when every virtuous man should try to close it. The views of each party have been misunderstood and misrepresented, by several on each side, wilfully and maliciously, as if there was no God at all, no searcher of the heart that had any power to punish. A mischievous lie is one of the greatest of crimes; and in this question they have had but too much effect. Is it not a greater crime to cause the blood of thousands to be shed, and the misery of the whole empire, than to commit fifty robberies on the highway? On one side Parliament has been assured, that the Americans wanted to shake off all allegiance to, and dependence on, the mother country; this was at least a horrible falsity. On the other side, America has been told that England wanted to enslave her: This was too as horrible a falsity. The people of this country have had another lie held out to them, that America would not at all contribute to the general charge of the empire, whereas the whole question was about the mode. The people of America have been told, that the design of England was to tax her at pleasure, and at random; whereas several of the leading men here, wanted only to make them acknowledge the right, once for all, and then to dispute that right; for common sense shewed that we got more by their good humour, and by peace with them, than could ever be got from them by swarms of taxes.

The passions of men on both sides have been inflamed, and reason and argument have no force in a delirium. Shall we never grow cool? Are things to go on for ever in this mad manner? Will we never listen, but always act without having any end. When America is gone from us for ever, after a vast quantity of blood and heaps of treasure fruitlessly squandered in a base war, what amends can the liars on both sides make? God will find them all out. I have very dear friends on both sides, carried away by jealousies and fears; and not only I, but every virtuous person must feel hurt by the present state of the contest. Could not we silent and suspend our arms, till some cool measures could be found out? Must we break out necks? I know that the heart of the people on one side despite the Americans, and their contempt, or courage; and that on the other side they are broken in their numbers and spirits. But it is our duty to stand firm, and let us do as lovers do; if we

mult quarter, let us kiss and be reconciled, but not off for ever; let our quarrels cement us the more. Thus reasoned of old Philip de Mornay, and his successor. H. MORNAY.

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF MARYLAND, October 21, 1775.

THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION are requested to compleat their returns of the minute and militia officers, and the companies of militia formed in battalions, agreeable to the resolves of the late convention, as soon as may be, that the proper commissions may issue.

By order, ELEAZER M'COMB, Clerk.

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

Lower-Marlborough, October 31, 1775. TO THE PUBLIC.

BE it known, that the subscribers to the Lower-Marlborough academy, having met on the 31st day of October, chose by ballot the following gentlemen trustees: The rev. Thomas J. Claggett, rev. Edward Gantt, Dr. Edward Johnson, Dr. James Bate, Dr. John H. Smith, Dr. James Gray, col. Joseph Sim, and Messrs. Charles Grahame, Benjamin Mackall, Edward Gantt, Samuel Chew, Edward Reynolds, Thomas Holland, Patrick S. Smith, Thomas Gantt, jun. William Alein, James Heighe, Alexander H. Magruder, Stephen B. Balch, John Rogers, and Walter Smith, are desired to meet at said academy on Friday the 24th of this instant.

The public is also informed, that young gentlemen are taught the Latin and Greek languages in the most approved method, and geography, rhetoric, the mathematicks, natural and moral philology, astronomy, chronology and criticism, in this academy, at five pounds currency per annum, by STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. THOMAS SPOTT, A. B.

N. B. Convenient board may be had for 15 pounds currency per annum.

WAS lately lost in this city, a plain gold ring, with a stone. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to the printer, shall have his billings.

RAN away from Mr. Anthony Stewart, on Saturday night the 4th instant, an English indentured servant man, named James Coward, a gardener by trade, has been in the country about 10 months, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, round face, and has short light hair: had on a copper-coloured bath-coating short coat much worn, with metal buttons, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by CHARLES STEWART.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber last night, the 5th of this instant, the two following servant men, viz. Robert Cammil, a stout well made man, near 6 feet high, some gray hairs in his head and beard, his clothing is a dark coloured coat, jacket and breeches, white shirts, good hat of the fan-tail fashion, ribbd stockings, good shoes, about 48 years of age, pretends to the business of keeping school, very talkative fellow, a blue surlout coat. The other a short fellow, hardly 5 feet high, very portellied, is named Randal Knot, his clothing is a white kersey jacket and breeches, a new felt hat, a pair of English shoes, a pair of old buckskin breeches, ribbd stockings, and sundry other clothing that cannot be remembered: they stole away a small bay horse branded on the near buttock with something like a hook, one man's new saddle, one old fiddle, it is very likely the schoolmaker has forged passes, and it is likely they stole another horse. Whoever will secure the said servants, so that their master may get them again, living at the head of Severn, near Snowden's forge, shall receive the above reward, paid by me, JOSHUA WATTS.

Chesler town, Maryland, October 26, 1775.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 3d day of this present month, three white servant men, who say they belong to Mr. James Kelsoe, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donoland, and says he is from Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and says he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Still, and says he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They say they came off in a yaul, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the jail of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man who calls his name Will, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester county, province of Pennsylvania: he is a well set fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his clothing was an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a new felt hat. The master or masters, of the before-mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away. 4 w BEEKIE FORMAN, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Beoni Price, in Prince George's county, near Bladenburg, a bay horse, taken up as a stray, about 14 hands high, he has a star in his forehead, is branded on the near shoulder unperceivable. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

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

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

THE subscriber proposes to remove with his family some time in the month of December, from the plantation he now lives on in Calvert county, on Battle creek; requests all persons who have any claims against him in the above-said county, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid; and all persons who are indebted to me, on bond, note, or open account, for dealings, since my residence here, are requested to settle their respective balances as soon as possible. I have for sale, a parcel of cattle, consisting of cows and calves, heifers, steers, and yearlings, also some horses, mares, colts; and some sheep and hogs, a seine and ropes, a large canoe, and a fine well built boat, about 16 feet in the keel, all which articles I will dispose of on every reasonable terms, for cash, and may be treated with at any time for the same, between this and the last of December next.

GEORGE WHEELER.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775. RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his hair has lately been shaved on the top: had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth duto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775. TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray stallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him. Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds reward, and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.

R. SMITH.

To be sold at public sale at Leonard-town, on Tuesday the 14th day of November next, for ready cash, the following negroes, part of the estate of the late John Black, deceased.

A WENCH 35 years of age, and her three children, the eldest a boy about 13 years old, very well grown; the other two girls, one 6 years old, and the other 5, and a large likely fellow middle aged, by SUSANNA BLACK, executrix.

N. B. All persons that have any claims against the said John Black's estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be discharged, and likewise those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment.

Annapolis, October 24, 1775.

CHARLES JACOB, watch-maker, who was late in partnership with A. Claude, has just opened a shop next to John C. Lindley's tavern, and facing the late R. Ghiselin, in West-street, where he hopes his former customers in town and country will favour him with their custom, which he will endeavour to merit by a constant application to his business.

N. B. All orders from the country shall be strictly observed, and all work sent home as soon as done by the return of the post.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near the Northampton iron-works, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict servant man, an Englishman, named Thomas Hardy, about 5 feet 10 or 9 inches high, gray eyes, short gray hair, about 52 years old, limps in his walk; he has a small hole in one of his lips, most of his teeth, talks in the north country dialect: had on and took with him, a white country cloth jacket, country tow linen trousers, good English shoes, two osnabrig shirts, old felt hat; he may have other clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so as his master gets him again, shall have 20 shillings if 10 miles from home, 30 shillings if 20 miles, 40 shillings if 30 miles, 50 shillings if 40 miles, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

**TEN POUNDS REWARD.**  
**W**ENT off from North point the 14th of September, in a small boat, two English servant men, viz. John Irvin, a farmer, and has been used to fishing, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a round full visage, swarthy complexion, short black hair and beard, dark grey eyes, the lids hang over the joint of his nose, occasioned by the small-pox he says, with which he is much pitted, has a scar on his upper lip as if it had been split, another scar on the knuckle of his left fore finger, a black square made fellow, has small legs, and a lump on the inside of his right foot proceeding from the kick of a horse: had on a country cloth jacket with a black stripe across the black, an old white under ditto, olnabrig shirt and trousers, a pair of good shoes, and a felt hat.  
 William Jones, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a brown complexion, grey eyes, round visage, a down shameful look, and carries his head on one side to the left: had on an under spotted jacket, olnabrig shirt and trousers, a pair of new shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them so that their masters gets them again, shall have 30 shillings for each if 20 miles from home, 50 shillings if 50 miles, and 5 pounds if 100 miles, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by  
**CHARLES RIDGELY.**

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**  
**R**AN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is peck-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanikin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown felled cloth, three olnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other olnabrig, and a pair of old shoes with strings.  
 Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, peck-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old fur coat and red jockey, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mottle pewter buckles.  
 Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one olnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two folded duft blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 30 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by  
**BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,  
 JOHN ORRICK.**

**TO BE SOLD,**  
 For Current Money,  
**A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,**  
 About Thirteen Years of Age.  
 Enquire of the Printer.

**STRAYED** about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 2 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.  
**J. CLAPHAM.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July last, a negro man named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 5 feet 7 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old Kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of rolls, one pair of old white fustian breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.  
 All matters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.  
**JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.**

Baltimore county, August 18, 1775.  
 To be sold at public vendue, on the 20th day of November next, on the premises,  
**T**HE late dwelling plantation of William Black, deceased, containing 224 acres of land, with meadows, and good improvements thereon, lying within 10 miles of Baltimore-town; also all the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, household goods, &c.  
**ROBERT BLACK, executor.**

Annapolis, October 11, 1775.  
**W**ANTED a quantity of bees wax, and black snake-root; apply to  
**KENNEDY and WALLACE.**

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A** VERY neat light charriot and harness for two horses; enquire at Mr. Brown's, in Annapolis. if  
**Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Agassit—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased.**

**IN CHANCERY.**  
**W**HEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid.  
 Signed per order,  
**GEO. RANKEN, register.**

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**W**ENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head fore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a fore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a lawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver. had on and took with him two olnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of olnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey farnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanikin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to General Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by  
**WILLIAM ALLEN.**

April 10, 1775.  
**TEN POUNDS REWARD.**  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.  
**FRANCIS MANIS**, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.  
**JOHN DELANY**, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendal ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by  
**RICHARD GRAVES.**

To be sold on the premises, at public vendue, agreeable to the last will and testament of Thomas Stockett, deceased, on Monday the 27th day of November, 1775, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for good London bills of exchange, sterling, or current money,  
**A VALUABLE** tract of land, containing 200 acres, (under the incumbrance of the widow's thirds) suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain; a good dwelling-house with brick gable-ends, kitchen, quarter, meat-house, corn-house, two tobacco-houses, and several other necessary out houses, a large young apple orchard, consisting of a great variety of good fruit. Also sundry healthy strong country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, with stock of all kinds, and all sorts of household furniture, &c.  
**THO. NOBLE STOCKETT, executor.**  
 N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are desired to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved.  
**T. N. S.**

To be lett,  
**T**HE dwelling-house &c. where I now reside.  
**JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.**

**THE** partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.  
 The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.  
**JAMES DICK.**

**STRAYED** from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert S. Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.  
**JAMES MURRAY.**

Annapolis, October 20, 1775.  
**COMMITTED** to my custody as runaways, the four following persons, viz. Richard Purcell, alias Purfley, who says he belongs to Jabez Irwin, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and who answers the description of an advertisement of the said Irwin, in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, of the 19th of July last.  
**Thomas Barker**, a short well set man, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, hath long black hair and black eyes; hath on a blue cloth coat, olnabrig trousers, and says he is a deserter from General Gage's army.  
**Thomas Saxton**, who says he belongs to Gilbert Smith, in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county. Likewise Michael Cunningham, an Irishman, who appears to be a sea-faring man, and says he is known to be a free-man by Capt. Stone of Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, and of a brown complexion; hath on a white kersey jacket, olnabrig trousers, old shoes and stockings. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to  
**WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.**

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.  
**W**ANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat fliers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun locks, to suit also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.  
**ISAAC HARRIS,**  
 N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.  
**12**

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

Maryland, Talbot-county, October 23, 1775.  
**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**  
**R**AN away on the night of the 21st instant, two convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made fellow, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a surly countenance, is a labourer, and understands something of horses: had on when he went away, a short blue coat about half wore, and either a spotted jean, or brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, strong home-made gray yarn stockings, and good strong English made shoes; he is an active fellow, and will probably change his name and forge a pass; he speaks the Lancashire or north of England dialect.  
**Anne Wilson**, who calls herself the said Manly's wife, a middle sized thin looking woman, about 40 or 45 years of age, is in a tolerable good dress, handy at doing house-work, and speaks the same dialect as Manly.  
 Whoever takes up and secures the above convict, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this province, 40 shillings for the man, and 20 shillings for the woman; and if taken out of this province, 3 pounds for the man, and two pounds for the woman. It is imagined they would make down the bay, as they stole and took with them a new canoe, a sewing pan, a copper tea-kettle, several Irish linen shirts, provisions, &c.  
 If they are took up and put in jail, a letter directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.  
**JAMES BRADDOCK.**

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**  
**A** TRACT of good land, situated on Patowmack river—between George-town and Port Tobacco, consisting of 500 to 1000 acres—healthy and having good spring water convenient. Any person having such a tract to dispose off, may hear of the subscriber, by applying to the printer, or Thomas M. M. in Annapolis.  
**2**

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1775.

MOSCOW, July 24.

MARSHAL Romanzow arrived at Kolominski on Thursday last; and was received by the empress with every possible mark of satisfaction: He declined the honour of a triumphal entry, which was intended him, and for which magnificent preparations had been made.

On Friday morning the empress, accompanied by the great duke and duchess, and attended by the officers and ladies of the court, the knights being in the habits of their respective orders, walked in grand procession from the old palace in the Kremlin to the cathedral, where solemn mass was performed by the Archbishop of Petersburg, and the Deum sung for the conclusion of the war; after which her Imperial Majesty, having returned in procession to the hall called Granovitaia in the old palace, was addressed by the procureur general, in the name of the whole empire, in an harangue full of expressions of the deepest gratitude for the blessings which her reign had produced, and particularly for that recent one, the restoration of public and domestic tranquillity, which her wisdom had so happily accomplished: To which the vice-chancellor made a short but gracious answer, in the name of his sovereign; after which the first five classes of the nobility had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The keeper of the privy purse then read aloud a list of the gratifications and rewards, which the empress was pleased to bestow upon this occasion. Among the principal ones were:

To marshal Romanzow, an estate of 5000 peasants, 100,000 roubles in money, a service of plate, a hat with a wreath of laurel, enriched with precious stones to the value of 30,000 roubles, a diamond star and shoulder-knot, a marshal's staff, and a diploma adding to his surname that of Sadeunajkoy, which may be translated, The Ultra-Danubian.

The count Alexis Orlov 60,000 roubles, and a sword enriched with diamonds, of very considerable value, and a diploma granting to him the surname of Cbesme.

To general Otemkin, a diploma of count of the Russian empire, and her Imperial Majesty's picture set with diamonds, to be worn by him.

To general Panin 60,000 roubles, with a sword and a diamond star.

To the same to prince Dolgorouki.

To count Soltikow, the second order of St. George.

To count Ivan Czernichew, the order of St. Andrew.

Several ribbons of St. Alexander Newsky were conferred, and military promotions made.

Admiral Greig was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and appointed commandant of Cronstadt.

