# MARTLAND

# JANUARY 4, 1776.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. PINKNEY.

ROM officers, who have arrived in town from colonel Woodford's camp fince the battle of the Great Bridge, I have, I think, collected a more parti ulas account of that action than any which has yet been communicated to the public. You will therefore oblige me by publishing it, and perhaps afford, at the fame time, no difagreeable entertainment to our countrymen. As the fame of action is but little anoun to the generally of people, it may be necessary to give tome description of it, that the rel tion may be more clearand singulatory. The treat Bridge is built over what is called the Southern Branch of Elizabeth river, twelve miles above Norfolk. The land on each fide is marshy to a considerable distance from the river, except at the two extremities of the bridge, where are two pieces of firm land, which may bridge, where are two pieces of firm land, which may not improperly be called islands, being furrounded entirely by water and marsh, and joined to the main land by causeways. On the little piece of firm ground on the farther, or Norso k side, lord Dunmore had erected his fort, in such a manner that his cannon commanded the causeway on his own fide, and the bridge between him and us, with the marshes around him. The island on this fide of the river contained fix or seven houses, fome of which were burnt down (the nearest to the bridge) by the enomy, after the arrival of our troops; in the others, adjoining the caufeway on each fide, were flationed a guard every night by col. Woodford, but withdrawn before day, that they might not be exposed to the fire of the enemy's fort in re-croffing the cause-way to our camp, this causeway being also commanded by their cannon. The causeway on our side was in length about one hundred and fixty yards, and on the hither extremity our breast-work was thrown up. From hither extremity our breast work was thrown up. From the breast-work ran a street, gradually ascending, about the length of four hundred yards, to a church, where our main body were encamped. The great trade to Norfolk in shingles, tar, pitch, and turpentine, from the country back of this, had occasioned so many houses to be built here, whence these articles were conveyed to Norfolk by water. But this by the bye. Su h is the nature of the place as described to me; and such were our situation, and that of the enemy. On saturday the 9th instant, after revelle beating, two or three great guns, and some musquetry, were discharged from the enemy's fort, which, as it was not an unusual thing, was but little regarded by col. Woodford. However, soon afterwards he heard a call to the soldiers to stand to their arms; upon which, with all expedition, he to their arms; upon which, with all expedition, he made the proper dispositions to receive the enemy. In the mean time the enemy had eroffed the bridge, fired the remaining houses upon the island, and some large piles of shingles, and attacked our guard in the breat-work. Our men returned the fire, and threw them into the confession has the arms inflatible railed by work. Our men returned the fire, and threw them in to some confusion, but they were instantly ralled by capt. Furdyce, and advanced along the causeway with great resolution, keeping up a constant and heavy sire as they approached. I wo field pieces, which had been brought across the bridge, and planted on the edge of the island; facing the sest of our breast work; played briskly at the same time apon as. Lieut. I ravis, who commanded in the breast work, produced his men to reserve their fire till the sampy came within the distance of fifty yards, and then they gave at to them with terrible execution. The bridge Fordyce exerted himself to keep up their spirits, reminded them of their ancient glory; and waving his hat over his head, incourageingly told them the day was their own. I hus pressing sorward, he sell within sitteen steps of the breast work. His wounds were many, and his death would have been that of an hero, had he met it in a better cause. The progress of the enemy was now at an end a they retreated of the came of the angles of the progress of the breast works. progress of the enemy was now at an end, they retreated over the causeway with precipitation, and were dreadfully galled in their rear. Hitherto, on our fileonly, the guard, confifting of twenty-five, and foine of thers, upon the whole, amounting to not more than minery, had been engaged. Only the regulars of the zath regiment, is number 120, had advanced upon the cauleway, and about 210 tories and negroes had, after crofling the bridge, continued upon the illand. The regulars, after retreating along the causeway, were again rallied by capt. Lessie, and the two sield pieces continued to play upon our men. It was at this time that col. Woodland was advancing down the street to the that col. Woodidrdewas advancing down the street to the breast-work with the main body, and against him was how directed the whole fire of the enemy. Never were casinon better served; busyet in the face of them and the musquetry, which kept up a continual blaze, our men marched on with the utmost intrepidity. Colonel Stevens, of the Culpeper Battalion, was sent round to the left to flank the enemy, which was done with such activity and spirit that a rout immediately ensued. The enemy sted into their fort, le ving behind them the two sed directed which showever, they took care to spike enemy fled into their fort, le wing behind them the two fie d pieces, which, however, they took care to spike up with nails. Many were killed and wounded in the flight, but col. Woodford very prudently reftrained his troops from urging their pursuit too far. From the beginning of the attack til the repulse from the breattwork might be shout fourteen or sisteen minutes, till the total defeat upwards of half an hour. It is faid that some of the enemy preferred death to captivity, from a fear of being scalped, which loud Dunmore inhumanly told them would be their fate should they be taken alive. Thirty-one, killed and wounded, sell into our hands, and the number borne off was much greater. hands, and the number borne off was much greater. Through the whole of the engagement every officer and foldier behaved with the greatest courage and calmness. The conduct of our centinels I cannot pass over in fileace. Before they quatest their stations they fired at

least three rounds as the enemy, were crofting the bridge, and one of them, who was softed behind some flingles, kept his ground rill he had fired eight times; and after receiving a whole platoen, made his steape ever the causeway into our bre fl. work. I he scene was closed with as much humanity as it had been conducted with bravery. The work of death being over, every one's attention was directed to the succour of the unhappy sufferers, and it is an undoubted fact that capt. Lelle was so affected with the tenderness of our troops towards those who were yet capable of affiltance, that he gave signs from the fort of his thrankfulness for it. When has to be abralleled in history, and will scarcely appear credible, except to such as acknowledge a providence over human affairs, this victory was gained at the enempence of no more than a slight wound in a soldier's hand; and one circumstance, which renders it still more amazing is, that the field pieces raked the whole length of the street, and absolutely threw double-headed shot as far as the church, and afterwards, as our troops a proached, cannonaded them heavily with grapeshot.

### CAMBRIDGE, December, 14:

Yesterday an express from Marblehead brought advice that three men of war were feen off that harbour, and it was apprehended an atta k would be made upand it was apprehended an atta k would be made upon the town. Col. Glover's regiment with a company
of artillery were immediately ordered, to the place.
A good fortification was lately erected at the entrance
of the harbout, with so pieces of cannon.
Since our last sooo of the brave fons of New-England, (3000 of this colony, and 2000 from NewHampshire) have joined the continental army under
the command of his excellency, general Washington.

Dec. 22. Capt. Martindale, in one of our, privateers,
was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's shins of

was lately decoyed pear to one of the enemy's fhips of war, in the bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boston.

Capt. Manly has within a few days paft, taken another valuable prize, a floop from Virginia, bound te Boston, loaded with corn and oats; fitted out and fent by lord Dunmore. . .

Last Friday night seven American masters of vessels, who had, at different times been taken by the enemy and carried into Boston, made their escape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and atedicines in the town have been seized for the use of the army. That on the 14th inftant general Howe issued orders for taking down the old north meeting-house, and 100 old wooden dwelling houses and other buildings to make use of for fuel. That vessels are fitting out for the West-Indies, in order to get supplies for the garrifon. That capt. Martind le, mentioned above, with his officers and men, were sent to England. That one Morrison, who officiates as a presbyterian minister; being appointed searcher of those people who were permitted to leave the town, promised on receiving a brise, to let a person bring out saol, serio in each and plate; but afterwards basely deprived him of the whole of it.

That recruiting parties out of each regiment are going to England: that two regiments and a number of hight horse, under convoy of a trigate, were em-

of light horse, under convoy of a frigate, were emtown, provisions sufficient to supply the navy and army for a longer time than six weeks.

It was yesterday reported that the above two regiments, &c. were sailed for Khode-Island.