PARIS, August 12. Many persons here persuade themselves, that in consequence of this family compact, our court will be obliged to furnish succour for Spain against the Algerines; and some go so far as to say, orders are given for 12,000 of our troops to march to Spain, to enable the Spaniards to draw off more of their troops to reinforce their army, if they should attempt a second descent at Algiers.

PETERSBURGH, July 25. In consequence of the orders of the empress, our sovereign, on Friday last, was celebrated here, with all possible solemnity, the anniversary of the conclusion of the peace between this empire and that of Turkey.

AMSTERDAM, August 17. By a letter from Cadix, dated the 25th of last month, we have received advice that Mr. Hartnick, commodore in the service of the republic of the United Provinces, after having lain at anchor some days before Larache, continued to cruise with his squadron along the coast; that some Spanish ships of war kept the port so closely blocked up, that the merchant ships had nothing to fear, as the Moors did not dare to come out, and the captains of the corsairs were only seeking pretences to let the time elapse when they ought to put to sea.

Another private letter from Leghorn, dated the 4th of this month, announces a fresh enterprise of the Spaniards against Algiers, which succeeded much better than the former. Nevertheless, this news merits confirmation.

L O N D O N.

August 17. Yesterday 300 of the train of artillery, with their stores, tents, bedding, &c. embarked on board a transport ship lying off Woolwich, for America. This is the second embarkation.

August 18. Some merchants are making contracts for great quantities of goods for the American exportation. They are to be executed on condition of a reconciliation being effected within a limited time.

August 19. The following is a list of the forces intended to do duty in America early in the spring of 1776, exclusive of officers, artillery, and marines. There are to be thirty-one battalions, to consist of twelve companies each, sixty rank and file per company, making, in the whole, 22,320 rank and file: 4th regiment of foot, Hodgson's; 5th, Percy's; 6th, Sir William Boothby's, now at St. Vincent's; 7th, lord Robert Bertie's; 8th, Armstrong's; 9th, 10th, Sandford's; 11th, Keppel's; 12th, Pigot's; 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, Monkton's, now under orders; 19th, 20th, Gage's; 21st, Howe's; 22nd, Scott's; 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, Earle's, now under orders; 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

land's; 33d, Clavering's; 34th, lord Craven's, now under orders; 35th, Grant's; 36th, Pomeroy's; 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Some regulations are on the eve of taking place in the admiralty and navy, greatly to the advantage of sailors in general in order to avoid, if possible, the necessity of issuing press warrants.

Eight thousand tons of transports are already taken up in the river, and more are expected to offer daily. Twenty-five flat-bottomed boats are nearly constructed for the embarkation of troops. Each ship is to carry one; and every boat will row with ten oars, and carry forty men besides officers.

Private letters from London say, that government have resolved to augment the army in America this autumn, or before spring, to 25,000 British troops. The garrisons of Minorca and Gibraltar, are to make part of this army, and their place is to be supplied by a body of Hanoverians, who are already under orders to embark for these garrisons.

August 22. Letters from Paris advise, that orders are given there to fill all the magazines with the necessary provisions for fifty thousand men.

By letters just received from Bengal, it appears that a total reform is to take place there; that the gentlemen gone out have set the strictest example of economy; by leaving off entertainments, &c. and that no less than 200 petitions for the redress of grievances had been presented to the supreme court on their first sitting. The judges landed in their robes and full-bottomed wigs, to the great amazement and amusement of a prodigious multitude who lined the shore.

Orders are sent to Ireland for draughts to be made from the different regiments in that kingdom, to complete those ordered for Boston to their full complement of men; and the former are to be filled up with new recruits to their full complement.

Aug. 23. Yesterday a board of ordnance was held, at the breaking up of which expresses were immediately sent to the engineers of the tower, Woolwich, &c. for the expediting several hundred tons of ordnance stores, to be sent to America.

Advices from the itague say, it is very confidently reported there, that the Prussian monarch has concluded a private treaty with the court of Versailles, which is likely to cause some commotions in the north.

Advice has been received from Madrid, that the Chili Indians have renewed their hostilities against the Spaniards with more fury than ever; and they come to well armed, that there can be no doubt of their receiving arms from the Portuguese.

It is said that general Elliot's light horse are to be sent to America.

Lieut. Clarke is appointed to the command of the Resolution, which ship is to be fitted for sea, and to proceed again to prosecute her discoveries, and make a settlement on a large island in the fourth sea, and to carry back Omiah to Ostend, which, in the last voyage, they made their general rendezvous.

Aug. 26. The case of Putnam is now like that of Robadil; send ten thousand more--kill the 10; ten more--kill them; ten more--damn me, kill 'em all.

Orders are issued for all the officers of horse and foot serving in Hanover to repair to their respective posts next month, on pain of being cashiered.

On the 26th inst. Capt. Godfrey Shelling, of the ship Hector, which arrived on Wednesday morning in the river, spoke with 13 men of war and frigates, French and Spanish, commanded by two admirals, off the Canary islands; they laid till eleven o'clock at night, when the Spanish admiral, who led the van, fired a gun as a signal, put up a light in the main top, lighted the three poop lanterns, and all the fleet put before the wind; by the course they steered they seem to be bound for the West-Indies.

It is said there are now 12 men of war fitting out in the different dock yards for the North-American station, none exceeding 50 guns.

Among all the idle and groundless reports which may naturally be expected at such conjunctures as this, a remarkable one now engrosses much conversation; which is, that a truce for 8 months is about being concluded on between Great-Britain and America, in which time it is said, they flatter themselves some expedient may be found out to terminate the differences which seem likely to embroil all Europe. This is as much as to say that both parties are in too great a passion at present to adjust their disputes, and that the winter will cool them so far as to hear reason, and make them able to discern, which now they do not.

Friday night some sailors conveyed a certain paper lately published, into an American tar-barrel, and burnt it on Tower-hill.

Two ships of 50 guns each, and a frigate of 30 guns, are ordered to be prepared to sail immediately for Barbadoes.

Sept. 1. A private letter from Paris, says, "the Spaniards have been for some time tampering with the French court, in order to force them to begin a rupture with the English; but the present pacific disposition of the grand monarch and his ministers give them not the least hopes of succeeding: In short, if they are for war, they must begin the game themselves."

The enemies of freedom, says a correspondent, were never more capitally disappointed than in the lord mayor's not disjoining the order of government for publishing the proclamation in the city. It is a most torturing reflection to them, that the chief magistrate will give them no opportunity of abusing him.

As many cautious people think that the late proclamation is answerable to the French king's edict, and that

they cannot so much as whisper politics, for fear of a letter de cachet, a correspondent has sent us the following short definition of a proclamation as it is established under the English constitution: "In every the eighth's time (says he) and in some reigns before and after, proclamations frequently had the force of acts of parliament, but ever since the revolution they only pass for king's opinions."

The recruiting officers in Ireland meet with uncommon success in raising the Roman Catholic army in that kingdom, to act against the Americans, owing to the bounty being larger than has been given on any former occasion.

Sept. 6. The Prussian and Hanoverian ministers had a conference with his Majesty, and the secretaries of state at Kew yesterday, said to be on the subject of taking foreign troops into our service.

We are assured that a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex will be held in a few days, to take into consideration the present alarming situation of Great-Britain and its colonies. As the business is of the utmost consequence, this meeting will be more numerous than ever was known on any former occasion.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Sept 4.

"Orders are received here for his Majesty's frigate Boreas of 28 guns, to be sheathed and fitted with the greatest expedition, she being to go to America."

"Orders are likewise received for the artificers and workmen of this dock yard to discontinue working two tides a day extra, &c. and agreeable thereto, they began this morning to work only a bare day."

"His Majesty's frigate Yren, of 18 guns Capt. Furneaux, is taken into dock to be sheathed, the being likewise to go to America, although it had been reported that she was to carry Omiah back to Europe."

Sept. 7. The plan proposed by government with respect to America, is precisely this; the king's forces are to take Rhode-Island, and as soon as the capture of that island is effected, the friends of administration throughout the colonies are to be invited thither. Under the protection of his Majesty's commander in chief, these loyal Americans are to state such terms of a accommodation as Great-Britain can assent to without suffering any diminution to her legislative authority. Government will very graciously comply with their demands, and such of the colonists as after this remain refractory, will be treated with a severity due to the work of rebels. Having separated the sheep from the goats, the former will be applauded for the righteousness of their deeds, the thunderbolts of vengeance will doom the latter to destruction.

The intended capture of Rhode Island is deemed by the ministerialists as a master stroke of policy. Government by no means wishes a continuance of the American war, if the sword can be sheathed without it. Britain's parting with the right of taxation is not what she wishes. By collecting the friends of administration in Rhode Island, and receiving their proposals, containing the scale of the continent, in many respects, they themselves that they shall elude every attempt. However tired of the American business, they cannot argue with men whom they have charitably captured and are to coop up the loyalists, therefore (as sheep in a fold) and listen to the lamb like bleatings, is asking the part of shepherds, ever attentive to the welfare of their flock.

The political conversation at the West-India town, turns chiefly on the appointment of a new Chancellor. It is affirmed for a fact, that Mr. Alexander Wedderburne is actually appointed to the said office, in consequence of which a patent for a peerage is said to be making out.

We have the pleasure to assure the friends of liberty, that the most vigorous resistance to ministerial oppression will be made this session in both houses of parliament, by an union of the most virtuous and respectable characters in this kingdom, who are determined to exert all their strength to save their country in this crisis of her fate. A case hardened, despicable junta, may rely on the majority of their friends, but bad men, in the hour of danger, can have no cohesion; leagues, in vice, and confederacies in ill, however they may be glossed over with the specious name of friendship, want the inherent vital principle of that virtue, a conscientiousness of acting in a just cause.

Thursday a very large entry was made at the custom-house, for Halifax in Nova Scotia, said to be the largest made to that province, at one time, since the establishment of it; 287,000 lb. weight of tobacco was also entered inwards.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote William Tryon, Esq; governor of the province of New-York, to be a major in the first regiment of foot guards, from which appointment it cannot be supposed that gentleman will be honoured with any military command upon the American station.

It is said that a shilling a year increase of land tax is absolutely fixed upon in the cabinet.

A report is current, and gains ground among the merchants, that the troops will not winter at Boston; but the province they are to move to is not clear; some say Rhode Island will be the head quarters, others New-York, with Long-Island, as it says to continue.

Sept. 8. The Carcase and Racehorse soups of war, which are arrived at Woolwich from Africa, are going to be converted into bomb ketches, which they originally were; they are the only two bomb ketches remaining in the navy, the others being sold out since the late war.

The American dispute makes well for the owners of the Indianmen which have completed their voyages; instead of selling them for about 1000l. they get 12000l.

on, besides several large east country ships.

Extra of a letter from our correspondent at the Hague, August 31.

According to more circumstantial accounts from Madrid, the bad success of their fleet in the late attempt was merely and solely owing to a jealousy which reigned amongst some capital officers, so that the commander in chief found it far more prudent to return home-wards, in order to examine the conduct of some commanding officers, than to try the success of another attack. It is also asserted that capt. O'Reilly is in disgrace.

Sept. 9. A commission is preparing to appoint gen. Howe commander in chief of the forces in America, in the room of gen. Gage, who is expected in England by the time the parliament meets.

Thursday the following proclamation was issued.

GEORGE K.

Whereas our parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 14th day of this inst. September; we, with advice of our privy council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said parliament shall be further prorogued on the 14th day of this inst. September, to Thursday the 26th day of October next; and we have given order to our chancellor of Great-Britain to prepare a commission for proroguing the same accordingly. And we do hereby further declare our royal will and pleasure, that the said parliament shall, on the said 26th day of October next, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the lords (spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioner for shires and burghs, of the house of commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said 26th day of October next.

Given at our court at St. James, the 6th of September, 1775, in the fifteenth year of our reign. God save the king.

Thursday morning the lords Sandwich, Dartmouth, Rochford, and governor Hutchinson, were sent for to Kew, where they had a long conference with his majesty and then returned to town.

By private letters from Paris advice is received, that men work day and night in the different ports of France, in building several new men of war, and in repairing the old ones, the court designing to have fifty ships of the line at sea next spring.

They write from Paris, that every step which the king of Spain has taken in his naval and military preparations has been previously concerted with the French court.

On the 4th inst. sailed from Falmouth, with a fair wind, his majesty's frigate Lizard, for Quebec, with dispatches for governor Carleton; and it is reported that she carries orders for raising 10,000 men immediately, to be sent to the assistance of general Gage.

All the men of war at Boston having lain there till they are become very leaky, are ordered home, as soon as those men of war arrive there which sailed from Portsmouth and Plymouth some time ago.

Sept. 12. A council is summoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's on the subject of some advices which arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office on Saturday from America.

A petition is said to be come over from Jamaica, and others are daily expected from the other West-India islands, as they are great sufferers by the present contest with America.

It is asserted that a number of petitions are preparing to be presented to the house of commons at the ensuing meeting, requesting that measures may be taken to restore tranquillity between Great Britain and the American colonies.

Sept. 13. Yesterday eight very respectable merchants of New-York waited on his majesty at St. James's, being introduced by the earl of Suffolk, with a dutiful and loyal address, offering his majesty the sum of 600,000l. to enable his majesty to carry on the war against the Americans, and expressing their warm attachment to his majesty and the royal family, &c. which was very graciously received.

Extra of a letter from Manchester, Sept. 6.

At a general meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, &c. of this town, held this day, the following address to his majesty was unanimously agreed upon:

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of MANCHESTER, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

Most gracious sovereign, "ACTUATED by an affectionate and dutiful regard for your many royal virtues, and firmly attached to that constitution which secures us the enjoyment of liberties known only to British subjects: We presume, in the most loyal and respectful manner, to offer our tribute of gratitude to your majesty, for the many blessings we have enjoyed under the benign influence of your government.

Since your majesty's accession to the throne, commerce, the great source of wealth, hath been not only successfully encouraged, but firmly established in this island; and, under the auspices of peace, hath been carried to an extent unknown to your royal predecessors: Manufactures flourish in every part of your majesty's dominions, particularly in this town and neighbourhood, where they are daily advancing towards perfection, and where the lowest of your subjects are fully employed, and are blessed with the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

Thus happy under your majesty's government, we look with horror upon every attempt to disturb its tranquillity, and it is with inexpressible concern we behold the standard of rebellion erected in some of the American provinces, and our fellow-subjects involved in an unnatural war against their lawful sovereign. We observe with regret that the lenity shown by your majesty towards the insurgents has been of no avail, but instead of reclaiming, hath seemed rather to irritate and urge them on to more daring acts

Lettes bound in duty to assist your majesty in the execution of the legislative authority.

We are not intimidated at the prohibition laid by the Americans on the importation and exportation of goods to and from the British dominions; but extensive trade happily flows in so many different channels, that the obstruction of one can but little distress, much less deter us from our duty to our king and country. But whatever check our manufactures may receive by a necessary war, we shall cheerfully submit to a temporary inconvenience, rather than continue subject to lawless depredations from a deluded and unhappy people; as we are fully persuaded, that trade with America can never be established on its true basis until the colonies are reduced to a proper submission to the government and laws of Great-Britain.

As Englishmen we are led by inclination, as well as impelled by interest, to preserve the authority of the British legislature, and to protect the dignity and prerogative of the crown (as founded on the principles of the constitution) sacred and inviolate. And we further beg leave to assure your majesty, that we are ready to support, with our lives and fortunes, such measures as your majesty shall think proper for the punishment of rebellion in any part of your dominions, being convinced, that the sword of justice will be directed by the hand of mercy towards such of your subjects as have been deluded by the artful designs of a discontented faction.

Sept. 28. A vessel is stopped at Gravesend with 3000l. in money, besides a quantity of naval stores, said to be bound to America for the provincials.

Sept. 2. A great number of officers, who are under orders to go out with the regiments destined for America, have desired leave to retire from the service.

Sept. 7. Five thousand troops are clandestinely shipped in Ireland and are absolutely failed for Boston. No less than nine different plans are now hanging about, for effecting a reconciliation with the colonies. They are to be recommended to the consideration of the great by their respective authors.

Sept. 9. On Thursday eleven transports, all bound to America, passed by the back of the Isle of Wight in their way to Ireland, in order to take in the soldiers that are ordered for Boston.

WATER TOWN, Oct. 30.

An address to the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the town of Boston, to his Excellency Gov. Gage.

May it please your Excellency.

The gentlemen and principal inhabitants of Boston beg leave dutifully to address your Excellency, on your departure for Great Britain.

We can very sincerely assure you, Sir, that we have ever considered your appointment to the chief command of this province, as a distinguishing mark of his Majesty's paternal disposition towards us; and that the full effect of so wise and benevolent a designation, we most earnestly hoped, in those undisturbed operations of law and settled government, which are so essential to real liberty.

Your attention to the true interest of this unhappy town, was, in our opinion, very early manifested, and your compassionate desire, that some steps might be taken that should put it in your power to rescue us from impending ruin in our trade and navigation, we shall with gratitude for ever remember.

We cannot forbear to express our sentiments, that could a restoration to quiet and good order have been effected in this province, by the influence of personal character, a gentleman of your Excellency's established reputation for candour and justice, for moderation and an obliging disposition, invested at the same time with the supreme military authority, could not have failed to have procured it.

Unhappily for this country! the general sentiments were too strong, and too far heightened for the efficacy of your humane exertions: It must, however, be evident, we think, to all the world, that to allay the ferment in this province, without the effusion of human blood, has been your Excellency's first object; and the pursuit will be your fame.

We have imagined, Sir, with great pleasure, your truly laudable intention and most noble ambition, of being viewed as the happy instrument in the appeasing all animosities; and in the reviving that mutual affection, as well as sense of united interest, which was once the strength and glory of Great-Britain and her colonies.

We need not with your Excellency a higher enjoyment, than what must arise from your own reflections on your constant sincere endeavours for the safety and happiness of the people under your government; and from that countenance of approbation, which we anticipate for you in the king.

John Erving, William Brattle, Isaac Winslow, Thomas Hutchinson, John Troutbeck, Byfield Lyde, Silvester Gardner, Stephen Greenleaf, Richard Clarke, William Bowes, William Walter, Benjamin Faneuil, jun, John Dymally, James Perkins, Thomas Amory, Nathaniel Coffin, Philip Dunbar, George Brindley, John Winslow, jun, Ralph Inman, Alexander Bymer, Henry Lloyd, Edward Winslow, Joshua Loring, jun, Robert Halliwell, William Lee Perkins, Benjamin M. Holmes, Robert Jarvis, George Leonard, William Jackson, David Phipps, Thomas Brinley, Richard Green, John Taylor, Lewis Deblois, Nathaniel Taylor, Daniel Hubbard, James Murray, Archibald McNeil, Samuel Fitch, Joseph Scott, Francis Green, John Atkinson, Peter Johannott, Benjamin Davis, Joseph Turill, Nath. Cary, John Simpson, Samuel Hirst Sparhawk, Martin Gay, William Taylor, Ebenezer Bridgman, Samuel Hughes, John Inman, William Codner, William Coffin, jun, William Perry, Jonathan Snelling, Adino Pad-dock, John Gore, Benjamin Gridely, Andrew Casneau, Isaac Winslow, jun, Gilbert Deblois, Henry Liddell, Thomas Courtney, Edward Hutchinson, Theophilus Lillie, John Lovell, Miles Whitworth, Henry Barnes, Hugh Harbet, Daniel M<sup>r</sup> Masters, M. B. Goldthwait, Nathaniel Perkin, John Hunt, tert. Lewis Gray, John Powell, James Lloyd, Nathaniel Brinley, James McKrig, William M<sup>r</sup> Alpine, John Jeffries, jun, Green Cas-neau, Archibald Cunningham, John Greenart, William Dickson, David Black, John Barron, William Hunter, John Semple, Robert Semple, Henry Laughton, John Joy, Gregory Townsend, Archibald Bowman, James Anderson, Jonathan Simpson. (In all 98.)

Gentlemen, I SINCERELY lament the miseries brought upon this once happy country, through the deep designs, and dark contrivances of ambitious men, to raise themselves from obscurity to power and emoluments: Nor can I reflect, without pain, upon the infatuation of the multitude who enjoyed perfect liberty, who felt no oppression; but deceived and betrayed, have flown to arms to avert evils that only existed in imagination; and in lieu of liberty, have madly erected a tyranny upon the ruins of the most free, happy, and lenient government. I thank you gentlemen, for your address, and I depart the province in the firm hope that the people will recover from their delusion, and discover, before it is too late, that the government they want to subvert, is the surest guardian of their lives, property and freedom. THO. GAGE

NEWPORT, Oct. 30.

Last Wednesday arrived here his Majesty's sloop of war, Viper, from New-York, having taken two briggs, loaded with salt, and a large sloop loaded with rum and sugar, from Antigua; all belonging to New-York. One of the briggs, Capt. Burn, arrived here a few hours after the Viper. The sloop had a misadventure, and a hand put on board; one of whom belonging to Bristol in this colony, was to pilot her into this harbour; instead of which he carried her up near Howland's ferry, where she was taken possession of by some of the troops stationed on this island, and the crew made prisoners. The other brig above-mentioned, arrived here yesterday. Yesterday sailed for Boston, wind S. W. the Viper sloop of war, with a brig loaded with salt, and a custom-house schooner.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, Oct. 1775.

Resolved, that a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the military troops and navy in America, since last March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact relating to the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Cane, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Wythe be a committee for that purpose. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N. B. The above committee request the printers of the several public papers in the united colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.

IN CONGRESS, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1775.

Resolved, That all LETTERS to and from the DELEGATES of the United Colonies, during the sessions of Congress, pass and be carried free of postage; the members having engaged, upon their honour, not to frank or include any letters but their own.

Ordered to be published. Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Congress-chamber, Nov. 9, 1775.

By authentic intelligence from London, by the last vessel, we learn, that on the 21st of August a copy of the petition to the king, which was sent from the congress by Mr. R. Penn, was sent to the secretary of state for America, and on the first of September the first message that was permitted the original was presented to him, which his lordship promised to deliver to his majesty.

His lordship was pressed to obtain an answer, but those who presented it were told, "That as his majesty did not receive it on the throne, no answer would be given." Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

An express which arrived here on Wednesday from S. Carolina, informs that the inhabitants of Charleston have taken every measure necessary for their protection and defence, in case they should be attacked by any ships of war, or troops; and that there are up the country more than 10,000 men well armed, who are ready to come to their assistance upon the shortest notice. That the hon. Will. Henry Drayton, Esq; had reconciled a number of persons in the back parts, who having been imposed upon by some artful incendiaries, had entertained unfavourable sentiments of the present opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of administration.

The Virginia committee of safety have ordered a public magazine to be built at Hanover town, which is to be in the form and size of that at Williamsburg.

Capt. Barr sailed from Cowes the 4th of September, in company with three transports, having on board a large train of artillery, and about 100 matrosses, bound to Boston, under convoy of a 30 gun ship. It was thought no more troops were coming out this fall.

A letter from Bristol says, "From the present disposition of the people, we are in hopes our ministry will see their error, and heartily endeavour to accommodate matters with America, as they must be convinced it is not in their power to effect their schemes by force."

Tuesday last an express arrived at Philadelphia from South-Carolina by land.

Capt. Robinson in a ship from Jamaica for Bristol, was cast away the 24th of September, on the Martiers; and out of five galleons, that sailed from Campeachy, four were dismasted, two of which put into Georgia, two more into South-Carolina, and the fifth supposed to be lost.

The captain of the Tamar frigate took the powder and cash out of the galleons, on their arrival at Carolina, but the Spanish captains in a few days after took charge of the money themselves.

The 27th last month arrived at Hartford in Connecticut, 18 prisoners of the 26th regiment, taken by a party of the provincial army near St. John's. The houses burnt on the 18th October at Falmouth, in accompany by Capt. Mowett, amounts to 139 dwelling houses, and 28 stores, without one single portion of the inhabitants being hurt.

Falmouth, 100 AFTER so in prerogative... THE COM... THE CO... GEOR... OUR p... I intend... AN in... STO... high, his fo... the fo... twimm... did it... he ha... has b... both... thif... horse... shall... horse... read... paid

Falmouth, soon after his arrival here that town  
 Canceaux, Falmouth, Oct. 16, 1775.  
 AFTER for many premeditated attacks on the legal prerogative of the best of sovereigns, after the repeated instances you have experienced in Britain's long forbearance of the rod of correction, and the manifest and paternal extension of her hands to embrace again and again, have been regarded as vain and negatory; and in place of a dutiful and grateful return to your king and parent state, you have been guilty of the most unpardonable rebellion, supported by the ambition of a set of designing men, whose insidious views have cruelly imposed on the credulity of their fellow creatures; and at last have brought the whole into the same dilemma; which leads me to feel not a little, the woes of the innocent of them in particular, on the present occasion, from my having it in orders to execute a just punishment on the town of Falmouth, in the name of which authority, I previously warn you to remove without delay, the human speic out of the said town, for which purpose I give you the time of two hours, at the period of which a red pendant will be hoisted at the main top-gallant-mast head with a gun. But should your imprudence lead you to shew the least resistance you will in that case free me of that humanity so strongly pointed out in my orders, as well as in my inclination. I do also observe that all those who did on a former occasion fly to the king's ship under my command for protection, that the same door is now open to receive them.  
 The officer who will deliver this letter, I expect to return immediately unmolested. I am, &c.  
 H. MOWETT.

ANNAPOLIS, November 16.  
 The general assembly of this province is further prorogued to the 5th day of December next.

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF MARYLAND, October 21, 1775.  
 THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION are requested to complete their returns of the minute and militia officers, and the companies of militia formed in battalions, agreeable to the resolves of the late convention, as soon as may be, that the proper commissions may issue.  
 By order,  
 ELEAZER M'COMB, Clerk.

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

Baltimore, November 1, 1775.  
 GEORGE CHALMERS, Esq; who lately failed for London, left in my care all his clients papers, and as there are many still not called for, I shall be glad how soon they are claimed by the respective owners.  
 He has also left some money which he had not an opportunity of paying before he left this; I am ready to deliver my charge agreeable to his directions.  
 A. STENHOUSE.

Annapolis, November 16, 1775.  
 OUR partnership being expired, all persons interested to us, are requested to settle as soon as they possibly can—those who have accounts against us, are desired to bring them in immediately.  
 KENNEDY and WALLACE.  
 I intend to leave this place soon.  
 MICHAEL WALLACE.

Queen-Free, Patuxent, Nov. 4, 1775.  
 To be sold by the subscriber,

AN indentured servant man about 29 years of age, who has three years and seven months to serve; he has always served in genteel families in England, in quality of a footman and groom; in which offices he is perfectly capable of discharging every part of his duty, such as hair-dressing, shaving, setting a table; waiting, &c. He is an extraordinary good jockey, not only with respect to the riding part, but also as to the management of horses; he brought in an exceeding good character with him.  
 Also an indentured servant woman, wife to the above man, of the same age, and has the same time to serve; an exceeding good cook and chambermaid, and has always served in good families in England in both those departments. She is a very good stay-maker, and is extraordinary well versed in that part of a confectioner's business, which relates to pickling and confectioning.  
 JOHN LUCAS.  
 N. B. They have been married eleven years, it is four years since they have had any children, and have none with them.

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

JAMES RAWLINGS.

By THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and COMP.

At their Store on the Head of the Dock; a large Assortment of dry Goods, CONSISTING OF

- SUPERFINE middling scarlet cloth cloaks,
- Sand coarse beaver cloths, fashionable silk cloaks,
- Milled drabs for great hats, blue and white fat-
- coats, ink, blue and white fat-
- D-vonshire, will'd ke-seys, in peelongs,
- Fine and coarse napt. fri- B ack and white fattins,
- zes, Black a mozeens,
- Bath coating and coarse Ell black and white du-
- duffs, Floweted and tobin'd
- Emboss'd and plain flin- ditto,
- nels, Striped and plain lute-
- Striped seys, strings,
- Fine rattinets and 1/2 shal- 1/2 Ell English Persians,
- loons, Durants and calimancoes, silver table and tea-spoons,
- Manchetter velvets and silver shoe and knee buck-
- velvets, lers,
- Coide oys, thicksets, suf- Plated pint and 1/2 pint
- lians, muggs,
- Silk and worsted breeches Harry 8th best cards,
- pat r s, Cotton candle wick,
- A good assortment of mens, Mens best shoes and boots,
- womens, and boys worth, Se ne twin and jack lines,
- el hof, Scotch and pearl barley,
- Mens and boys coarse yar- Silt pe s in kegs,
- hose, Dutch ovens, iron pots,
- A age assortment of mens, Frying pans, spades and
- white and colour'd silk thovels,
- hose, Best Florence oil, by the
- Mens and womens silk case or bottle,
- gloves and mitts, A few seis be and white,
- Y rd wide Irish liners, red a d white, and ea-
- from 25 sd to 45 coll, me'd china,
- A few pieces of cotto- An all riment of queen's
- and calico bed furniture, and glass ware,
- A few pieces of cotton and A few casks of glas, delf,
- chintzes, and white stone ware, to
- Marcell's quilting, be sold by the c k -ma-
- Quilted silk petticoats ny other articles too te-
- dry, dious to mention.

WET GOODS AS USUAL, viz.

- Old Madeira wine by qr- dia and continent rum,
- cask or gallon, Mel-lis,
- Red and white Lisbon wine, Dou-e and single refined
- in quarter cask, loaf sugar,
- Sweet mountain and com- Muscovado sugar, &c. &c.
- mon wine by the gallon, which they will sell low,
- Best cane spirits, West In- and for cash only.

A person indebted to Tho. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts—the debt that are able, it is expected will be paid by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping out of our money—those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention—All that do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such cases provided.

On Wednesday the 22d day of this instant November, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder, for good Spanish dollars, the virtue of a deed of trust from Edward Duron, to the subscriber,

THE plantation whereon the said Edward now lives, the same being part of a tract or parcel of land called Bear-Bacon, and contains according to the trust-deed aforesaid, 123 1/2 acres; though I have been told it contains no more than 93 1/2 acres: I shall however by the day of sale, have the true quantity ascertained. This plantation is improved with a small dwelling-house, kitchen and tobacco house, and has on it orchards of apple, cherry and peach trees, and the soil is esteemed very favourable to the growth and produce of wheat. A good title will be made the purchaser, by  
 W. HOLMES.  
 N. B. The title will be heard at 1 o'clock.