## PROVIDENCE December 16.

Yesterday Mr. Philip Palmer arrived here from Quehec, by way of lake Champiain. He was taken in a fishing vessel the 5th of October last, by the sloop General Gage, on her passage from Boston to Quebec, which place he left the 21st of November, and was at col. Arneld's bead-quarters, 7 leagues from the city on the 23d. The colonel, with his detachment, had been within musket shot of the walls, taken four prisoners, and killed two men in a barge belonging to the Lizard frigate; he was fired on from the walls, and had two men wounded, one of whom is fine dead. He was waiting to be reinforced by one. Montgomery, and exwaiting to be reinforced by gen. Montgomery, and ex-pected from to be in possession of the place.... Thirteen fail of vessels from Montreu had fallen into the hands of gen. Montgomery, having on board 1500 fuits of clostles, 150 chefts of arms, 900 barrels of pork, 700 barrels of flour, but they had thrown overboard large parrels of flour, but they had thrown overboard large quantities of powder before they furrendered. The Gafpee brig and a flow escaped, on board one of which general Carleton got to Quebec disguised, with about 40 regulars. Before Mr. Palmer left the city, 147 recuits had arrived from newfoundand, 40 marines had been landed from the cleard with her guins, and it was expected t arieton would muster about 500 men to defend the place; but the Canadians in general refused to

Several vessels, loaded with fuel, provision of bound to Boston, were last week taken and carried and Beverly. —A privateer from Plymouth has liberate taken several small craft, bound to Boston, with provision and suel.

## N E W - Y O P E, December sg.

A letter from St. King of the 15th November, mentions, that a parket was aft arrived at Dominica, from England, which it was reported had brought a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of Wen-India produce to the continent.

A letter dated Nov. at, from col. Aenold's camp at A letter dated Nov. 21, from col. Arnold's camp at Point aix. I rembles, a leagues from Quebec, mentions, that their little army confliting of about 600, are in good he lith and spirits, waiting the arrival of general Montgemery, to attack Quebec, which is eyexpect will foun be forced to furrender, though their forces conflitted of about 2000 men, viz. from at John's 10, col. Misean's irregulars 170, marines and leaguen from lieveral armed verifies 210. French and ingelib inhabitants 130, dieto compelled to bear arms 700, neutrals in the town 400 of Arnold the lear an officer with a flar but he was fired upon both times. He had good intelligence that the lambitant in general were averaged to taking up arms againft us, and were very thort of provision. General Carleton got into Quebe, the 20th of November, on which there was great rejoicing by his party. great rejoicing by his party.

Extrast of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 19th inflant.

The following is taken from a letter to a gentle-man in this city, dated St. Fulfatia. Dec. 1, 1775

"We have unfloubted authority of the arrival of a soo men at Martinico, 1800 at (suadaloupe, being part of a rei f resment of 10 000 men ordered out for their illands. There are 4000 ordered out for St. Lomingo, some of whom are arrived."

Entratt of a letter from a gent eman at New Haven, to bis friend in this City, dated Dec. 20.

"I take this opportunity to inform you that one regiment of foot, and three troops of horfe, are embarked at Bolton, and going fomewhere; there is not the east doubt but they are defined for your place, pray be en your guard."

Accounts have been received, which are credited in the camp, of the arrival of a sloop, supposed to be the Macaroni, of Connecticut, and a French ship in company to the eastward of Cambridge, with powder; the former said to have so tons, and the latter 40 on Board. A confirmation of which was impatiently

the former faid to have so tons, and the latter 40 on board. A confirmation of which was impatiently expected when these advices came away.

His majesty's ships the Phoenix and a sia now lie in the east river; the latter opposite Murray's whart; and the former near Burling's Slip.

Dec. 28. We are credibly informed, that the people of the Massachusetts Bay have completed 13000 suits of soldiers cloaths, entirely of their own wool, flax and manufactery, fin. e the battle of Lexington.

We are informed by a gentleman who lest the camp at Cambridge on Tuelday week, that a party of the Continental army who had entrenched on Lit hmore's Point, were observed by a frigate of 20 guns, that was lying w thin musket shot of them, who soon begun a heavy cannonading on them, which our people immeheavy cannonading on them, which our people immediately returned with interest, and fired three shot through her quarter, two into her stern, and damaged her rigging considerably, which occasioned her to move her station.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated No-

"There is very great preparation making in this quarter to receive a number of French troops; lodg-ings are engaged for the officers, barra ks building and refitting to receive the men at Cape François as well as here. I have it from the best authority here, who say it is kept a prefound secret at home, but a severe blow is to be struck by them and the Spaniards, who are to

act together."

By a yeffel from the West-Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn, that a proclamation from at, James's was lately published at the island of Barbados, forbidding the inhabitants of that island holding any correspondence with the United Colonies on pain of being deemed rebels and traitors.—Similar proclamations, it was expected, would be published in all the English

West-India Mands. By capt. Lippitt arrived at Providence from the By capt. Lippitt arrived at Providence from the West-Indies, we are informed, that on the 17th of October, a violent gale of wind happened at it. suffatia, in which 63 fail of vessels were obliged to put to sea, but they all had the good fortune to return in five days. At St. Kitts, is fail were lost not being able to put out Capt. Lippitt was informed at bt. cultatia, that an singlish vessel, loading with fait, at altertuda, had been seized by a panish armed vessel. He touched at I urk's Island about the roth of Nov. and was told by the governor of that illand, that a thip of war from Jamaica, was daily expected there, to prevent yellels from the northern colonies taking in falt.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

Britrast of a letter from a gentleman at Cambridge, to bis friend at New-Haven, December 11.

"Yesterday about 600 of the regulars on Funker's Hill, demolished their advanced works over on this fide the causeway; various are the conjectures of this manurate, some think they are about to abandon the bills and take possession of Dorchester point, others, that as those advanced works were of little advances to them in making a defence against an atrack, they tid not think them worth the trouble of surding others imaging they will all retire to Buston and remain there during the winter and others that they have done it to build us, into security, and intendeto make an attack that way; my opin on it, that they have no great inclination for fighting at grelent, and will be content if they can defend themselves through the winter. I imagine some time this wick we stall have some fring, as Litchmore's point is to be terrified, in a day of two. By accounts a select from to an last work, they are in great wast a almost every things. anuft he fold to the folders first, and the inhabitants not allowed to tooch any till the foldiers are supplied, no wand nor cost to be had for money, many house, are already pulled down for fiel, and it is supposed that all the wooden buildings that are not improved will undergo the same fate before the spring. Flour years fraces, the price and fier, per cost, as roots very scarce, the price 40s. sterl. per cwt, no roots except a few potatoes for the foldiers."

Frederick county, Maryland, Nov. 24, 1775

" AM directed, by the committee of this county, to transmit to you copies of the examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith, John Connelly, and a letter to one Gibion from Connelly, and lord Dunmore's speech to White Eyes, and proposals by Connelly to gen. Gage for railing an army for the defruction of the liberties of the colonies. Any orders relative to the prisoners will be strictly observed, the committee and inhabitants of this county being detercommittee and inhabitants of this county being deter-mined to purfue every measure which the congress may recommend to them, as ne effary for the prefervation of these colonies, at this time of imminent danger. I am very respectfully, fir,
Your most bumble servant,

JOHN HANSON, jun. chairman." The bonourable John Hancock, Efg; prefident of the congress.

Frederick town, Maryland. In COMMITTEE CHAMBER, November 23, 1775.

Allen Cameron, Dr. John Smith, and John Con-nelly, being taken into custody, were brought before the committee, and the following examinations were

Allen Cameron, a native of Scotland, which he left for an affair of honour, and came to Virginia, with an intention to purchase back lands, and intended to go to Henderion for that purpose; but finding it difficult to pass through the back country, encouraged by lord Dunmore and promise of advantement, the agreed to accept a commission as first lieutenant in the

agreed to accept a commission as first lieutenant in the regiment to be raised by col. Connelly.