At the Arundel county, Nov. 19, 1775.  
 To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 4th of December, at the dwelling house of the late John Gott,

TWO negroes, one a fellow, the other a girl; also the stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and hogs, with the plantation utensils—bonds with approved security will be taken for sums above five pounds—ready money expected for all less sums.  
 EZEKIEL GOTT, } admrs.  
 SAMUEL GOTT. }

Maryland, Talbot county, October 2, 1775.  
 FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the night of the 21st instant, two convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made fellow, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a tury countenance, is a labourer, and understands something of horse-keeping; when he went away, a short blue coat about half worn, and either a spotted jean, or brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, strong home-made gray yarn stockings; and good strong English made shoes; he is an active fellow, and will probably change his name and forge a pass; he speaks the Lancashire or north of England dialect.  
 Anne Wilson, who calls herself the said Manly's wife, a middle sized thin looking woman; about 40 or 45 years of age, is in a tolerable good dress, handy at doing house work, and speaks the same dialect as Manly.

Whoever takes up and secures the above convicts; so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this province, 40 shillings for the man, and 20 shillings for the woman; and if taken out of this province, 3 pounds for the man, and two pounds for the woman. It is imagined they would make down the bay, as they stole and took with them a new cane, a frying pan, a copper tea-kettle, several Irish linen shirts, provisions, &c.  
 If they are taken up and put in jail, a letter directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.  
 JAMES BRADDOCK.

A following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hafter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and to k with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been mended, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

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

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intended to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by  
 WILLIAM REYNOLDS.  
 N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat lined with red, cocked in the miller's fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pincheback shoes and shoe buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

To be lett  
 THE dwelling-house &c. in e I now reside.  
 JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

Lower-Maryland, Oct. 31, 1775.  
 TO THE PUBLIC.

BE it known, that the subscribers to the Lower-Maryland rough academy, having met on the 31st day of October, chose by ballot the following gentlemen trustees: The rev. Thomas J. C. Esq; Edward Galt, Dr. Edward Johnson, Dr. James Bate, Dr. John H. Smith, Dr. James Gray, Col. Joseph Smith, and Messrs. Charles Graham, Benjamin M. Cook, Edward Galt, Samuel Chew, Edward Reynolds, Thomas H. Land, Patrick S. Smith, Thomas Galt, jun. William A. Lewis, James Hill, Alexander H. Magruder, Stephen B. Balch, John Rogers, and Walter Smith, are desired to meet at said academy on Friday the 24th of this instant.

The public is also informed, that young gentlemen are taught the Latin and Greek languages in the most approved method, and geography, the elements of mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, astronomy, chronology and criticism, in this academy, at the pounds currency per annum, by  
 STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B.  
 THOMAS SPROTT, A. B.  
 N. B. Convenient board may be had for 15 pounds currency per annum.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

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

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton;

THE subscriber proposes to remove with his family some time in the month of December, from the plantation he now lives on in Calvert county, to Battle creek; requests all persons who have any claims against him in the aforesaid county, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid; and all persons who are indebted to me; on bond, note, or open account, for dealings, since my residence here, are requested to settle their respective balances as soon as possible. I have for sale, a parcel of cattle, consisting of cows and calves, heifers, steers and yearlings, also some horses, mares, colts; and some sheep and hogs, a seine and ropes, a large canoe, and a fine well built boat, about 16 feet in the keel, all which articles I will dispose of on every reasonable terms, for cash, and may be treated with at any time for the same, between this and the last of December next.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.  
 July 28, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near the Northampton iron-works, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict servant man, an Englishman, named Thomas Hardy, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, gray eyes, short gray hair, about 55 years old, limps in his walk; he has a small hole in one of his lips, lost most of his teeth, talks in the north country dialect; had on and took with him, a white country cloth jacket, country tow linen trousers, good English shoes, two osnabrig shirts, old felt hat; he may have other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so as his master gets him again, shall have 20 shillings if 20 miles from home, 30 shillings if 30 miles, 40 shillings if 40 miles, 3 pounds if 50 miles, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and reasonable charges if brought home; paid by,  
 JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

**Peruke-maker, and gentlemen and ladies hair-dresser,**  
**LEGS** leave to inform those gentlemen and ladies  
 that please to honour him with their commands,  
 that he has taken the house formerly possessed by Mr.  
 John Hepburn, upon Cornhill, where he carries on  
 his said trade in all its various branches, viz. cutting  
 of hair in the newest manner, and making perukes,  
 ladies hair rolls, curls, &c. after the newest taste, and  
 in the genteelst fashion; and as he has had many  
 years experience both at Paris and London, he doubts  
 not but to give full satisfaction to those that please to  
 employ him, and he hopes to meet with the favour and  
 approbation of the public, as he is determined to ex-  
 ecute all orders in the neatest manner, upon the most  
 reasonable terms, and with the strictest exactness.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber about the middle of  
 June last, in Patowmack river, a little above the  
 mouth of St. Mary's river, a ship's yaw, 15 feet keel,  
 6 feet 9 inches beam, clincher built, white bottom,  
 the two upper streaks painted of a dove colour, with  
 white stripes along them—the inside painted all red,  
 a ring bolt in the head and stern, and one on each  
 side the middle beam or hat—there are places to row  
 five oars—were in her when taken up, a bias com-  
 pass, two masts with spritsails, two sails, an iron  
 chain, some tailors were seen to leave the day she was  
 taken up. The owner may have her again, on pro-  
 ving his property, and paying charges, by applying to  
 Mr. Uriah Forrest, at Leonard town, St. Mary's  
 county.

To be sold on the premises, on the 14th day of No-  
 vember next, agreeable to the last will and testa-  
 ment of Thomas Belt the 3d, late of Anne-Ar-  
 undel county, deceased, and to be conveyed by the  
 heir at law.

**A VALUABLE** tract of land, containing about  
 two hundred and ninety acres, situated in the  
 five Parishes, and about half a mile from the ferry  
 Mount Pleasant; the soil light, and noted for very  
 fine tobacco, there are two dwelling houses, one to-  
 bacco-house, and a corn house, all new, with other  
 convenient out houses, besides an exceeding fine wa-  
 ter mill that carries two pair of stones, one of which  
 cost between seventy and eighty pounds common  
 money, her works are new and compleat, with many  
 other conveniences too tedious to mention.

There will be sold on the same day, a parcel of ne-  
 gres, consisting of one fellow, two wenches, and  
 four children; likewise three white servants, one of  
 which is a good carpenter, one other a miller, and  
 the other one a boy that understands shaving and  
 dressing of hair. There will be likewise for sale, a  
 parcel of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, and household  
 furniture, with many other articles by

**WILLIAM DELT,** and } admrs.  
**THOMAS HARWOOD,** }

N. B. Bonds will be taken with security for some  
 more than five pounds, for less the money must be  
 paid down.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.  
**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 For apprehending a Runaway.

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

**THOMAS JONES.**

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in the lower  
 part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day  
 of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the  
 West-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender  
 made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out  
 about 18 months ago, and now in the same place ano-  
 ther one growing, on the right side of his neck and  
 immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which  
 he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in  
 that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted,  
 a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very  
 drunken; had on and took away with him, an old  
 kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of  
 rolls, one pair of old white fustian breeches, one new  
 shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth  
 cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can  
 get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than  
 what is allowed by law.

All masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid  
 taking him off at their peril.  
**JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.**

Baltimore county, August 18, 1775.  
 To be sold at public vendue, on the 20th day of No-  
 vember next, on the premises,  
**THE** late dwelling plantation of William Black,  
 deceased, containing 224 acres of land, with  
 meadows, and good improvements thereon, lying  
 within 10 miles of Baltimore-town; also all the stock  
 of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, household goods, &c.  
**ROBERT BLACK,** executor.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
 For Current Money,  
**A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,**  
 About Thirteen Years of Age.  
 Enquire of the Printer.

**STRAYED** about three weeks ago from the sub-  
 scriber, a large red cow, about 2 years old, she  
 was lately purchased from a person who brought her  
 from the back woods, where it is supposed she will  
 endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the  
 ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her  
 face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person  
 that will deliver her in Annapolis.

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**  
**RAN** away last night from the subscriber, living  
 in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Ro-  
 bert Cunningham's mill, three convict servant men, viz.  
 Thomas Akifer, a Yorkshireman, 50 years of age, broad,  
 and stout spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty  
 stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pick-  
 marked; took with him when he went away, an old  
 felt hat, a small frunkin jacket with sleeves, and a  
 larger outside ditto of brown tuled cloth, three ofsnab-  
 brig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the  
 other of snabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

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

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

**BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,**  
**JOHN ORRICK.**

April 10, 1775.  
**TEN POUNDS REWARD.**

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in Kent  
 county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two  
 Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three  
 years to serve, viz.  
**FRANCIS MANIS,** about thirty years of age, a  
 very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches  
 high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and  
 took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and  
 black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black  
 everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an  
 old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and  
 stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

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

**RICHARD GRAVES.**

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**

**A TRACT** of good land, situated on Patowmack  
 river—between George-town and Fort Tobacco,  
 consisting of 500 to 1000 acres—healthy and having  
 good spring water convenient. Any person having  
 such a tract to dispose off, may hear of a purchaser,  
 by applying to the printer, or Thomas Lendrum in  
 Annapolis.

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

**JOSEPH DUVAL.**

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**WENT** away the first instant from the subscriber,  
 living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert  
 county, an English servant man, named Daniel Sullivan,  
 about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years  
 of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been  
 cut off, and the back of his head fore, his thumb and  
 middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel  
 which occasions him to limp at times, throws his teeth  
 much when he talks, and has the North country dia-  
 lect, by trade a lawyer, though pretends to be a gar-  
 dener and weaver; had on and took with him two of-  
 snabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of ofsnabrig  
 trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal but-  
 tons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn  
 buttons, a frunkin jacket with black buttons and  
 bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of  
 double soled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he  
 intends to change his name, and said he never would  
 own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of  
 nights to make his escape more secure, and that he in-  
 tended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood  
 would protect all servants who came to him. Who-  
 ever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I  
 get him again, shall have the above reward, including  
 what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought  
 home, paid by

**WILLIAM ALLBRIGHT.**

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

**THOMAS HARRIS.**  
 N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

Annapolis, October 20, 1775.  
**COMMITTED** to my custody as runaway, the four  
 following persons, viz. Richard Pucell, alias  
 Puffy, who says he belongs to Jabez Irwin, of Bucks  
 county, Pennsylvania, and who answers the descrip-  
 tion of an advertisement of the said Irwin, in the  
 Pennsylvania Chronicle, of the 19th of July last.

Thomas Barker, a short well set man, about 5 feet  
 4 or 5 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, has  
 long black hair and black eyes; hath on a blue cloth  
 coat, ofsnabrig trousers, and says he is a deserter from  
 general Gage's army.

Thomas Saxton, who says he belongs to Gilbert  
 Smith, in the lower part of Anne Arundel county.

Likewise Michael Cunningham, an Irishman, who  
 appears to be a sea-faring man, and says he is known  
 to be a seaman by capt. Stone of Baltimore-town,  
 he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, and of  
 a brown complexion; hath on a white kersey jacket,  
 ofsnabrig trousers, old shoes and stockings. Their  
 masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges  
 to

**WILLIAM NOKE,** th. r. l.

**STRAYED** from Poplar hill, the steed of Robert  
 Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the  
 10th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old,  
 about 14 hands high; he is a strong bony horse, has  
 a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has  
 a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Who-  
 ever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber  
 in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

**JAMES MURRAY.**

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

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

**JAMES DICK.**

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth  
 M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Eli-  
 zabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of  
 Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's coun-  
 ty, deceased.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
**WHEREAS** the said Daniel Matzler, and Eliza-  
 beth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have  
 filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and  
 administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to  
 compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands there-  
 in mentioned, to the complainants which were here-  
 tofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wil-  
 kinson, they the said complainants paying the princi-  
 pal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is  
 therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas  
 Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear  
 to the said bill within six months from the date hereof,  
 and shew cause to the contrary, a final order of chan-  
 cery will pass, and be given by the said court of chan-  
 cery in the cause aforesaid.

Signed per order,  
**GEO. RANKEN,** register.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1775.

TO THE PRINTER.

By giving the following piece from the New-England Chronicle, a place in your Gazette, you will oblige, A CUSTOMER.

WHEN the civil and political rights of a free people have been daringly invaded, by open violence on one hand, and basely deserted and betrayed by treacherous friends on the other, against whom no prudence can guard, no courage can defend; when their indignation has increased in proportion to the wrongs they have suffered, and they are roused to resistance by repeated insults, their situation is really alarming. Every measure they pursue for obtaining peace and security, is important, and may be fatal. Their vigorous exertions are marked with the opprobrious term of rebellion, and if they fail in the cause, their death will be doubly ignominious. There is such a period of difficulty and danger in the history of almost every nation. There may be such a one in the annals of this country. Let us suppose it arrived. On one side the rights of the colonies have been repeatedly, flagrantly violated. They have petitioned and remonstrated in vain. They have been stigmatized; they affirm, by a venal parliament, as factious and discontented. The best of P— has descended to share the narrow views and interests of his servants. He has adopted their impotent menaces, and the fatal malignity of their passions. He has taken a decisive, personal part against his colonies and rejected their humble petitions with contempt. They have followed the glorious example of other states, and ceased to confine their resentment to a submissive representation of their wrongs. They have renounced the forms of the constitution, and appealed to that high being who confers the rights of humanity, whose gifts it were impious to surrender. They are now ready to meet their enemy in the field, in defence of that liberty, which they received from their fathers, which is the support of his throne, and the birthright of his subjects. The circumstances to which they are reduced will not admit of a disgraceful compromise. They despise those unadvisable, qualifying measures, which render his government ridiculous, and will reject them with contempt. They have too much understanding and spirit to be intimidated by the frowns of a king, or the insignificant threats of his favourites. Nothing less than a formal repeal of the acts which strike at the vital principles of the constitution, together with ample satisfaction for the havoc of his friends, can heal the wound they have received, nor will any thing less be accepted.

On the other hand, I am convinced, that his majesty's heart and understanding have been so biased in favour of the abilities of his worthy servants, that nothing less than his own misfortunes can undeceive him. Even this dernier resort of his subjects to arms, this resolution which despair alone could dictate, has failed to flash conviction upon minds blunted by prejudice, impenetrable to truth. When a man is resolved to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine confirms him in the faith. Contrasted understandings can draw proofs of victory from a defeat, and find an earnest of future prosperity in the absolute ruin of their affairs. The king's friends, as his favourites emphatically stile themselves, to cover the stain of former rebellions, resolve to pursue that system which has reduced them to a situation so miserable that they cannot do wrong without ruin, nor right without affliction. They still resolve to see the liberties of America at their feet. That constitution which their ancestors failed of subverting at Culloden, they attack more securely at St. James's, under the patronage of the best of P——. In these circumstances it is important to inquire in what manner a brave and a free people should improve their advantages,—in what manner they ought to resent the insults they have already received, and guard against future indignities.

The condition of this country, whatever light it is viewed in, merits attention. It is not to my purpose, nor is it my province, to consider it minutely. As the circumstances are difficult and dangerous we feel them, as they are favourable I wish they may be improved. On this subject I mean to communicate my sentiments more fully than I have hitherto attempted. I have been charged with representing the best of princes in a contemptible light, with encouraging principles of independence and endeavouring to cut off the possibility of an honourable compromise. I have a claim to the candid interpretation of my country. I speak to the collective body of the people; upon the most obvious principles of policy and prudence, we ought to adopt and pursue decisive, vigorous measures,—we ought to do it instantly. The members of the community should be directly employed as their various inclinations dispose them, for the advantage of the common cause. By serving their interests, they essentially serve us.