Dr. John Smith, a native of Scotland, left Charles county, Maryland, for positi al reasons, and intended to go to the Missippi, but finding it impracticable, he returned to tearfolk, and being induced by ford Dunmore, with promises of preferment; he accepted the appointment of surgeon to col. Connelly's regiment, John Com elly, a native of Lancaser county, Pennsylvania, admits his letter to Goldin, a copy being shewn him. Metwent the 18th of July from Fort Dunmore to lord Dunmore, and delivered him proposals in substance the same with that found in his posterior, and in his hand writing. That he was tent by ford Dunmore to general Gage with letters; and his proposals to Gage; that he left Boston the rath or rath posals to Gage; that he left Boston the 14th or 15th of Sept, and recurred to lard Dunmore in the middle of October; that he brought infirmations from gen. Gage to lord Dunmort, who granted him a commission of lieutenant colonel commandant of a regiment to be raifed in the back parts and Canada, with powers to nominate officers, who were to be confirmed by lord Duamore p that he is now on his way to Detroit, where he was to meet his commission and instructions; that he left lord Dummore about ten days ago, who had with him one floop of 16 gans, and another of 18; that the ship in which lord Dunmore is on board, is armed with 6 or 8 guns; that a veller of so guns is daily expected from Jamaica; that John Smith never was appointed furgeon, and that he told Sillich if he was the mak be represented himself to be, it was possible he would appoint that.

Replaced, That the fall Allen Cameron, and John Connelly be kept in close and fale custody, until the orders of the camerosciple learners and the

orders of the congress be known; and that the chairman trailinit copies of the exeminations and papers to the honourable the president of the congress, and to the conventions or councils of facety of the colony of

Virginia and this province,

Referred, That Dr. John Smith be kept in custody
till the farther orders of this committee.

e Proposals for raising an alway to the Westward, and for estellucily offending a communication between the Southern and Noreborn governments.

"Ar I have, by directions from his execulency lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to aft in concert with me agains his majory's enemies in that quarter; and have also dispatched intelligence to the different of the militia on the frontiers of Autine inc ors of Auguits county, in Virginia, giving them lord Dunniove's affurance that such of them as shall hereafter evideo their loyalty to his majeffy, by putting themselves under my command, when I should appear among them with proper authority for that purpose, of a confirmation of titles to their lands, and the quantity of three hundred acres to all who should take up arms in support of the constitution, when the present rebellion surficed, I will undertake to penetrate through virilinginia, and join his excellency lord Duamere at Alexandria early next foring, on the following conditions. andria early next fpring, on the following conditions:

" First, I hat your excellency will give me a com-million to act as major commandant of such troops as I may raife, and embody on the frontier, with a power to command to the westward and employ fuch serviceable French and English partizans as I can engage by pecuniary rewards or otherwise.

" Secondly, That your excellency will give orders to capt. Lord, at the Illinois, to remove himfelf, with the garrifon under his command, from Fort George to Detroit, by the Auabache, bringing with him all the artillery, stores &c. &c. to facilitate which underraking he is to have authority to hire boats, hories, Prenchmen, Indians, Sec. &c. to proceed with all possible expedition on that rout, as the weather may occasionally permit, and to put himself under my command on his arrival at Detroit.

"Thirds, That the commissary at Detroit shall be empowered to furnish such provisions as I may judge necessary for the good of the service, and that the commanding officer shall be instructed to give every possible assistance in encouraging the French and Indians of that fettlement to join me.

" Fourthly, That an other of artillery be imme diately fent with me to purfue fuch rout as I may find most expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have uch pieces of light ordnance as may be thought re-

le be made by the rei

in possession of those persons.

If fishin, That your excellency will impower me to make such reasonable presents to the Indian chiefs, and others, as may urge them to act with vigour in the execution of my orders.

Simbly, I hat your excellency will send to lord Duumore such arms as may be spared, in order to equip such persons as may be willing to serve his majesty at our function, a the vicinity of Alexandria, &c. &c. If your excellency judges it expedient for the good of the service, to surnish me with the authority and other requisites I have mentioned, I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of setting off for Canada, and shall summediately dispatch lord Dunmore's armed schooner, which now awaits my commands, with an account of what your excellency has do e, the that an account of what your excellency has do e, and that I shall be ready, if practicable, to join his lordship by the twentieth of April, at Alexandria, where the treops under my command may fort fy themselves under cover of the men of war on that flation.

"If, on the contrary, your excellency should not approve of what I propose, you will be good enough to immediately honour me with your dispatches to the earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as isof-

" Pertimouth, August 9, 4775. " I HAVE fafely arrived here and am happy to the greatest degree in having so fortunately escaped, the narrow inspection of my enemies, the enemies to their country, to good order and government, I should efyou, fixula I neglect to caution you to avoid an over zealous exertion of what is now to faciculously called patriotic spirit; but, on the contrary, to deport your-felf with that moderation for which you have been always remarkable, and which must, in this instance, tend to your honour and advantage. You may be afford from me, Sir, that nothing but the greatest unanimity now prevails at home, and that the innovating fairst amongst us here is looked upon as ungenerous and undutiful; and that the utmost exertions of the powers of government, if necessary, will be used to conreince the infatuated people of their folly. I could, affure you, Sir give you fuch convincing proofs of what I affert, and from which every reasonable perion may conclude the effects, that nothing but madness could operate upon a man to far as to overlook his duty to the present constitution, and to form unwarrantable af-fociations with enthusialts, whose ill-timed folly must draw upon them, inevitable destruction. His lordship desires you to present his hand to captain White ! yes, and to affure him that he is very forry that he had not the pleasure of keeing him at the treaty, or that the fituation of affairs prevented him from coming down.

" Believe me, dear Sir, that I have no motive in writing my fer iments thus to you, farther than to endeavour to neer you clear of the misfortunes which, I am confident, must involve but unhappily too many. I have sent you an address from the people of Great-Britain to the people of America, and I desire you to consider it attentively, which will, I flatter myself, convince you of the idleness of many de lamations, and of the abfurdity of an intended flavery. Give my love to George, and tell him that he shall hear from me, and I hope to his advantage. Interpret the inclosed speech to captain White Ryes from his lordship. Be prevailed upon to from the popular error, and judge for yourself; act as a good his ject, and expect the rewards due to your fervices.

" I am, dear Sir,

" Your fincere friend and fervant, " JOHN CONNELLY."

To Mr. John Gibson, near Fort & samere.

" Brother captain White Eyes,

" I am glad to hear your good speeches sent me by major Contelly, and you may be affered I shall put the one end of the belt, which you have fent me, into the hands of our great king, who will be glad to hear from his brothers the Delawares, and will take a frong hold of it. You may reft fatisfied, that our fooliff young men shall never be permitted to have your lands, but on the contrary, the great king will protect you, and preferve you in the possession of them. Our young people in the country have been very soolish, and done many imprudent things, for which they soon must be make no don quainted you . But I must desire you not to li en to them, as they would be willing that you should ach equally south with themselves. But rather let what you hear pass in at one car and out at the other, for that it may make no impression on your heart until you hear from me fully, which will be to foon so I can give him farther information, who am your friend and brother,

"Captain White Eyes will please to acquaint the Corn Stalk with these my sentiments also, as well the chiefs of the Mingoes, and the other six nations.

" Your fincere friend and elder brother. " DUNMORE."

A true copy from the minutes. UPTON SHEREDING, clerk, pro tem. Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, fecretary

Extraff of a letter from general Schuyler, dated Albany, December 14, 1795.

"The Indians delivered us a speech on the 12th, in which they related the substance of all the conferences colonel Johnson had with them the last summer, concluding with that at Montreal, where he delivered to each of the Canadian tribes a war belt and the hatches, who accepted it: After which they were invited to Frast on a Bostonian and Drink his pipe of wine given to drink, the war fong was fung.---One of the chiefs of the Six Nations, that attended at that conference, accepted a very large black war belt with a hatchet depictured in it; but would neither eat nor drink, nor fing the war fong. This famous belt they have delivered up, and we have now a full proof that the ministerial fervants have attempted to engage the favages against us."

"Whereas this congress, by a resolution passed the right day of July lait, did direct, that every world incorporting into these colonies gunpowder, falt-petre, full-phur, and other military stores therein specified within nine months from the date thereof, should be permitted to load and export the produce of these colonies to the value of such powder and stores aforesaid, the non-exportation agreement netwithstanding, by permits from the committees of the several colonies, to the end therefore that this congress may be the better informed of the quantity of military stores which are or shall be in the quantity of military flores which are or thall be im ported, and of the produce exported in confecuence of the refolution aforefaid:

Refelved, That it be recommended to all commits. tees, by whom any permits under this resolution have been or may be granted, to transinit to this congress, from time to time, a true account of the military flores imported, and of the produce exported, with the price and value of both.

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THUMPSON, fec.

Extrast of a letter from Cambridge, Dec. 15.

"The finall-pox is in every part of Bolton. The foldiers who have never had it are under inoculation. and confidered as a fecurity against any attack by the pr vinclals. A third ship load of the inhabitants is come out to Point Shirley. It is thought almost impossible to keep the shall post out of the camp and country adjacent; but every precaution is taken which prudence can success." can fuggeft."

Extrast of a letter from Cambridge, Dec. 13.

" I have the faisfaction to tell you things wear a better complexion here than they have done for some time past....The army is filling up. -- I he barracks go on well....Firewood comes in....The foldiers are made comfortable and easy .-- Our privateers meet with fuccess in bringing in vessels that were going to the relief of Bolton, which town is in great di refs ; befides wanting almost every necessary, they are inoculating for the small pox, and the dysentery and black jaundice prevails, whi h makes the officers unealy .-- No troops are yet arrived from treland .... The three men of war which appeared off Marblehead, are fince gone off without doing any damage."

A LETTER from General LEE to General BURGOYNE.

Camp on Proffett-Hill, Dec. to 1775-

" Dear Sir,

" AS I am just informed you are ready to embark for l'ngland, I cannot refrain from ence more trespatfing on your patience. Ale apportunity is now prefented of immortalizing yourself as the faviour of your country The whole british empire Rands tottering on the brink of ruin, and you have it in your power to prevent the fatal catastrophe, but it will admit of no delay, For heaven's fekt avail yourfelf of the precious-moment; put an end to the delution, exert the voice of a brave, virtuous citizen, and tell the people at home that they must immediately rescind all their impolitica iniquitous, tyrannical murderous nets; that they must overthrn the whole frantic lystem, or that they are undone. You afte me, in your letter, if it is independence at which the Americans aim? I answer not the idea never entered a fingle American's head, until a most intolerable oppression ferced it upon them. All they required was to remain mafters of their own property, and he governed by the fame equitable laws which they had enjoyed from the first formation of the colonies. The ties of connexion, which bound them to their parent country, were so dear to them, that he who would have ventured to have togeted them would have been considered as the most impious of mortals; but these facred ties, the same men who have violated on hasself. the mail precious laws and rights of the people at home, diffipated or refused to account for their treasures, tar nished the glory, and annihilated the importance of the nation, these facred ties, I say, so dear to every Ame-ricas, Bute and his tory, administration are now rending

" You alk whether it is the weight of taxes of which they complain? I answer no, it is the principle they combat, and they would be guilty in the eyes of God and men, of the present world and all posterity did they not reject it, for if it were admitted, they would have nothing that they could call their own. They would be in a worfe condition than the wretched flaves in the West-India islands, whose little peculium has ever been effeemed inviolate. But wherefore should I dwell on this? Is not the case of Ireland the same with theirs? They are subordinate to the British empire; they pre subordinate to the parliament of Great-Britain, but they tax themselves. Why, so the case is similar, do not you begin with them? But you know, Mr. Burgoyne, audacious as the ministry are, they dare not atgoyne, audacious as the ministry are, they danc not at-tempt it. There is one part of your letter which I confest I do not thoroughly understand. If I recollect right, for I unfortunately have not the letter by me, you say that if the privilege of taxing themselves is what the Americans claim, the contest is at an end. You surely cannot aliude to the propositions of blottly. It is impulsible that you should not think with me, and all mankind, that these propositions are no more or less than adding to a most anominable oppression a more abordinable, insult. But to recon to the question of abominable infult. But to recur to the question of America's aiming at independence? Do shy intruction of any one of the provinces to their representatives or dele-gates turnish the least ground for this suspicion? On the contrary, do they not all breathe the firengest attachment and filial piety for their parent country? But if the discards all the natural renderness of a mother, and acts the part of a cruel step-dame, it must naturally be expected that their affections cease; the ministry leave them no afternative, out fermice, an aliceari jubent; it is in human nature, it is a moral obligation to adopt the latter; but the fatal separation has not yet taken place, and yourself, your single self, my friend, may perhaps prevent it. Upon the ministry, I am afraid, you can make no impression; for to repeat a hackneyed quota-

Stepp'd in fo for, that fould they wade no more, To return would be as tedious as go o'er.

But if you will at once break off all connexious with these peraicious men, if you will wave all consideration

ruckly and de ish the fame h er empire to fo t the fame tin tople thould inger the prefe cal and revere wen the place o n the councils te a fingle in! coat now beline or I his I ki night pair wir which the love he human brea ir, you, unlei ning, will conc sermit me once ure you to exe to thop the mir ou labour in v eale) address yoing this method your fuccefs; ultrious as y who intimatery nitts will long wrights of Gr perfitted in, a place. As o and indemnify be convinced, vanced that all

to transport fo people unanim liberty; but i not les ruinos ftroy your ow extracted out might be en founded on p But the digni Would you, ftruck a fimp wards discove any forfeithr wrong ? No regiment. dantry) with qui les neceffa

relinguitur if

profperous v

may be equa

with the gre

WII Laft nigh Dr. Campbe gentlemen o to col. Woo more, we he bard Norfol

most certain hear, foon, A few da from the C their way to the utmost 1 the highest in expedition they were they answer human tres

In CO

Refelwed col. Wood by him wh odicers, ap be fent to who, upon the liberti farther ord That he e pear to ha ecellity 1 their fami by land with fuc rant of.

> To the Captain officer, i laft nigh Norfolk Suppositio does not first fired was mea comman Otten

> > Colon to capt to fire mention

olistion passed the t every wells in a er, falt-petre, ful. i specified within ould be permitted to colonies to the faid, the non-ex-by permits from by permits from better informed of are or shall be in in confecuence of

ded to all commisis resolution have to this congress, the military floress ted, with the price

HUMPSON, fec. ge, Dec. 15. of Bolton. The inder inoculation,

any attack by the the inhabitants is aght almost impol-camp and country n which prudence ige, Dec. 13.

ou things wear a ave done for fome - The barracks go foldiers are made ers meet with fucgoing to the relief di refs; besides y are inoculating ind black jaundice

nce gone off with-E. E to General

realy .... No troops three men of war

Hill, Dec. 14 1775.

oready to embark ence more trefpafa unity is now prehe faviour of your d frands tottering in your power to ill admit of no def of the precious a, exert the voice the people at home il their impolitica ts; that they must it is independence fiver no; the idea end, until a most them. All they eir own property, le laws which they n of the colonies. them to their pathat He who would would have been ortals in but thefe iolisted or haffled

ar to every Ameare now rending of taxes of which the principle they the eyes of God posterity did they they would have wn. They would ched flave am has ever been hould I dwell on fame with theirs empire; they are cale is fimilar, do they dage not at-ur letter which I

re people at home.

cin treasures, tar-

importance of the

d: 16 1 recollect the letter by me, s of North It is with me, and all no more or lele oppression a more the question of pany instruction of fentatives or delefuspicion & On the trongest attachcountry? But if of a mother, and must naturally be the ministry leave alicnari jubent; it. ation to adopt the ot yet taken place, end, may perhaps m afraid, you can

blood vade ne more, o g'er.

connexions with

hackneyed quota-

and at much indebted to general surprise as the cast to her Camillos. Do not, I entreat you, my dear it think this the mad unavious of an enthusiat nor he cant of a factious defining man, for in these counts I am sold I am frequently pointed. I wear, by if that's facted, as I hope for comfurt and honour in his world, and to avoid milery in the next, that I most arrellisy and devoutly love my native country, that I into the tame happy relation to tubilit, for ages between er and her children, which has raised the wide aron of er empire to so suppression and enviable a beight; but the tame time, I avow that if the Parliament and cople thould be deprayed on the Parliament and cople thould be deprayed on the present ministry in them internal (above, my text and reverence for the rights of human ty are for

eal and reverence for the rights of human ty are fo much greater than my fondness for any particular foot, even the place of my nativity, that had I any influence in the councils of Americ. I would advise not to befacte a fingle in that, but decisively to cut the Gordian that now be incared with civil blood.