No man condemns more sincerely than I do, that wretched plan of policy, which has exasperated the people, and alienated their affections from the king. His majesty is undoubtedly possessed of many private good qualities. But his private virtues have been the source of his misfortunes. With the greatest benevolence and the best intentions, his throne, through the folly and treachery of his servants, has been constantly surrounded with the reproaches and complaints of his subjects. I am far from suspecting his majesty of any design upon the liberties of the people. If he has been persuaded to take an unworthy, personal part against his colonies, I attribute it to that inoffensive simplicity,

which guards the king against a thousand daggers. I impute his own disgrace and the wretched situation of his affairs, to the pernicious principles he imbibed in his youth, and the fatal influence of designing favourites. These worthy men have given him many singular proofs of their abilities; I am not therefore surpris'd at his peculiar attachment to the avowed enemies of the house of Hanover. But by advancing them to the first posts in government, he has unfortunately elevated the mark at which his people direct all their contempt and detestation. Though his majesty has made a public surrender, a solemn sacrifice, in the face of the whole world, not only of the interests of his subjects, but of his own personal reputation, by abandoning the duties of a monarch, to a set of men, whom the people have long since discarded as unworthy their confidence: tho' he is satisfied with the wretched formalities of a king, and has sullied the dignity of that crown, which his predecessors have worn with honour: tho' his life has been a uniform course of shameful obedience to his servants, and a gross neglect of the complaints of the people; still I wish to consider him as the first magistrate, and separate the virtues of the man from the vices of his government. I would make a due allowance for the prejudices of education. There has been something most singularly unfortunate in the life of our most gracious sovereign. Accustomed, from his earliest infancy, to despise his own understanding, and rely on that of his friends, he seldom presumes to comprehend the depths of their policy, and implicitly conforms what they, in their profound wisdom, dictate. Does the cunning lord Mansfield, pronounce the colonies in rebellion? The king gracefully echoes the same language, does the amiable lord North blusteringly declare, in the house of commons, "that he will not treat with America till he sees her at his feet?" The best of P—— steps forward, and delivers the same important doctrine from the throne. Does the faithful and truly Wedderburne cry havoc? I am sorry, says the best of P——, that the times require it, but the refractory colonies must be subdued. Thus, whatever be the language and views of his servants, however absurd and impracticable, his majesty adopts them with all their blunders. They have now reduced him to the most deplorable of all situations, that of choosing out of a variety of difficulties; but whatever way he turns himself, he is sure to meet with perplexity and distress. Let them go on as they have begun, and I think simplicity itself cannot much longer be muled. At present I regard the king as the creature of the constitution. I would pay him the personal tribute of allegiance. But if he persists to shelter himself under the forms of his parliament and sets his people at defiance,—if he is determined to support the ministry who have almost ruined his affairs, the time may not be far distant when he will cease to be considered even as the nominal sovereign of America. His majesty seems to have forgot that period of our history (if he ever knew it), when the New-England colonies refused to issue legal process in the name of one of his predecessors. Should that period return in the reign of the best of princes, it would endanger his establishment and ruin his peace of mind for ever. His security is that of his people in every part of his dominions. They are all equally intitled to the liberties of Englishmen, and the protection of the sovereign. When he withdraws the one, and his friends attack the other, they should be informed, that three thousand miles of ocean lay between them and us. That they cannot govern as they please. That it is the eternal condition, annexed to great empires, that to govern at all, the extremities thereof be held with a loose rein: strain the cord and the band of empire is broken. Nature has laid it, and experience confirms it. And though they can send their thunder to remotest worlds, we despite the plan which must be widely separated from the execution, which the furious elements conspire to defeat.

The country we are in possession of, for the dominion of which we are now contending, was purchased, cultivated, and subdued by our ancestors. I know of no one that possesses more internal resources, is more happily situated for trade, or blest with a serener sky, a kinder soil, more striking prospects, or larger or more fertile plains. We have crowded the desert with inhabitants. Men and flocks now cover the sea coasts like leaves in autumn. We have stretched back upon the hills out of the reach of the eastern breeze. We have ascended the highest mountains. From thence we behold immense plains before us; vast, rich, level meadows extending beyond the reach of human eye. Over these we wander without restraint. Under mild and equal governments, these boundless tracts must soon become the happy residence of thousands and ten thousands of families yet unborn, who by labor industry shall feed the hungry and cloath the naked, turn the channels of wealth to their country, and support her fame, her peace, and prosperity. We see our coasts formed into the noblest harbours at convenient distances: Vast navigable streams pervading immeasurable tracts, through impassable forests and luxuriant plains, by which the various produce of nations may be transported to the remotest inland quarters with ease and dispatch. Pines and firs that reach to heaven, naval stores and iron mines in such abundance that we may build a navy for our defence independent of every country upon earth. Our seas swarm with fish, and the soil almost spontaneously produces all those capital articles which are the sources of opulence, of independence, and of safety.

We have improved the natural advantages of our situation; we have prosecuted our agriculture with spirit and success. Besides plentifully supplying the wants of

our own growing multitude, our annual export of grain has long since exceeded a million in value, of the last harvest. The new world bids fair to be the granary of the old. The scarcity felt by the parent state would have often been a desolating famine, if the exuberance of the colonies had not been applied to satisfy the cries of her starving millions. The rapid growth of the West-India islands can be accounted for upon no other principle. They have arrived to their present wealth and importance, in the scale of commerce, by means of our constant, regular exports, of various provision.

Our commerce is out of all proportion to our numbers. I do not exceed the bounds of the strictest calculation when I affirm, that it is nearly equal to that which England (pre-eminent to all trading states either ancient or modern) carried on a single century ago with the whole world! When she subdued nations, established her liberty, and rode mistress of the seas! From her we receive one half of all the exports. The annual profits of her trade with the colonies do not fall short of three millions, according to the most moderate computation. This enormous sum has been raised by impositions and regulations of trade, which have overwhelmed us with intolerable debts. We have consented to them, not from their equity or justice, but from affection to the parent state, from the generous spirit of Englishmen, from motives of mutual peace, and mutual tranquillity. The channels, by which riches have flowed through the colonies, have been so turned that they all discharge into the lap of the parent state; not like eastern torrents, but in salubrious, various, placid, and copious streams, augmenting her influence, refreshing industry, and supporting her grandeur. We form the firm basis of Ireland, and supply those materials which invigorate the springs of national activity, happiness and splendour. The spirit with which we have prosecuted our fisheries has excited admiration and envy. Look at the manner in which the people of the northern colonies have carried on the whale fishery. Follow them through tempestuous seas, in their dangerous enterprize, among mountains of ice, beneath the arctic circle. While we are looking for them in the frozen recesses of Hudson's-bay, we hear they have pierced the opposite region of polar cold, and are engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. They are upon the coasts of Africa, they endure the intense heats that rage under the burning line. They strike the harpoon and draw the line on the coasts of Brazil. Falkland island is but a stage in the progress of their hardy industry. There is no sea that is not vexed by their fisheries, no climate that is not witness to their toils. The persevering obstinacy of Holland, the activity of France, the fierce spirit of Russia, and the firm sagacity of English enterprize, combine to form a species of men whom no dangers can daunt, no difficulties subdue. Above all we are witnesses of that spirit of liberty which pervades and animates the whole, supporting, confirming their courage, and extending their views. This, Americans, is a general description of the country you have undertaken to defend—and these are the advantages of your situation.

Let us see in what manner they may be improved for the general welfare of the community, and the peace and happiness of every individual. I lament the unhappy necessity, whenever it arises, of providing for the safety of the state by a temporary invasion of any of the rights of the most profligate citizen. Would to God it were possible to reconcile these important objects in every situation of public affairs. I regard the legal liberty of the meanest American as much as my own, and would defend it with as much zeal. I know we must stand or fall together. But I never can doubt that the community has a right to command the service of its members, and deprive them of the benefits of society, if they are improved to injure the people at large. I see that right founded originally upon necessity, and included in the first principles of government: I conclude there can be no remedy, in the nature of things, for the grievance complained of. There are situations too when a resolution to remain neutral may be highly criminal. Such determinations commonly proceed from timidity, and not from principle.—The man who adopts them generally means to be determined in his conscience by the event of the dispute, and to join the victorious party. I do not mean that the strict rights of the community should be called forth upon common occasions. They should be exerted only upon great emergencies, when the interests of society, the lives or liberties of the people are immediately in question. Great allowance should be made, even then, for passion and prejudice. In violent convulsions of the state we find many timid men, and many who seriously differ from the sentiments of the public, and from each other. But I would not generally reject the friendship or services of any man, because he differs from the general faith in a particular opinion. Every man may contribute something to the common stock, and no man's contribution should be rejected. Let us employ the men, who affect on all occasions to take a moderate part, for the advantage of the common cause, as far as their inclinations will permit. Let us profit by their assistance, and place them, if it be possible, in the post of danger, to prevent desertion. Let us discard those little personal resentments that have directed some of us in our conduct, and address these men with the spirit of Americans, and in the language of gentlemen. The part they have to act is an honourable one. If they are really attached to the cause, as they pretend, and differ from us only in the mode of defending it, they may surely be induced to exert themselves, in some way, to promote it. It is not a time to trifle with their sentiments.

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By THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and COMP. At their Store on the Head of the Dock, Assortment of dry Goods, CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE middling Scarlet cloth cloaks, Sand coarse broad cloths, Fashionable silk cloaks, Mill'd drabs for great hats and bonnets, coats, Pink, blue and white satin peeloncs, D-vonshire twill'd ke-seys, Black and white sattins, Fine and coarse napt fri-zes, Black a-mozeens, Bath coating and coarse duffis, Ell black and white du-capes, Embos'd and plain flannels, Flowered and tobin'd ditto, Striped linseys, Striped and plain lute-strings, Fine ratticis and shal-loons, Ell English Perfians, Durants and calimancoes, Silver table and tea-spoons, Manchester velvets and Silver shoe and knee-buck-velverets, Cordeays, thicksets, fuf-fians, Plated pint and pint mugs, Silk and worsted breeches Harry 8th best cards, patterns, Cotton candle wick, A good assortment of mens, Mens best shoes and boots, womens, and boys worl-el hose, Seine twine and jack lines, Mens and boys coarse yarn Split peas in kegs, Dutch ovens, iron pots, Fryin' g pans, spades and A large assortment of mens white and colour'd silk shovels, hoes, Best Florence oil, by the case or bottle, Mens and womens silk gloves and mitts, A few sets blue and white, Yard wide Isth linens, red and white, and ea-mell'd china, from 25 6d to 45 cost, An assortment of queen's A few pieces of cotton and calico bed furniture, and glass ware, A few pieces of cotton chintzes, A few casks of glass, delf, and white stone ware, to be sold by the cask--ma-nny other articles too too many to mention.

WET GOODS AS USUAL, viz.

Old Mideria wine by qr, dia and cantina rum, cask or gallon, Mels's, Red and white ribbon wine, Double and single refined in quarter, loaf-sugar, Sweet mountain and com-Muscovado sugar, &c. &c. mon wine by the gallon, which they will sell low, Best cane spirits, West In- and for cash only.

All persons indebted to Tho. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts--those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keep-ing us out of our money--those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention--all that do not comply with this re-quest in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the conven-tion in such cases provided.

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

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

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 12 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, pace, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little fore-top, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode it is very probable that one or both may be so by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, and the expenses for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

Ann. Arundel county, Nov. 13, 1775. To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 4th of December, at the dwelling-house of the late John Gott,

TWO negroes, one a fellow, the other a girl; also the stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and hogs, with the plantation utensils--bonds with approved security will be taken for sums above five pounds--ready money is expected for all less sums.

EZEKIEL GOTT, } admrs. SAMUEL GOTT. }

THE dwelling-house &c. I now reside. T. 23 JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

Resolved, that a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America, since last March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact relat-d, the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Deane, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Wythe be a committee for that purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec. N. B. The above committee request the printers of the several public papers in the united colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.

ANNAPOLIS, November 23. BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF MARYLAND, October 21, 1775.

THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION are request-ed to compleat their returns of the minute and militia officers, and the companies of militia formed in battalions, agreeable to the resolves of the late conven-tion, as soon as may be, that the proper commissions may issue.

By order, ELEAZER M'COMB, Clerk.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first school of Anne-Arundel county will be vacant after the first day of January, 1776. Any person willing to engage as master, who is qualified agreeably to the act of assembly, is desired to make application to the vicars

FULLING, &c. THE fulling mill built by the subscriber on Patow-entive, is now well fixt; any persons as please to apply, may depend on having the work of fulling, drying, shearing, and pr sing, done quick, and in the best and neatest manner by their humble servant, w 3 HENRY GAITHER.

To be sold at my present dwelling plantation in Dur-ham parish, Charles county, on Patowmack river, on the first Tuesday in December next,

SEVERAL likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also stock of all kinds, and some household furniture. The due months credit will be given for any sum above ten pounds cu rency, on giving bond on interest, with security is required. The sale to continue till a late sold.

ELIZABETH COURTS. To be sold on Tuesday the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, near Mount Pleasant, in Anne-Arundel county,

ABOUT five acres of land, with valuable improve-ments thereon; also a white servant man that has three years to serve, is by trade an excellent cabinet maker, with stock of almost every kind, and a considerable quantity of ready made tables, chairs, desks, &c. and a compleat set of cabinet makers, and joiner's tools, and a quantity of black walnut plank, by WILLIAM BELT, admr.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are d sired to bring them in, and those indebted, are requested to make payment.

To be sold to the subscribers, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and be-ing in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwell-ing-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

TO be let for reasonable terms, a good stone dwell-ing-house, either fit for a private family, or also fitted for a store-house, counters and shelves, and every thing fitted for either private life, or business; the said house is by 24, two pair of stairs, three rooms below stairs and two fire places, two rooms above stairs, as also a good cellar; the above house stands on the great road near Simpson's tavern, from Frederick-town to Annapolis, as also a good stable, by 12, good pasture under a good fence. To be let by Thomas Bissett, in Anne-Arundel county, by William Hobbes, on the great road to Frederick.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d of December, at the house of Mr. John Bal, in Annapolis, (for sterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Se-vern river, in Anne-Arundel county, contain-ing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some im-provements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying interest thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. JOHN BULLEN.

your approbation and that of congress. I have ventu-red to permit an officer or two to go to their families, which are in some distress at Montreal, upon their pa-role; they cannot do us any harm, and there would be no degree of inhumanity in refusing them. We had played on the fort some hours from our battery of four 12 pounders on the N. W. and ano-ther of two 12 pounders, and two 4 pounders on the east side, some prisoners are taken in the action with governor Preston's artillery. He made an attempt to land with 34 boats full of men, Warne's detachment, consisting of the Green Moun-tain boys, and 2d regiment of Yorkers; repulsed them with loss, took two Indians and two Canadians pris-oners; we have buried three Indians, and it is supposed many in the boats must have been killed. We had not a man even wounded. This, I believe, is his last effort.

One of the above-mentioned prisoners I sent into the fort to inform major Preston of the circumstances of the action, that he might judge what prospect he could have of relief. It had the desired effect. The garrison having been on half allowance for some time,

I am making the necessary preparations to proceed immediately down to Montreal by way of La Prairie, as the enemy have armed vessels in the Sorel.