might pair with men, who are thrangers to the flame which the love of liberty is capable of lighting up in the human break, for a proof of my infanity; but you, sir, you, unless I have militizen you from the beginning, will conceive that a man in his fober fenfes may soffels such feelings. In my fover fenfes, therefore, permit me once more most carnefly to entreat and conceive that a man in his fober fenfes may soffels such feelings. In my fover fenfes, therefore, permit me once more most carnefly to entreat and conpermit me once more most carnessly to entreat and con-ince you to exert your will be force, energy, and talents, to dop the ministry in this their headlong career. It you labour in vain (as I must repeat I think will be the case) address yourself to the people at large; by adopt-ing this method, I am so tanguine as to assure myleif of your success; and your public character will be as ilyour fuccess; and your public character will be as illustrious as your personal qualities are amiable to all
who intimately know you. By your means, the colonists will long continue the farmers, planters, and shipwrights of Great-Britain; but if the present course is
persisted in, an internal divorce must inevitably take
place. As o the idea of subduing them into servitude,
and internalisting yourselves for the and indemnifying yourselves for the expence, you must be convinced, long before this, of its a surface.

"I should not, perhaps, be extravagant, if I advanced that all the ships of the world would be too few.

to transport force sufficient to conquer three millions of people unanimolly determined to facrifice every thing to people unanimofly determined to facrifice every thing to liberty; but if it were possible, the victory would be not less ruinous than the deteat. You would only destroy your own strength. No revenue can possibly be extracted out of this country. The army of placemen might be encreased, but her circuitous commerce, founded on perfect freedom, which alone can furnish riches to the metropolis, would tall to the ground. But the dignity of Great-Britain, it seems, is at take, Would you, sir, if in the heat of passion you had firuck a fimple drummer of your regiment, and after-wards discovered that you had done it unjuitly, think it any forfeiture of your dignity to ack owledge the wrong? No (I am well acquainted with your disposition) you would alk him pardon at the head of your

thall now conclude (if you will excuse the pedantry) with a fentence of Latin: " Justum of beliain qui as necessarium, et pia arma quibus milla, nife in armis, relinguitur spes." I most fincerely with you a quick and profeerous voyage, and that your happiness and glory may be equal to the idea I have of your merits, as sam, with the greatest truth and affection, your s

## WILLIAMSBURG, Den ist

Last night col. Bullit arrived from the army, with Dr. Campbell of Norfolk, who, bendes several other gentlemen of that borough, had a rendered themselves to col. Woodford, and sued for protection. Lord Dunmore, we hear, swears most furiously that he will bombard Norfolk, should the shirtmen come into it. They

bard Norfolk, should the shirtmen come into it. They most certainly will, so that we need not be amazed to hear, soon of that place being laid in asses.

A few days ago six of lord Duamore's men deserted from the Otter. They met with some of our men in their way to this city, by whom they were treated with the utmost hospitality; in return they assisted them with the highest pleasure, in stowing away our baggage, and in expediting our troops to their defined place. When they were asked what induces them to leave Dunmore, they answered, "Hungry belies, maked ba ks, and no such, besides, in other respects, the most cruel and insuman treatment." human treatment."

## In CONVENTION, Thurlday, Dec. 14, 1775.

Refelved. That the president be defired to write to col. Woodford, directing him that all fuch tories taken by him who shall, upon examination before the field officers, appear to have borne arms against this colony, odicers, appear to have borne arms against this colony, be sent to the city of Williamsburg; and this all others who, upon such examination, shall appear infinical to the liberties of America, be detained by him, till the farther order of the convention or committee of fasety: That he extend all reasonable indeligence to such as appear to have taken the part of lord Dunmore through necessity; that he take the diffressed Highlanders, with their families, into his projection, permit them to pass by land unmolessed to the Carolinas, and supply them with such provisions as they may be in immediate rant of. rant of.

## To the OFFICER commanding at Norfolk.

Captain Squire's compliments to the commanding officer, informs him that feveral mufquet balls were last night fixed at the kings thip from some people at Norfolk. Capt. Staire did no veturn the fire, from a supposition it was done out of wantonness. Capt. Squire oes not mean to fire on the town of Nortolk unless first fired at; must beg to know if any hostile intention was meant to his m jesty's strip, and people under his

Otter foop, off Norfolk, December 15, 1775.

## ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

Colonel Howe's and colonel Woodford's compliments to capt. Squire, and affure him they gave no orders to fire upon the Otter, and conceive the murquet balls mentioned in capt, Squire's mellage to have come from William Woodford.

A morning return of the forces to

Virginia ad regiment, 3503 Virginia minute bat-talion, 165. A detachment of the in Virginia regi-ment, 572. North Carolina ad regiment, 118 North Carolina volunteers, 150. Total strength of compamies, .1275.

Extratt of a letter from col. Scott to capt: Soutball, dated Narfolk, December 17.

I have just time to inform you that we have at last got possession of the most horse place I ever beheld. I mean orfolk. Almost all the inhabitants fied on board mean orfolk. Almost all the inhabitants field on board the ships. Flags are continually passing, asking water, provision, or to exchange prisoners. Dury is harder than I ever saw before. Our guards have not been relieved for 48 hours. The men of wir fell down last evening about a mile, and left a brig with 1000, bushels of falt behind, which our guard took, and brought to the wirars, but have not got one bushel on shore yet. We have got on board the vessel Mr. Cary Mitchell."

## A N N A P O L I S, January 4, 1776.

The General Affembly of this province, which flood provided to the first instant, is further provided to Monuay the fifth day of February next.

THE COUNCIL OF SAPETY defireus of forwardling the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of fall, fall-yetre, gungowder, and firestring, request any persons who assemble to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of firearms, or to erect a powder-will in the neighbourhood of Baltimore town, where it will be most beneficial, or falt, prefatte works, that they will lend their propolals in writing to Gabriel Duvail, clerk of the council of fafety, and they fall be attended to and speedily answered.

Telephore Describes and

Pe be fold by the fubicriber, for really money only, a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. Among which are the following :

A LOES. Tart Emetic. Argenti viv. Phials forted. Nippe glaffer, Shop furniture, fach as boxes and flucture la-Baif. Capiv. - Poht. - Peruv. Borax. belled. Caftor Ruff. & Na. Large bottles for diftilled Maters. Tincture and species but-Calamel ppt. Cantharider. Campher, Correx Pernyian, the of different tizer, 1abelled and plain. Crem Tartar. Elect. Leniriv. Pil pots of various fizes, Extract, Cort. Perav. labelled and plain,

Fores Chamomel.
Sulphur.
Benzoin. Mortars and pelles. Searches. Surgeons infliaments. Fol. Sennæ. An electrical apparatus, Magnel, aib. Manna, portable. collection of hooks, multy, modern publica-Rad. Ipecac.

Jalap. Ralur. C. C. Houshold and kitchen furnituse in .general; tal-Sal Giabbers

Nitri. Libewife a ni gro Woman cook, healthy, boneft and

fober,

The articles of drogs and medicines will not be fold fingly, 6, it is expected these who wint will take an affortment: A confiderable who will be rised to a possion who will purchase the choic. If not fold by the middle of February, they will be orderwise disposed of, (300) ALEX STENHOUSE.

N. B. I finall leave this place to a.

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1746.
To be fold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 6th dily
of February next, for comilion current money, to
he paid down on the peers.

A PLANTA FION, containing two stres of land, A PLANTA FION, containing two stres of land, A lying in Anne Arondel county, is the Fork of Patuxent, being part of snowden's feeded Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belonging, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen Gambrill, taken in execution by virtue of his levisites with of fiers facial to me directed, at fair of kerin Mobberly and others, aligns of the commissioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEADS, therefor A. A. county.

December as, 1775.

WANTED to carry on the GUNLOCK MARUFACTORY, introductely to be of infilled in Frederick-Town in Frederick county, Fix the use of the Public, a number of workmen in each different branch of gunlock making; very great encouragement will be given to finishers, and liberal rewards to others according to their skill and application. Whitemstha, though they may not have been used to work on gunlocks, will be employed. Many servants who would be very useful in the gunlock manufactory are employed in a minon labour, the matters of such, or of others who might be usual, are requested to let the public have them on purchase or hire. And the committees of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intreated to favour this necessary work, by lic, are intreated to favour this necessary work, by fearching out, and forwarding or giving notice of proper hands.——Information given or letters directed to James Johnson, Charles Beatty, and John Hauson, jun. will be thankfully attended to.

Nothing is wanted on credit, the cash is in hand to discharge the necessary contracts.

DENTOR HAMILOUD.

The Company of the County Dec. 17, 1779The Company of the County Dec. 17, 1779The Company of the County of

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. The be fold by the subscriber, on Saturday the sight day of January near (the sale being put off to that day, he not being able to attend on the 6th hist.) to the highest hidden, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creak church, fur ster-

bing cuth, or current money, by virtue of a deed of truth to me directed by Jaid Carr.

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and baing in Anne. Arunded county, fant to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling toute, and fundry other convenient out-houses; and at the fame time and place will be fold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Charge county, December 30, 2778.

Charge of Miedleton's plan as fion, on Parowmack, about ten wiles below Pifcataway, on Wednelday night the 20th ult. a black horie, 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural pacer, hanging mane, and fwitch tail, leven years old aext tering, he is a likely fire 12 well made horie, never was branded, has no white about him, and gallops very well to ride altho' a natural pacer. Also a white horie, 14 and 14 hands high, paces, tots and gallops, hanging mane and fwirch tail, about 12 or 13 years old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and remarkable dull to ride. Whoever apprehends the faid hories, and will bring them to Mrs. E. Middleton's shall be pa'd hees p unds currency, or thirty shillings currency for either.

A PLANTA FION on Hunting Ridge, about four miles from Baltimere-Town, with seven or eight negroet, and a large such—there is a stone dwelling-house thereon containing fix rooms, a stone kitchen, a negre quarter, a large barn, stable, and other outhouses, two apple orchards, and a peach orchard. For terms and surther particulars an usire of the Printer.

Agreeable to the last will and totament of John Evitts.

Agreeable to the last will and todament of John Evitt, deceased, will be fold at public vendur, on the pre-miles, on Wednesday the auth day of January next, HE house in which William Noke now liveth, opposite to the prison in the city of Annapolis, with part of a lot of ground thereunto belonging, for common current money. The taid house and ground is subject to the widow's thirds. The tale to begin at 12 o'tlock.

WILLIAM NOKE, JONATHAN PINKNEY, executors, To be hid by the Jubicriber, on Tuesday the nines day of January next, at the plantation of Elizabeth Orme, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Snowless iron work; for sterling or current money, DART of the estate of the said deceased; consisting of most forts of houshold furniture, a large stock of horses, sheep, and nost cattles among which reserveral five for needs. Six months credit will be given for all suns above five pounds on giving bond and

aw TROMAS NOWDEN, esecutors OMMITTED to my cakedy as a sunaway, a negre woman by the name of Nan, who may fits belongs to Thomas Orlord, living near the great Falls of Patownick; fits is a hearty well liddking wench, her cloathing an old near section jacker and per coat, a who country cloth ditto, and an old crocus shitts. He effect is defined to pay charges and take her from W. HANSON, first

THE subscribe, having now got his mill in excellent order for guinding and bolt ng, and having got a very skilful miles, purposes to guind any kind of grain for one eights part thereof. Should any period fend any quantity not less than twenty funded of any kind of grain to the Land of Easte on South viver, or any other landing on faul river conten ent; he will immediately, on notice thereof, cart it to his mill, grand it. diately, on notice thereof, cart it to his mill, grind it, and d Ipatch the veffel that briege it, with expedition. As he has been at great pans in creating his mill to do good work, hopes to meet ut h the encouragement of the people in general. 2

Jos published, and to be fold at the Printing-Office,

MARTEAND LMANAC A R D PHEVMERI

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

A TRACT or land centratung 450 acres, fitasted upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's sounty, within four miles of Nottingham, and feven of Upper-Mariborough—150 acres whereof as in woods, 75 in a valuable marth, and the whole under inclosure, a funcion quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they conflit of a brick dwelling-bouse, 14 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below fair, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

THOMAS SIM LEE

To be fold by the fubfiriber in Annipolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for

T is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the fame, and if they cannot comply with this request, the lame, and it 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 funding; it is hoped no person will result to the their accounts at this particular time with the numble fervant,

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

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD. RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming amil, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshizeman, 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, rock with him when he 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 suled cloth, three ofnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the

other ofnabrigs, and a pair of old floes with ftrings. Harper John Bumftead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about s feet in inches high, a flout boney man, of a fandy complexion, pock-marked, bread mouth, and thick lips ; took with him when he went away, an old caftor hat, old furtout coat and red jacket, two fhirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, feveral pair of old worfted flockings, a pair of old flocs with nails in the heels,

and white mettle pewter buckles.
Henry Cook, an Englishman, about's feet's or 9 ininches high, middling thin vilage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one ofna-brig first, a Ruffia linen freck much tarred, a pair of Ruffia linen troufers 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 outh, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up faid fervants, and fecures them fo as their mafters may get them again, hall feceive if taken up in this county to hillings for each, it taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above raward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,

Annapolis, November 3, 177 STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boar, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore sail of the said boar. The height of the main sail is about 17 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle fitched through every feam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-fail alfo, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of ofnabrig 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 faid fails.

JOHN ORRICK.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrellton.

MAIN POUNDS REWARD. night the 1sth interest of a property of brown horse, 26 or 11 years old law start wards of 25 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in Tuesday on brown horse, wards of 25 hands his forehead, pages, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, litthe foretop, yellow noie, and thort back ; his tail when the foretop, yellow nose, and mort back; his tail when which was very lately, was intended for a fwitch, but by the unitarities of the person who did it, it was made almost a port as a long bob, the hook of his fore-feet was broken on the infide; and he had on a pair of sheet shout 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 herse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Pattixent iron works. horse delivered to me at the Pattixent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 26 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home. JAMES RAWLINGS. maid by 7

CTRAYED or tolen from Annapolis, on the auth of November, a bright bay horfe, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back eccasioned by a set talk. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolie, or to the subscriber, fhall receive so fhillings.

Party No. 1, Indeposit Tribe Displayed

OVERTON CARR.

wenches, from 15 to 15 y WILLIAM ROOKE.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

R AN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about riest 8 or 9 in-ches high, as years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward to kative fellow, and can be very complaiblue gray cloth coat and waiffcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waiffcoat, one pair white Ruffie drab breeches, one white linen thirt, two brown Rollia may have changed table deferibed.

Charles Tippin, or Tip ins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about feet 6 inches bigh, remarkably thick fet, full face, thort brown hair. Had on ahit took with h m, a thert brown working coat with metal burtons, a blue cloth jacket with fleeyes and metal buttons, good buckkin breeches, one pair white Russa data ditto, one white thirt, two brown Russa theeting, ditto, and may have fundry other cloaths.

The above fervants went off in a two maft boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of ofpahrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make said of. Who ever will secure the above servents so that their master may get them again, shall receive to shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 700 miles, or if out of the province & 5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by tf 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 knee and fhoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breaft, remarkably fat.

Awnapolis, October as, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the boftom of the governor's garden, on Monday night laft, 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 shermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remark. 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, fo that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD SOME evil disposed person on Tuesday night laft, 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, to that he may be convicted, thall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this fort, will perhaps be attended with difagreeable confequences.