Several men of rank in Canada are among the pris-oners. I have permitted them to remain at Crown-point, till the return of two gentlemen they send to their friends for money, &c. They pleaded hard to return home, but they are too dangerous to let loose again

Col. Easton and major Brown, with that corps, and Mr. Livingston with, I believe, 1000 Canadians, are go-ing towards the mouth of the Sorel, and pushing Col. Allan M'Clean before them. M'Clean had many Cana-dians, but they joined through fear of fire and sword.

I send you a list of artillery--A good deal of ar-tillery stores, but we have not time to ascertain them. I am, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

St. John's 2d November, 1775.

Articles of capitulation proposed by major Charles Preston, for his majesty's fort of St. John's, in the province of Canada.

ARTICLE I. All acts of hostilities shall cease on both sides, till the articles of capitulation shall be agreed upon and signed.

Answer. Agreed.

Article II. The garrison shall be allowed the honours of war, and suffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the most convenient port of America, from thence to embark for Great-Britain, as soon as they shall be furnished with transports and provisions, by his excellency gen. Gage, or the commander in chief of his majesty's troops in America.

Answer. The garrison shall march out with the hon-ours of war: This is due to their fortitude and perfe-verance. The non-commissioned officers and privates shall ground their arms on the plain south of the fort, and immediately embark on board such boats as shall be provided for that purpose: The officers shall keep their side arms, and their fire arms shall be put up in a box, and delivered to them when these disputes are ended, if they do not chuse to dispose of them before.

The garrison must go to Connecticut government, or such other province as the hon. the continental congress shall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences shall be compromised, or till they are exchanged.--Our prisoners having been capitantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garrison shall not be withheld from them.

Article III. An officer or quarter-master from each corps shall be allowed to pass to Montreal, upon parole of honour, there to transact and settle the business of his respective corps, and to bring up their baggage, clothing and pay; for which purpose they shall be fur-nished with carts and batteaus.

Answer. Agreed to in the fullest latitude.

Article IV. The Canadian gentlemen, inhabitants and other persons residing in this province, and now at St. John's, shall be permitted to return, unmolested, to their respective homes, with their arms and baggage, and remain secure in their property and effects.

Answer. Answered in the second article,--the Cana-dian gentlemen and others being part of the garrison.

Article V. The sick and wounded shall be taken proper care of, and permitted to join their respective corps, or return to their respective homes, upon their recovery.

Answer. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of by their own surgeons, and when recovered follow their respective corps.

Article VI. As soon as the above articles shall be signed, major Preston will deliver up the fort, with the ammunition, provisions, &c.

Answer. To-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, the garrison will march out, having first collected their baggage and effects together, in a convenient place for embarkation, and leaving a guard for its protection. The officers must be upon honour with respect to their baggage, for should any Canadian or other effect his ef-fcape, his baggage shall be given as plunder to the troops.--The quarter master general, with proper commissaries, will attend at 8 o'clock to receive the ar-tillery, ammunition, naval stores, &c. The deserters from the continental army shall not be included in the stipulation for the garrison.--The commanding officer to sign and deliver the articles of capitulation by sun set this evening.

Signed, &c. St. John's, November 3, 1775.

Return of the brass and iron ordnance and mortars in the north and south forts at this place.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Rows include Brass (24 pounders, 12 ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto, 3 ditto), Ditto (8 inch howitz, 9 pounders, 8 ditto), Iron (6 ditto, 5 ditto, 4 ditto, 3 ditto), Mortars (5 and half, 4 and two fifths).

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

300 **W**AS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 3d day of this present month, three white servant men, who say they belong to Mr. James Kelfoe, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donoland, and says he is from Ireland, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and says he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Still, and says he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They say they came off in a yaul, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the jail of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man who calls his name Will, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester county, province of Pennsylvania: he is a well set fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing was an ofnabrig shirt and trousers, and a new felt hat. The matter or matters, of the before-mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away. 4 w  
EZEKIEL FORMAN, Sheriff.

**SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**R**AN away from the subscriber last night, the 5th of this instant, the two following servant men, viz. Robert Cammil, a stout well made man, near 6 feet high, some gray hairs in his head and beard, his cloathing is a dark coloured coat, jacket and breeches, white shirts, good hat of the fan-tail fashion, ribbd stockings, good shoes, about 48 years of age, pretends to the business of keeping school, very talkative fellow, a blue furtout coat. The other a short fellow, hardly 5 feet high, very potbellied, is named Randal Knox, his cloathing is a white kersey jacket and breeches, a new felt hat, a pair of English shoes, a pair of old buckskin breeches, ribbd stockings, and sundry other cloathing that cannot be remembered: they stole away a small bay horse branded on the near buttock with something like a hook, one man's new saddle, one old fiddle, it is very likely the schoolmaster has forged passes, and it is likely they stole another horse. Whoever will secure the said servants, so that their matters may get them again, living at the head of Severn, near Snowden's forge, shall receive the above reward, paid by me, JOSHUA WATTS.

**W**AS lately lost in this city, a plain gold ring, with a motto. Whoever shall find it, and will leave it with the printer, shall have 20 shillings.

**R**AN away from Mr. Anthony Stewart, on Saturday night the 4th instant, an English indentured servant man, named James Coward, a gardener by trade, has been in the country about 20 months, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, round face, and has short light hair: had on a copper-coloured bath-coating short coat much worn, with metal buttons, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by CHARLES STEWART.

**THREE POUNDS REWARD.**  
**S**OME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray stallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.  
R. SMITH.

**Annopolis, October 25, 1775.**  
**TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.**  
**T**AKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

**Calvert county, October 24, 1775.**  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top: had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with ofnabrig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of considerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.  
W. SMITH.

**JUSTUS SEABERT,**  
Peruke-maker, and gentlemen and ladies hair-dresser, BEGS leave to inform those gentlemen and ladies that please to honour him with their commands, that he has taken the house formerly possessed by Mr. John Hepburn, upon Cornhill, where he carries on his said trade in all its various branches, viz. cutting of hair in the neatest manner, and making perukes; ladies hair rolls, curls, &c. after the newest taste, and in the genteelst fashion; and as he has had many years experience both at Paris and London, he doubts not but to give full satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and he hopes to meet with the favour and approbation of the public, as he is determined to execute all orders in the neatest manner, upon the most reasonable terms, and with the strictest punctuality.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
For Current Money,  
**A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,**  
About Thirteen Years of Age.  
Enquire of the Printer.

**Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.**  
**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
For apprehending a Runaway.

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

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 20 months ago, and now in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old kental cotton jacket, one pair of Petticoat trousers of rolls, one pair of old white breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.  
All masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.  
JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**  
**R**AN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict servant man, viz. Thomas Akitter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swankin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown tuled cloth, three ofnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other ofnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.  
Harper John Bumlead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old furtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white and the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.  
Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one ofnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so that their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

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

**STRAYED** about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak on the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white on her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.  
J. CLAPHAM.

**April 10, 1775.**  
**TEN POUNDS REWARD.**

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

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

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

**WANTED TO PURCHASE.**

**A** TRACT of good land, situated on Patowmack river—between George-town and Port Tobacco, consisting of 500 to 1000 acres—healthy and having good spring water convenient. Any person having such a tract to dispose off, may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the printer, or Thomas Lendrum in Annapolis.

**Prince George's county, May 14, 1775.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.  
JOSEPH DUVAL.

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**

**W**ENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head fore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a fore head which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a Sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver: had on and took with him two ofnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of ofnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swankin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to go to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by WILLIAM ALLEN.

**Daniel Matzler and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased.**

**IN CHANCERY.**  
**W**HEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of Chancery in the cause aforesaid.  
Signed per order, GEO. RANKEN, register.

**STRAYED** from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.  
JAMES MURRAY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1775.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 13.

WEDNESDAY last Capt. Robbins, bound from Ireland for Boston, in a schooner laden with beef, tongues, butter, potatoes, and eggs (all much wanted for the butchering assassins there) was taken by a privateer from Beverly and carried in there. Capt. Robbins who has been brought to town, informs us, that he left Ireland the 24th of September, at which time five regiments were embarking on board seven ships and one brig, for Boston, and it was said that those were all the troops destined thence this fall, though a large reinforcement was to be sent in the spring, to make up an army of 22,500 men. Capt. Robbins brought papers to hand the 16th of September, which are not come to hand. He says the common people of Ireland were almost unanimous in favour of the Americans, and that only those in favour of government appeared against us. The following extracts, however, from letters taken on board Capt. Robbins, we insert, and leave our readers to make their own observations on them, viz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to the famous tarring and feathering Col. (Nesbit) in Boston, dated August 20, 1775.

"I congratulate you on your happy escape in the late engagement you had with those sons of liberty. I am now beginning to think, notwithstanding the wife politics of this town, that the Americans are a damned set of puritanical rascals; and if we had not begun with them now, that they would in a very short time have totally shaken off their dependance on Great Britain. However, I hope, by the reinforcements we are now sending, they will very soon be quieted."

Meaning a determination to stop enlisting men for the Boston expedition.

Extract of a letter from a major in Ireland to an officer in Boston, dated Dublin, August 22.

"I am now preparing to embark as major of the 55th. I will now take my chance with you. We will embark in three weeks at farthest, and hope to eat a Christmas dinner with you of such fare as you may have; shall treat you with some good drink. Pray get a good hut for me on Bunker's hill. You will have from better authority than mine the great armaments for the spring. I believe the Yankees will repent all their mistaken courage; I suppose they are mad; their enthusiasm drives them on to fight; but in constitution they have not stamina, nor in resources have they the means to carry on a war. Therefore I think this business will soon be settled. I was just about to send you a power of attorney to manage my New-York grant. I regret poor Abner, but we must all submit to our fate. You and I will have very rich faces in the spring."

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 11.

The house have ordered 20,000 pounds to be struck, in paper bills of credit, for the public service.

The office of governor of this colony having been declared vacant, the general assembly have appointed the hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq; governor and commander in chief, and the Hon. William Bradford, Esq; deputy governor.

An act has passed the house, sequestering the estates of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; late governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, Gilbert Deblois, Dr. Thomas Moffat, Samuel Sewall, George Rome, Jabez and Benjamin Brenton, and several other estates within this colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

NEW-YORK, November 16, 1775.

Extract of a letter dated from La Prairie, Nov. 3, 1775.

"Blessed be God! Our arms are at length crowned with signal success!—Yesterday evening the fortrefs of St. John's surrendered to our army, and this morning our people take possession."

"Our army is scattered over the whole country, a small garrison at Chambly; Col. Easton and major Brown, with about 300 provincials, with Col. James Livingston, and 5 or 600 of his Canadians, are drawn down at the mouth of the river Sorel, opposing 120 regulars, and 500 Canadians, who are intrenching there. At Longueil (three leagues east of La Prairie, and two miles from Montreal, being nearly opposite) is Col. Warner, with about 300 of the second battalion, and Green Mountain boys; and I am posted at La Prairie, with 100 men of our regiment. I am three leagues from Montreal, which lies full in view, upon the banks of St. Lawrence, N. W. from here. There are no troops to the westward of this post. Cagnawaga lies three leagues west of this place, where there are about 300 fighting men, and all in our interest, that is in the Indian stile, strictly neutral."

"There have been several attacks made from the enemy in their boats on Col. Warner's regiment, a very serious one last Monday, in which Gen. Carlton, with St. Luc La Corne, and 5 or 600 men, mostly Canadians, and 100 Indians; attacked our people with great resolution, but were at last repulsed with the loss of 50 of their men killed and wounded, among whom were five Indians slain, we took 3 Canadians and 2 Indians prisoners—not one man on our side so much as wounded. As the whole army are now coming down, I expect Mr. Carlton will suspend his operations on this side the water—He will have his hands full, I believe, in defending his own shores. Indeed it is expected by many, that as soon as the surrender of St. John's is known among them, all oppositions will vanish, however Carlton is an intrepid old fellow, and may resist to the last. He has an armed brig and one or two small vessels riding near the town, and

as many more at the mouth of Sorel, the merchants vessels with peltry are near the town.

"The Canadians in general on this side St. Lawrence are very friendly to us, almost unanimously so along the river Sorel, where they are actually embodied and in arms, altogether to the number of more than 1000. About this place they are not quite so active—Tho' I think they will now be stirring, as they seem very anxious about the reduction of St. John's—and could not think that the Bostonians (as they call our troops) were really in earnest, until they saw St. John's surrender. During the whole siege of St. John's our army has had but nine men killed and four or five wounded, I think; their preservation has been almost miraculous. More hospitable people I never saw, you cannot enter into a peasant's house at any time, but they immediately set a loaf of bread and a pan of milk before you; the whole country as far as the eye can reach, is one entire low marshy plain, and covered with water after every rain. They are forced to plough their lands in high ridges to keep the grain from being flooded; they raise no winter wheat at all, or Indian corn. Their gardens and vegetables are excellent, and their pasture most luxuriant."

PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday, November 9, 1775. A. M.

The committee appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of instructions for the delegates of this province in congress, reported an essay for that purpose, which being read and considered was agreed to by the house, and is as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

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

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

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

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

Signed by order of the house,

JOHN MORTON, speaker.

Nov. 9, 1775.

Extract of a letter from an officer in one of the rifle companies, to his friend in this city, dated Prospect-Hill, November 11, 1775.

"Since you left us, nothing particular happened till about 12 o'clock on Thursday last, we were alarmed by the landing a number of boats on Lichmore's Point, in order to take off some cattle that were then on the Point; our brigade repaired immediately to the alarm-post, and we saw the enemy drawn up (to the number, as nearly as I can say, of 300) behind the stone wall that surrounds the orchard, and their out-guards driving the cattle. I mention the particular places, as you know them all: They landed at a very high tide, which surrounded the whole Point; and, in the opinion of most people, made it impossible to get over to attack them, as there was no way to get on but by a narrow causeway that leads from Patterson's encampment to Lichmore's Point, and the water on that four or five feet high. Colonel Thompson asked general Green's permission to cross the causeway, but he refused, as he was informed, he said, by people that knew the place well, that it was impossible to effect it; but colonel Mifflin coming up, persuaded the general to order us to march, which was cheerfully obeyed, and we passed the bridge, headed by our brave colonel, without any loss, though exposed to a very heavy fire from the mill near Charlestown Neck, the small redoubt near a water side, and two floating batteries off the Point, besides the fire of small arms in front."

"We formed, after passing the bridge, and advanced in two columns up the hill with an Indian hollow, and in a few minutes drove the enemy from their post, and forced them to their boats; they made a most inglorious retreat, for they were posted as advantageously as possible, and their number, I think, superior to ours, as there did not a man advance but part of our six companies, the rest being on guard; we received a very heavy fire of cannon-ball and grape-shot as we got over the stone wall, but providentially we had only two men wounded, one mortally."