Calvert county, October 14, 1775. R AN away from the subscriber, the abth instant, a negro man, named Lieven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been thaved on the top: had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with ofnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good thoes and tockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and fecuring him in any fail. W. SMITH.

R. SMITH.

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

For appprending a Runaway.

AMES, a mulatto flave, fometimes known by the

name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overfeer last Wednesday; and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about safet y 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 spetch; he has frequently 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 county of Langaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His abrupt leave of his overfeer may probably therefore re-vifit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured ion cloth waiftcoat with sleeves, and breezes, you working shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German ferge coat, a green bread cloth yest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread flockings, two white thirts ton and one pair of thread flockings, two white fhirts ruffled at the breath, a good caftor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed lilver buckles. He has a mark of diffinction, which from modefly, or fome other motive, he is careful to cenceal; 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 prevince, or so miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home, five nounds if at the difference and brought home, five nounds if at the difference continues. vince, and brought home; five pounds if at the dif-tance of 40 miles, three pounds if 35, And forty ful-lings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expenses; including the legal charge under the act of assembly, THOMAS JONES.

manufacture of fire arms—good wages and snows, ment will be given to flich as have been used to a is any branch, absording to their proficiency and duffry, either by the piece or time.—As good log fmiths, or other near alers, will be foon handy in m inted in the di king feveral parts of gun locks, to such also I we give good encouragement.—There are many servan about the country who would be very useful in the accessive business I am now engaging in I should a glad to be informed of such, and with to hire there or purchase their times of service of their matter.

ISAAC HARPI

ISAAC HARRIS N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart bein expired, all perfors ind-bted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can reform indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay; are defined to lettle by granting their bonds or notes for their feveral balances; such reatonable request, it is hoped will be complied with that the fubicibers may not be under the difagreeable necessity of making application to have fuits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by

James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late flore of James Dick and Stewart, will be fold an reasonable terms, whose fale or retail by the subscribers. Also all forts of condage mahu actured at Newington rope walk, likewis Madeira wine, by the pipe, had, or quarter colk.

JAMES DICK.

JAMES DICK.

Prince George's county, May 14, 1775.

OTICS 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 detarmined to give no longer in-dulgences.—I hope this requifition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take computory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

> April 10, 1775. TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent Recounty, Maryland, the 5th of this instant, two Trish indented servants, each of which has about three

years to ferve, viz.
FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very flout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, fhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cleth coat, and black velvet jacket and bresches, and a pair of black everlafting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large fleeves, fhirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about as years of age, five feet eight inches high; well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, 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

jacket, a white thirt, one or two check thirts, much wors, a new felt hat, a black filk handkerchief round his fleck, a pair of white kerfey breeches, and a pair of blue forge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn moes, and fquare fteel 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, is in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either. either, by RICHARD GRAVES.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD NT away the first instant from the fubscriber, V living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel bude, anout 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his his very lately been cut off, and the back of his head fore, his thumb and middle finest of his left hand fore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a fore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shewe his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dia-lect, by trade a fawyer, though pretends to be a gar-dener and weaver: had on and took with him two ofnabrig er Ruffia faceting shirts, two pair of ofnabrig troulers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal but-tons, a new grey searnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swankin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old caftor har, a pair of double fouled floes double vamp d-I understand he intends to change his name, and faid he never would own he was a fervant, 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 allowe, and reasonable charges it brought home, paid by tf 28 WILLIAM ALLEIN

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1775 Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the fame day at fixand on every Monday morning a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail:
WILLIAM WHETCROFF, deputy post-master.

Charles county, Maryland, Dec. 11. 1775. A PEASON who well understands the fullers business. Any one who can come well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to JAMES WATERS, near Bryan-Town. PEASON who well understands the fullers bull-

ANNAPOLIS: FREDERICK GREEN. Printed

ath regiment, n rders to proceed he 48th regime e men fit for fe to the fixth, wh anies. Capt. li aptain, and enfi ieutenant in one inder orders to nd to take with Nov. 25. Th Litt's extended effects were also buildings fuffere n, and the heave began, put out st. Vincent's, w the others have i

o Amsterdam, and are supposed even veffels wer hore in most of those citates whi
A similar dis
August, but in
quences. About best cultivated a alled the Plai their fugar wor by the roots, carried away by

A flag of tru battalions of in under convoy arrived at that the duty of the

WAT A floop wit Nova-Scotia fo niture, from

caftward about Laft Saturda at Litchmore weather being discover them charged about we hear flight

Laft week choice of fiv American co

We hear York, which of the conti She was lac taken, a mi the enemy.

A defert bath, about the enemy Nature over to B closed a litt N

This da London v A gent day before who infor from the order to thereon b

A certa laft, deter fylvania t with the fon, and thirty tw pounds v number their gua

A gen nine fail belongin not havi habitant

congress We h from C fore of James Dick

riy years of age, a t five feet ten inches hair; had on and cad cleth coat, and and a pair of black w metal buttons, an es, thirts, those and brickmaker.

ars of age, five feet ir fkin, ruddy comand took with him, on, a purple under check fhirts, much handkerchief round ceches, and a pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, ofe mixed black and s, and fquare ftecl and they have both fylvania. Whoever and fecures them fo again, thall receive f the province, if in he above reward for

CHARD GRAVES.

EWARD.

from the fubscriber, cough, in Calvert amed Daniel stude, ide, about 46 years air very lately been ore, his thumb and cut, has a fore heel nes, flews his teeth North country diaetends to be a garok with him two ofo pair of ofnabrig hes with metal butblack buttons and for her, a pair of d—I understand he black horn aid he never would ended to travel of ore, and that he in . who he understood he to him. Who-ires him, so that I

Post-Office.

December 5, 17754 is office every Frifame day at fixder leaves this town May with the Nor-

reward, including

harges it brought LLIAM ALLEIN

deputy pott-mafter.

nd, Dec. 11. 1775. ATELY de the fullers buffwell recommendiment, by applying near Bryan-Town.

**X**MXMXMXX

# MARTLAND

R S D A Y, JANUARY 11, 1776.

St. GEORGES (Grenada) November 4.

E are credibly informed that his ma-jefty's feeretary at war has iffued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regifor the augmentation of the 60th regi-ment to four battalions, which are to ferve in the West Indies. His majesty's in the regiment, now quartered in St. Vincent, are under orders to proceed to North America early in the spring. The 48th regiment is to be sent to Great-Britain; but he men sit for service, in that corps, will be draughted ato the sixth, which is to be augmented with two com-panies. Capt. lieut. Edwards of the sixth is appointed a aptain, and enfign Bradcock, of the fame regiment, a feutenant in one of those additional companies, and are inder orders to repair to London, as foon as possible, and to take with them a sufficient party for recruiting.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitt's extended to the neighbouring islands, where its effects were also severely selt. At St. Eustatia many buildings suffered considerably by the great sea that set in, and the heavy rains washing down the clift. Forty-eight sail of vessels that were in the road when the gale began, put out to sea, excepting a sloop belonging to St. Vincent's, which was driven assorred and totally lost; the others have since returned, except a snew, belonging to Amsterdam, and two small vessels, which were light, and are supposed to have soundered. At St. Martins, seven vessels were lost; and great damage was done on those in most of the Leeward Islands, particularly on those estates which are contiguous to the sea.

those estates which are contiguous to the sea.

A similar disaster besel St. Domingo on the 28th of August, but infinitely more prejudicial in its consequences. About twenty vessels were driven ashore and controlled with the proceedings. totally loft, with the greatest part of their crews. The best cultivated and most populous district of the island, called the Plain, was entirely laid waste; almost all their sugar works and other buildings being either unreofed or thrown down, their canes levelled or torn up by the roots, and almost all their ground provisions carried away by the floods.

A flag of truce from Martinica brinks advice the form

A flag of truce from Martinico brings advice that fix battalions of infantry, conficting of about 4,500 men, under convoy of feveral men of war of the line, lately arrived at that island, where, it is alleged, they are to do the duty of the militia, which are to be abolished.

## WATERTOWN, December 14.

A floop with nineteen head of cattle, bound from Nova-Scotia for Boston, and a brig laden with tory furniture, from Rollon for Halifax, were taken to the castward about twelve days fince.