"What the enemy suffered I cannot pretend to say, as they were in the boats before we could get a fair shot at them, and if there were any killed, they took them off; our regiment met with universal applause; All the generals were in the fort on Prospect-Hill the whole time, and it was generally thought we should all be cut off, as they supposed there was a large body of men behind the hill to attack us as we came up. Generals Lee and Green waited on col. Thompson, in the evening, to thank him for the conduct of his regiment,

and we had the commander in chief's thanks in general orders. I never saw men behave better than ours, though there was no execution done, they shewed a good disposition. —'s regiment were at the causeway half an hour before we came, but would not venture over, the fire was so hot, but some of them followed us; Mifflin was at the bridge pressing them forward, but numbers staved back in spite of him; he has marked some. You'll excuse the inaccuracy of the style, as I am really hurried, being under arms all night, and we are this moment ordered to march Chelsea, as there are a number of boats on the back Bunker's Hill, in the Mystick, and it is apprehended they intend to land there: I imagine we shall have it hot soon; there are, it is said, 2000 troops arrived at Boston."

Tuesday last arrived here from Virginia, the lady of his excellency gen. WASHINGTON, the lady of gen. GATES, J. URTIS, Esq; and lady, and — LEWIS, Esq; who we are informed set out for Cambridge on Monday next. They were escorted into the city by the officers and light infantry of the second battalion, and by the gentlemen of the light horse.

The same day a large brig, coming up our river, unfortunately run on the chevaux de frize, and immediately sunk in five fathom water.

SPEECH of his excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; captain-general, governor and commander in chief in and over the province of NEW-JERSEY, and territories thereon depending, in America, chancellor and vice-admiral of the same, &c.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said province, convened at Burlington.

Gentlemen of the council, and gentlemen of the assembly,

I HAVE called this meeting that you might have an opportunity of transacting such business as the public exigencies of the province require.

Having lately said so much to you concerning the present unhappy situation of public affairs, and the destructive measures which have been adopted in the colonies under the pretence of necessity, and as I do not yet see that the urging any more arguments on that head has a chance of producing any good effect, I shall not endanger the harmony of the present session by a farther discussion of the subject.

It is necessary, however, that you should be informed, "That his majesty laments to find his subjects in America so lost to their own true interest as neither to accept the resolution of the house of commons of the 20th of February, nor make it the basis of a negotiation, when, in all probability, it would have led to some plan of accommodation—and that, as they have preferred engaging in a rebellion which menaces to overthrow the constitution, it becomes his majesty's duty, and is his firm resolution, that the most vigorous efforts should be made, both by sea and land, to reduce his rebellious subjects to obedience.—But it is hoped that, unfavourable as the prospects are at present, the time will come when men of sense, and friends to peace and good order, will see the fatal consequences of the delusions which have led to the measures the people of America are now pursuing, and that we may yet see the public tranquillity re-established on the ground of the terms held out by his majesty and the parliament."

It is likewise proper that you should know, "That the commanders of his majesty's squadrons in America have orders to proceed, as in the case of a town in actual rebellion, against such of the sea port towns and places, being accessible to the king's ships, as shall offer any violence to the king's officers, or in which any troops shall be raised, or military works erected, other than by his majesty's authority; or any attempts made to seize or plunder any public magazine of arms or ammunition."

Although the king's officers in this province have not as yet (except in one or two instances) met with any insults or improper treatment from any of the inhabitants, yet such has been the general insatiation and disorder of the times, that, had I followed the judgment and advice of some of my best friends, I should ere this have sought (as others of the king's governors have done) an asylum on board of one of his majesty's ships. But as I am conscious that I have the true interest and welfare of the people at heart (though I am so unhappy as to differ widely in opinion with their representatives respecting the best means of serving them in the present crisis) I shall continue my confidence in that affection and regard which I have on so many occasions experienced from all ranks during my residence in this colony. I have, indeed, the stronger inducement to run this risk, and to use my influence with the other crown officers to do the same, because our retreat would necessarily be attributed to either the effect or well grounded apprehension of violence, and of course subject the colony to be more immediately considered as in actual rebellion, and be productive of mischiefs which it is my earnest inclination and determination to prevent, as far as may be in my power. Let me therefore, gentlemen, intreat you to exert your influence likewise with the people, that they may not, by any action of theirs, give cause for the bringing such calamities on the province. No advantage can possibly result from the seizing, confinement, or ill treatment of officers adequate to the certain damage such acts of violence mult occasion the province to suffer.

However, gentlemen, if you should be of a different opinion, and will not, or cannot answer for our safety, all I ask is, that you would tell me so in such plain open language as cannot be misunderstood. For as

the sub. old, the ight her will the her ay person APHAM. 10, 1775. D. in Kent rant, two bout three of age, a ten inches ad on and coat, and r of black uttons, an shoes and ker. five feet uddy com- with him, rple under its, much chief round nd a pair of ilmarnock, d black and square steel y have both Whoeter res them to shall receive vince, if in e reward for GRAVES. Patowmack rt. Tobacco, and having rson having a purchaser, Lentrum in 6 w. ay 24, 1775: is indebted to ate, or open their respec- to longer in- : adverted to, ds to enforce H DUVAL. R. the subscriber, in Calvert Daniel Sledge, about 46 years y lately been as a fore heel news his teeth country dia- to be a gar- him two of- air of ofnabrig with metal bur- black horn buttons and hat, a pair of understand he e never would d to travel of nd that he in- the understood him. Who- sim, so that I ard, including es if brought M ALLEIGH. and Elizabeth ms, and Eli- is devisee of Anne's coun- r, and Eliza- Manus, have id devisee and Wilkinson, to inlands there- ch were here- ristopher Wil- ng the princ- age. This is said Thomas d shall appea e date hereof, order and de- court of chan- 6 m. BEN, regist- eat of Robert unty, on the 9 years old horse, has llops, and has a T. Who- the subscriber ard. S MURRAY. X X X X X

sentiments of independency are, by some men of present consequence, openly avowed, and essays are already appearing in the public to ridicule the people's fears of that horrid measure, and remove their aversion to republican government, it is high time that every man should know what he has to expect. If, as I hope, you have an abhorrence of such design, you will do your country an essential service by declaring it in so full and explicit terms as may discourage the attempt. You may always rely on finding me ready to co-operate with you in every proper expedient for promoting peace, order, and good government; and I shall deem it a particular happiness to have an opportunity of being instrumental in saving this province from the present impending danger.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.  
Council-chamber, Nov. 16, 1775.

To the Members of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania.

I ADDRESS you by the above title for the want of another; because the line of business you now move in differs as much from the business of an assembly, acting by virtue of what you call the present constitution, as if you professedly renounced the name.

But be your title what it may, I cannot help expressing my surprise at seeing in your votes of the 9th inst. an essay for instructing the delegates of this province respecting their conduct in the continental congress, and the said instructions couched in terms amounting to a command. When I voted at the last election for a representative in the house in which you now sit, I never meant to invest any of you with such a power, and I protest against your assuming it. The delegates in congress are not the delegates of the assembly, but of the people,—of the body at large. For convenience sake only, we at present consent to your nominating them; but we may as well be without delegates if they must act solely under your influence, and thus circumstanced they can only sit there as cyphers.

The constitution of England, decayed, and complicated as it is, never suffers one house to instruct the other, neither doth it permit a person to sit in both houses. Instruction is as sacredly the right of the people as election. It was your duty to give them all possible information, but nothing farther; because, respecting that body of men, you are but as individuals.

As I hope never to see the day when the continent shall be without a congress, so I hope in proper season to see a congress chosen by the people,—which may as easily be done as the choosing an assembly; by which means not only every colony, but every part of it will be represented.

As an individual I have no right to instruct, wherefore I can only convey to them my wishes; which are, that the moment they enter the threshold of the congress, that they lay aside all private interest and connection, and consider themselves not acting provincially but continentally, that as men, they will disregard all undue influence—and as fathers, that they will think for posterity; and with these wishes, I leave them to God and their own consciences.

A LOVER OF ORDER.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

PERMIT me, my dear countrymen, to engage your attention, for a moment, upon a subject of the last importance. I mean only to trouble you with a very few observations upon a publication in the Pennsylvania Journal of this week, which, under the plausible signature of *A Lover of Order*, is endeavouring to introduce into your country a system of government that will involve you in all the evils your enemies can wish to come upon you. I shall not hesitate to say, that the author of this essay is much more offended with the substance of the instructions given by our assembly to the Pennsylvania delegates, than with the measure itself. Had they prescribed a conduct directly opposite to what is so properly pointed out in them, no man can doubt but that this *Lover of Order* would have submitted quietly to the breach of it, which he censures, and would gladly have seen that assumption of power which he now so boldly protests against; because not used according to his destructive wishes—or, to speak in the plain language which the times demand, I think, it requires but little penetration to pronounce, that he has conceived the pernicious hope of seeing Great-Britain and America in a state of separation. He cannot call this an unfair construction of his conduct, when he recollects that, of all the deviations from our constitution into which the house has been driven by the unhappiness of our situation, that only is marked with his disapprobation which interferes with the independent scheme. It will be needless to mention the many instances of this kind that have passed unnoticed by him, since the commencement of our unhappy contest. All informed as he appears to be, they cannot have escaped him.

He acknowledges that, for the sake of convenience, he would consent that the assembly should appoint the delegates; surely then the same convenience would induce him to consent that they should instruct them, as it would be much more difficult for the people at large, in this extensive province, to agree upon a set of rules for the government of their members in congress, than to fix upon men who are equal to the execution of those directions. If in the latter case the difficulty is found too great to contend with, in the former it must be considerably increased, not to say quite unmountable. But if the people think it proper to invest the house with the power of appointing members for the congress, they ought also to suffer the same body to instruct them, because the English constitution does, and reason always would permit, instructions to be given to persons intrusted with any commission by those who appointed them to execute it. If our assembly have not a right to instruct, they have not a right to appoint the delegates, and consequently Pennsylvania has never joined her sister colonies in any part of the present opposition, never having sent her representatives to the congress.

Put this doctrine your love of liberty and your understandings will forbid you to allow.

Another objection made to the instructions is that they are too positive, and couched in terms amounting to a command, which he would have you believe, renders the design of appointing delegates abortive, and makes them sit as mere cyphers among their brethren. In this place the intention of a congress seems to be en-

tirely forgot. If I remember rightly, it was instituted by all the provinces, professedly, to obtain a redress of grievances, and to agree upon some plan of opposition to the tyranny, with which, Great-Britain uncharitably thought of distressing us. The exercise of this duty is left open as wide as ever; it is enforced in the strongest terms. They are only forbid to accede to any proposition, which may cause, or lead to a separation from our mother country, or a change of the form of government. For the truth of this construction, I appeal to your judgment upon the words of the draught.

The dangerous arts of men of this cast, is clearly shown in the attempts he makes to mislead your understandings, and to turn your just prepossessions in favour of our excellent form of government, into the means of overthrowing it. The constitution of England, says he, decayed, and complicated as it is, never suffers one house to instruct the others; neither doth it permit a person to sit in both houses. The observation is true in both parts, and we shall no longer be free men when it ceases to be so, but how or when can he mean to apply it. The cases are totally different, for two substantial reasons. In the first place, no other body can be found in the British dominions, which answer the description of the American congress; because no part of them is in a situation to require the existence of such a body, except the colonies. And, in the second place, neither the congress nor Pennsylvania house of assembly are formed upon the plan of the British house of lords, where the members either inherit their seats or are called into them by the king's writs. The lords and commons of Great-Britain are different bodies, with separate interests, in many respects, but so connected that one cannot act without the other, being designed as a check upon each other; but the interest of every American house of assembly is intirely involved in that of the congress, and though every reasonable man would wish them to agree in their resolutions, yet it is not absolutely necessary, we see in the fatal instance of New-York. This remark, when submitted to the judgments of men, who have not had an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the nature of the bodies, which are compared in it, may seem to imply, what the author would infer from it, viz. that our constitution will not admit an assembly to instruct its members of the congress; but I hope the falsity of the inference will be easily seen through when the cases are properly considered.

At the present juncture, when a petition from a few of the friends, has to the eye of the world, given the false appearance of a disunion in our province, we must esteem it a particular happiness, that we have a house of assembly, which, from our constitution, cannot be dissolved, and which coincides with the congress in the opposition to an arbitrary court. The resolves of a set of men, elected as they are, will ever be considered as conveying the true sentiments of the people they represent, notwithstanding the feigned language of non-resisting petitions, or the clamours of discontented republicans.

It may be thought by many, that the little publication which I have ventured to comment upon, could have no very dangerous tendency, but when I see that, inconsiderable as they really are, such pieces constantly attract the notice of government, and have been made use of by a neighbouring governor to support the false charge of independent designs in the people, I am induced to take more notice of them, than they really deserve.

Our representatives, my dear countrymen, have set us a noble example in this respect at least; let us therefore join with them in endeavouring to convince our sovereign and the world, that the accusation of our aiming at a separation from Great-Britain is as false, as our opposition to despotism has been true and spirited.

A PENNSYLVANIAN ASSOCIATOR.

Experiments made since Friday last by Capt. Pryor and Mr. Thomas Pain, for the purpose of fixing some easy, cheap, and expeditious method of making salt-petre in private families, in order to show the practicability of a plan, proposed by Mr. Pain of forming a salt-petre association, for voluntarily supplying the public magazines with gun-powder.

FIRST EXPERIMENT.

FRIDAY afternoon we sawed an old cask (of little or no value) into two tubs, and bored a hole in the bottom of each, near to the side, of about the size of a common cork, and stopp'd it with a wooden peg; over each hole we put a full handful of straw, then filled the tubs with earth taken from the bottom of a cellar, and poured water thereon, filling it up as it sunk in, till the water stood about an inch above the earth. This is the same as setting a lye tub.

Second, Saturday morning we drew the liquor off, throwing it up till it run clear, the quantity was about three quarts.

Third, We took a little wooden keg, bored a hole as in the former ones, stopp'd it with a cork, and covered the bottom of the tub with cut straw to about three or four inches, on which we put about the same depth of wood ashes, and gently poured thereon the hot liquor, so as not to make holes in the ashes; after letting it stand a few minutes to settle, we drew it off, (throwing it up again till it run clear) when it ceased running; put on about a quart of cold water to drive out the lye which the ashes had suck'd up.

Fourth, We boiled this second liquor to about a pint and an half, then poured it gently off into a basin, leaving the scum and sediment behind; after it had stood about a quarter of an hour to settle, we again poured it on two earthen soup plates, set them in a cool place till next morning, at which time the sides and bottoms of the plates were beautifully covered with crystals of salt-petre sprung up like large blades of grass, being in quantity about a quarter of a pound.

SECOND EXPERIMENT.

As we judg'd we had not got all the salt-petre from

\* The earth of cellars, stables, barns, and out-houses, open to the air, but covered from rain and sun, and is impregnated with nitre or salt-petre, more or less; likewise the soil under the floors of barns, which are raised from the ground where fowls, hogs, &c. shelter, will afford a large quantity. We took about an inch and a half from the surface.

the earth in the tubs we poured thereon (i. e. on the same earth) some boiling water; on Monday we drew it off and proceed'd with it as before; on Tuesday morning it produced a larger quantity of salt-petre than in the former experiment, and about two ounces of common salt.

N. B. The lye which remains is called mother of nitre, and is to be put by and boiled up with the second lye of the next process, when it comes from the ashes. As these experiments were made to promote the public good, it is hoped the several printers will give them places as soon as they can.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1775.

IN CONGRESS, Oct. 18, 1775.

Resolved, that a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America, since last March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact related, the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Deane, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Wylie be a committee for that purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N. B. The above committee request the printers of the several public papers in the united colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.

ANNA POLI'S, November 30.

To the Printer of the GENERAL EVENING POST.

YOU will oblige many of your readers by inserting Lord North's motion for a reconciliation with the Americans, with his lordship's explanation of it.

February 20, 1775. In a committee of the whole house, lord North made the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and assembly, or general court of any of his majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision according to the condition, circumstance, or situation of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proposition to be raised under the authority of the general court, or general assembly of such province or colony, and disposable of by parliament) and shall engage to make provision also, for the support of the civil government and the administration of justice in such province or colony, it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approved by his majesty and the two houses of parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear, in respect of such province or colony, to lay any duty tax, or assessment, or to impose any further duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose for the regulation of commerce; the nett produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively.

On a division, 274 for the motion, 88 against it."

We are assured the following is his lordship's explanation of the above resolve.

By this resolution of the house of commons, America is offered all she can ask for, the security of her liberties, consistent with the safety of the state.

The Americans grant that they are willing and ready to contribute a share to the necessary expences of government: Now, all the parliament ask by this resolution is, that the different assemblies would state what sums they are severally able to grant; that they are now only required to lay before the British legislature an estimate of the proportion of taxes they will levy, according to the relation they bear to Great-Britain and the rest of the colonies.

That when the rate or quota is once fixed, parliament will give all the security they can ask for the establishment of their liberties by a fixt constitution. That they will stand on a better predicament than Scotland, as they will be allowed to fix the mode, and raise the taxes (by such ways and means as they shall think most agreeable and expedient) by their own assemblies, being secured against any exorbitant demand of the British legislature; for by this barrier the English commons cannot tax them much, without taxing our constituents more.

The Americans have even said their sole objection was applied to the parliament's claim of taxing them unrepresented; that this is not given up, therefore all objections should cease of course.

The best friends to America have always allowed the power of compelling every branch of the state to assist in bearing the common burthens, and that this power can be lodged no where more fitly than in the parliament, which connects and presides over the component parts of the empire, and directs all their operations for the attainment of a common good.

That the power will never be exerted, except when a colony refuses to comply with and fulfil its own engagements; and it is therefore beneficial, as it is the interest of all America, that every province be obliged to contribute its fair and just proportion.

America's best friends in Europe agree, that the colonies ought to aid in defraying the expences of the state. Lord Chatham proposed that this should be done by a legal congress, Mr. Burke and Mr. Hartley by the old mode of requisition; but still they all agree in this, that taxes ought to be levied, and that if the colonies refuse they must be compelled to it. Lord North's proposition therefore, in this respect, stands on the same ground with the rest, but it is better on this account, that it invites the different assemblies to propose the annual sums that they are willing and able to bear, and leaving the mode of levying to the legislature of each province. Promising also, that the monies arising by the duties proposed for the regulation of trade shall be applied to the sole use of the province in which it was raised, and accounted in part of the sum stipulated to be contributed by it.

The tax act also will be repealed, if asked for. These propositions to come from the different assemblies in a dutiful address.

That his majesty does not wish to distress America but must not lose the authority of government.

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THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION are requested to complete their returns of the minute and militia officers, and the companies of militia formed in battalions, agreeable to the resolves of the late convention, as soon as may be, that the proper commissions may issue.

By order, ELEAZER M'COMB, Clerk.

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

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

MARYLAND ALMANACK AND EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

Chester-town, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1775. TO be rented by the subscriber, for the space of three years, to commence from the first day of January next, the plantation whereon James Hodges now lives, called White Rock-Hall ferry; the conveniency of its situation for keeping a ferry to Annapolis and Baltimore-town, or any part of Chesapeake Bay, is so well known, that any thing said in its favour would be unnecessary—there is on the premises a good dwelling-house with two rooms, a passage and two shed rooms below stairs, and three rooms above, an exceeding good dry cellar under the whole house—a good kitchen and passage between it, and the dwelling-house well finished and in good order, a good stable, meat-house, and quarter, and a well of water close by the door; there is also very good pasture ground on the premises, and a plenty of fish, oysters, and wild fowl, to be had very convenient. The whole is in good repair, and may be entered on the first day of January next; any person inclinable to rent the premises, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS SMYTH.

THE several creditors of Joseph Hobberd, Andrew Hews, John Kidwell, Richard Flowerer, George Stevens, Caleb Sparks, jun. John Parker, and Douglas M. Clain, insolvent debtors, released from Queen-Anne's county jail, are desired to meet at Queen's town in the county aforesaid, on Monday the first day of January next, to consult on certain lists of debts and bonds, delivered into my hands, for the use of the said creditors.

PHILIP DOWNES, Sheriff.

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

To be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for current money, or good London bills of exchange, on Monday the 18th day of December next, on the premises.

ALL that tract or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying in Anne-Arundel county; containing one hundred acres; together with the improvements thereon, late the property of Benjamin Welsh, deceased. Also to be sold on Wednesday the 20th of December next, in the same manner, on the premises; part of a tract of land called Welsh's Discovery, lying in Prince George's county, near Snowhill, containing by estimation, one hundred and fifty acres with the improvements thereon, the property of said Benjamin Welsh. These lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of Benjamin Welsh, in pursuance of the will of Thomas Rutland, by

LEONARD WAYMAN, Executor.

Annapolis, Nov. 22, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen last night from this city, a small black gelding, about 13 hands and an half high, about 12 or 13 years old, has a short mane and tail, and a film over the right eye; his brand is unknown. Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring him to

G. DUVAL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A TRACT of good land, situated on Patowmack river—between George's Neck and Port-Tobacco, consisting of 500 to 1000 acres—healthy and having good spring water convenient. Any person having such a tract to dispose off, may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the printer, or Thomas Lendrum in Annapolis.

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Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

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

JOSEPH DUVAL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

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

RICHARD GRAVES.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a fore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two osnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey sea-nought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanskin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes, double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what he allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ALLEN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

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

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORR.

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 20th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face; paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the free-school of Anne-Arundel county will be vacant after the first day of January, 1776. Any person willing to engage as master, who is qualified agreeably to the act of assembly, is desired to make application to the visitors.

FULLING, &c.

THE fulling mill built by the subscriber on Patuxent river, is now well fixt; any persons as please to apply, may depend on having the work of fulling, drying, shearing, and putting on done quick, and in the best and neatest manner, by their humble servant,

HENRY GAITHER.

ham parts, Charles county, on Patowmack river, on the first Tuesday in December next,

SEVERAL likely country-born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also stock of all kinds, and some household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given for any sum above ten pounds currency, on giving bond on interest, with security if required. The sale to continue till all are sold.

ELIZABETH COURTS

To be sold on Tuesday the 19th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, near Mount Pleasant, in Anne-Arundel county,

ABOUT five acres of land, with valuable improvements thereon; also a white servant man that has three years to serve, is by trade an excellent cabinet-maker, with stock of almost every kind, and a considerable quantity of ready made tables, chairs, desks, &c. and a compleat set of cabinet-makers, and joiners tools, and a quantity of black walnut plank, by

WILLIAM BELT, admr.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them in, and those indebted, are requested to make payment.

To be sold to the subscribers, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d of December, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. JOHN BULLEN.

Annapolis, November 14, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and COMP.

At their Store on the Head of the Dock; an Assortment of Dry Goods, CONSISTING OF

- SUPERFINE middling, Sand coarse broad cloths, Mill'd drabs for great coats, Devonshire twill'd kerseys, Fine and coarse napt friezes, Bath-coating and coarse duffis, Embos'd and plain flannels, Striped linseys, Fine rattinets and shalloons, Duranta and calimancoes, Manchester velvets and Corderoys, thicksets, fustians, Silk and worsted breeches patterns, A good assortment of mens, womens, and boys worsted hose, Mens and boys coarse yarn hose, A large assortment of mens white and colour'd silk hose, Mens and womens silk gloves and mitts, Yard wide Irish linens, from 2s 6d to 4s cost, A few pieces of cotton and calico bed furniture, A few pieces of cotten chintzes, Marseilles quilting, Quilted silk petticoats, stays,

WET GOODS AS USUAL, viz.

- Scarlet cloth cloaks, Fashionable silk cloaks, hats and bonnets, Pink, blue and white satin peelonges, Black and white sattins, Black armozeens, Ell black and white ducapies, Flowered and tobinn'd ditto, Striped and plain lute-strings, Ell English Perfians, Silver table and tea-spoons, Silver shoe and knee-buckvelverets, Plates pint and 3/4 pint mugs, Harry and best cards, Cotton candle wick, Mens best shoes and boots, Seine twine and jack lines, Scotch and pearl barley, Split peas in kegs, Dutch ovens, iron pots, Frying pans, spades and shovels, Bell Florence oil, by the case or bottle, A few sets blue and white, red and white, and cam-mell'd china, An assortment of queen's and glass ware, A few casks of glass, delf, and white stone ware, to be sold by the cask—many other articles too tedious to mention

All persons indebted to Tho. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts—those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping us out of our money—those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention—all that do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such cases provided.

on the we drew Tuesday salt-petre 70 ounces mother of he second he ashes. mote the will give 775. ed account troops and cted, with elated, the l by them; ward and them since ue can be m different J. Adams, rpose. SON, Sec. inters of the and infer the and all per may throw me to them r 30. ic Post. nserting land the Ameri- of the whole ion: mittee, that or general colonies in according to of such pro- proportion to to be raised t, or general di- provisionable of provision also, and the admin- ony, it will be d by his ma- nd for so long ly, to forbear, ay any duty her duty, tax, it may be ex- the regulation aties last men- ch province or on. ship's explana- mmons, Ame- rity of her li- late. hing and ready pences of ge- by this resolu- uld state what that they are itish legislature they will levy, Great-Britain fixed, parliam- an ask for the titution. That than Scotland, and raise the shall think most embles, being of the British igh commons ur constituents sole objection of taxing them , therefore all ways allowed the state to af- and that this ly than in the over the com- all their opera- od. , except when fil its own cal, as it is the nce be obligel e, that the co- pences of the his should be d Mr. Harley they all agree that if the Lord spect, stands on better on this mbles to pro- ing and able to to the legisla- that the monie regulation of the province in art of the fan ced for. e different al trefs America ment.

Annapolis, November 16, 1775. OUR partnership being expired, all persons indebted to us, are requested to settle as soon as they possibly can—those who have accounts against us, are desired to bring them in immediately.

KENNEDY and WALLACE.

I intend to leave this place soon.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

Queen-Tree, Patuxent, Nov. 4, 1775. To be sold by the subscriber,

AN indentured servant man about 29 years of age; who has three years and seven months to serve; he has always served in genteel families in England, in quality of a footman, and groom, in which offices he is perfectly capable of discharging every part of his duty, such as hair-dressing, shaving, setting a table, waiting, &c. He is an extraordinary good jockey, not only with respect to the riding part, but also as to the management of horses: he brought in an exceeding good character with him.

Also an indentured servant woman, wife to the above man, of the same age, and has the same time to serve; an exceeding good cook and chambermaid, and has always served in genteel families in England in both those departments. She is a very good poultry-cook, and is extraordinary well versed in that part of a confectioner's business, which relates to pickling and conserving.

JOHN LUCAS.

N. B. They have been married eleven years, it is four years since they have had any children, and have none with them.

Maryland, Talbot-county, October 23, 1775. FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the night of the 21st instant, two convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made fellow, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a curly countenance, a labourer, and understands something of horses. Had on when he went away, a short blue coat about half wore, and either a spotted jean, or brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, strong home-made gray yarn stockings, and good strong English made shoes; he is an active fellow, and will probably change his name and forge a pass; he speaks the Lancashire or north of England dialect.

Anne Wilson, who calls herself the said Manly's wife, a middle sized thin looking woman, about 40 or 45 years of age, is in a tolerable good dress, handy at doing house-work, and speaks the same dialect as Manly.

Whoever takes up and secures the above convicts, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this province, 40 shillings for the man, and 20 shillings for the woman; and if taken out of this province, 3 pounds for the man, and two pounds for the woman. It is imagined they would make down the bay, as they stole and took with them a new canoe, a frying pan, a copper tea-kettle, several Irish linen shirts, provisions, &c.

If they are took up and put in jail, a letter directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.

JAMES BRADDOCK.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near the Northampton iron-works, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict servant man, an Englishman, named Thomas Hardy, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, gray eyes, short gray hair, about 52 years old, limps in his walk; he has a small hole in one of his lips, & most of his teeth, talks in the north county dialect; had on and took with him, a white country cloth jacket, country tow linen trousers, good English shoes, two ofsnabrig shirts, old felt hat; he may have other clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so as his master gets him again, shall have 20 shillings if 10 miles from home, 30 shillings if 20 miles, 40 shillings if 30 miles, 50 shillings if 40 miles, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by,

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

THE subscriber proposes to remove with his family some time in the month of December, from the plantation he now lives on in Calvert county, on Battle creek; requests all persons who have any claims against him in the above said county, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid; and all persons who are indebted to me, on bond, note, or open account, for dealings, since my residence here, are requested to settle their respective balances as soon as possible. I have for sale, a parcel of cattle, consisting of cows and calves, heifers, steers and yearlings, also some horses, mares, colts, and some sheep and hogs, a seine and ropes, a large canoe, and a fine well built boat, about 16 feet in the keel, all which articles I will dispose of on every reasonable terms, for cash, and may be treated with at any time for the same, between this and the last of December next.

GEORGE WHEELER.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main-sail is about 37 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of ofsnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Lower-Marlborough, October 31, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC, BE it known, that the subscribers to the Lower-Marlborough academy, having met on the 31st day of October, chose by ballot the following gentlemen trustees: The rev. Thomas J. Claggett, rev. Edward Gantt, Dr. Edward Johnson, Dr. James Bate, Dr. John H. Smith, Dr. James Gray, col. Joseph Sini, and Messrs. Charles Grahame, Benjamin Mckall, Edward Gantt, Samuel Chew, Edward Reynold, Thomas Holland, Patrick S. Smith, Thomas Gantt, jun. William Allein, James Heighe, Alexander H. Magruder, Stephen B. Balch, John Rogers, and Walter Smith, are desired to meet at said academy on Friday the 24th of this instant.

The public is also informed, that young gentlemen are taught the Latin and Greek languages in the most approved method, and geography, rhetoric, the mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, astronomy, chronology and criticism, in this academy, at five pounds currency per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. THOMAS SPROTT, A. B.

N. B. Convenient board may be had for 15 pounds currency per annum.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

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

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

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

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

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

Chester-town, Maryland, October 26, 1775.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 3d day of this present month, three white servant men, who say they belong to Mr. James Kelloe, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donoland, and says he is from Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and says he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Still, and says he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They say they came off in a yawl, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the jail of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man who calls his name Will, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester county, province of Pennsylvania: he is a well set fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing was an ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, and a new felt hat. The master or masters, of the before-mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away.

EZEKIEL FORMAN, sheriff.

RAN away from Mr. Anthony Stewart, on Saturday night the 4th instant, an English indentured servant man, named James Coward, a gardener by trade, has been in the country about 20 months, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, round face, and has short light hair: had on a copper-coloured bath-coating short coat much worn, with metal buttons, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by

CHARLES STUART.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD. TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

To be lett, THE dwelling-house &c. where I now reside. JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his Bay Stallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

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

W. SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

For Current Money,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,

About Thirteen Years of Age.

Enquire of the Printer.

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

For apprehending a Runaway.

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

THOMAS JONES.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, now in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of rolls, one pair of old white fustian breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.

All masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

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

ISAAC HARRIS.

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

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.