Last Saturday night the continental troops intrenched at Litchmore's Point, opposite West-Botton, and the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not discover them till yesterday afterneon, when they discharged about forty or fifty cannon and bombs, which we hear slightly wounded one state. we hear flightly wounded one man.

## CAMBRIDGE, December, 28.

Last week both houses of assembly came to the choice of five delegates to represent this colony in American congress, for the year 1776, by joint ballot, and the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

The hon. John Hancock, Esq;

Samuel Adams, I fog John Adams, Efq; Robert Treat Paine, Elg;

We hear that a brig from Portugal, bound to New-York, which had been taken by the enemy, and or-dered to Bolton, was retaken a few days ago, by one of the continental cruifers, and carried into Plymouth. She was laden with falt, and had on board, when retaken, a midshipman, and 6 or \$ seamen belonging to the enemy.

A deferter came off fron Bunker's-Hill laft Sab-

bath, about noon. Several others have delerted from the enemy within a few nights plaft.

Nature is now forming a capatious bridge of ice over to Boston, across Charles river. It is nearly closed a little above the ferry.

## NEW-YORK, Yankary 4:

This day the flip Sampfort, capt. Coupar, fails for

London with a great number of pallengers.

A gentleman arrived here last Saturday night from New-London, by water, which place he left the Thurf-day before, where he faw the post from Rhode-Island,

day before, where he faw the post from Rhode-Island, who informed him, gen. Lee was arrived at that place from the camp, with an escort of about so men, in order to defend that island against any attempts made thereon by the troops that lately failed from Boston.

A certain Zachariah Smith Allen, was on Monday last, detected in passing counterfest three pound Pennsylvania bills, of the emission of March 1769, signed with the names of Messrs. Richard Smith, John Johnson, and Stephen Ekinner; on searching his lodgings, thirty two three pound bills were found, and about 70 pounds worth of goods; as he has passed a considerable number in this city, the public are desired to be on their guard. their guard.

A gentleman from Hifpaniola informs, he left that place for it days ago, that 7000 French troops, and nine fail of the line were arrived there; that two veffels 

fercial gentlemen in town, fignifying, that on the 5th out. gen. Montgomery with his army were on the h ights of Abraham, that he had taken into pay 2500 Canadians, that his army confiled of near 5000 men, and that he had invested the city of Quebec on every

On the night of the sath ult. Mile Jenny Long, an amiable young lady, (daughter to capt. Long of this city, merchant) being at ber brother's house, alone, her cloaths, by some accident took fire, and before she ner cloats, by ione accident took hie, and before the pould extinguish or get them of, were entirely confumed; by which the was to terribly burnt, from head to foot, that in a few hours, the expired, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, relatives and acquaintance, to alleviate whose differels on her account was her concern in her lalt moments, during which, heaven favoured her with firmness and compositive of mind, and enabled her to exhibit a remarkable example of fortitude and pious refignation.

Camp before Quebec, near the general Hespital, De-

" I wrote you the saft ult. which make no doubt "I wrote you the asit ult, which make no doubt you have received. I then gave you some particulars of our march, proceedings, &c. since which general Montgomery has joined us with artillery, and about jood men; and yesterday we arrived here from Point aux Trembles, and are making preparation, to attack the enemy, who are in close garrison, but cannot hold out long, as from the best accounts, they are much divided amongst themselves, and a prodigious panic has seized them all. Carleton, we are told is determined to hold out to the very last, as his only hope, for he can expect nothing but punishment from the for he can expect nothing but punishment from the ministry, whom he has most egregiously deceived, in regard to the inhabitants of this country. All his friends, or rather his courtiers, say, he could not have taken more effectual measures than he has, to ruin

The 22d ult. he issued a very extraordinary proclamation, strictly ordering all who refuse to take up arms and defend the garrison, to depart the town and district within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as rebels or spies. In confequence of which fequence of which, a great number of the principal in-hapitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except fome wearing apparel, and a little houfhold furniture, &c. .--I inclose you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with general Montgomery is your worthy friend capt. I amb, whom I had the pleasure of feeing, a few days ago, at Point aux Trembles. Our men are in high spirits, being now well cloathed with the regimentals destined for the 7th and 26th regiments, who were taken prisoners at St. John's.— I his is a circumstance which I believe the like never before happened to the British troops, as two regiments of them to he made prilosers at one time. Providence fmiles on us in a most remarkable manner. The Can diane fay, "Surely God is with this people, or they could hever have done what they have done." They are all attonished at our march through the wilderness, which they fay was impossible, and would not believe our coming, until they had ocular demonstration of it. We are at great loss for intelligence from the army at Cambridge and other quarters, having had no certain accounts of their movements, nor the least fyllable of hews, fince we left Newbury.

I am aftonished a regular communication has not been opened between Montreal and the coldiles, hope you will pay a little attention publicly to it, more especially as there are some scoundrels who, with impunity, open the letters directed to the officers in our army, and I suppose they continue the like infamous practice with the letters which are sent to our friends and acquaintance.

and acquaintance.... I he general is now absent sending off an express, by whom I send this. I hope the next time I write you it will be from Quebec, for if the insulting for does not survender shortly, I believe it is the general's intention to earry the town by storm."

In the eastern papers we have an active of London intelligence as late as the 5th of October last, viz. The proceedings of the livery of London, at a meeting September 29th, whom, according to a resolution of a previous meeting, "That an address to the electors of Great-Britain, on the present alarming criss of public grievances should be arawn up, in order to be presented." An address was produced, read, and approved, and it was then resolved that it should be entitled, "The address of the local mayor, addernen, and livery of London, in common hall assembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the news

livery of London, in common hall differabled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the news papers, figned by the lord mayor and fleriffs, and counter-figned by the clerk."

The address, which is omifted for want of room, expresses the utmost disapprobation and abhorence of the ministerial measures now carrying on against American and enumerates the many fatal confequences to Great-Britain that must certainly attend them; lamenting the blood that has been shed, the site of the many brave men who have lost their lives in the unnitural contest, the dishonour brought upon the nation, &c., and if the electric of Great-Britain join in sentence, proposing that they co-operate with the city in bringing to justice the authors of all these calamities to their country.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

Whereas it has been represented the this congress, that diver shonest and well meaning, but unimbrased people in these colonies, have, by the art and address of

ministerial agents, been deceived and drawn into error neous opinions, respecting the American cause, and the probable issue of the present contest:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different committees, and other fr ends to American liberty in the mesolonies, to treat all such persons with kindness and count ion, to consider them as the inhabitants of a count termined to be free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue or public spirit, to explain to them the origin, nature and extent of the present controversy, to acquaint them with the fate of the numerous petitions presented to his majesty, as well by assembles as by congresses, for reconciliation and redress of grievances, and that the last from this congress, humbly requesting the single favour of being heard, like all the others, has proved unsuccessful; to unfold to them the various arts of administration to ensure and ensure us, and the or administration to eninare and enflave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend by arms these very rights, liberties and estates, which we and our forefathers had so long enjoyed unmolested in the reigns of his present majesty spratecesfors. And it is hereby recommended to all conventions and assemblies in these colonies liberally to distribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former congress, the late speeches of the great patriots in both houses of parliaments relative to American grievances, and such other ment relative to American grievances, and fuch other pamphlets and papers as tend to elucidate the merits of he American cause. The congress being fully perfuaded that the more our right to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is examined, the more just and necessary our present opposition to ministerial

Just and necessary our present opposition to ministerial tyranny will appear.

And with respect to all such unworthy Americans as, regardless of their duty to their Creator, their country, and their posterity, have taken part with our oppressors, and, influenced by the hope or possession of ignominious rewards, frive to recommend themselves to the bounty of administration, by misrepresenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and opposing every measure formed. American liberty, and opposing every measure formed

for its prefervation and fecurity, Refolved, That it be recommended to the different affemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of fafety in the United Colonies, by the most speedy and effectual measures to frustrate the mischievous machinations, and reffrain the wicked practices of their men. And it is the opinion of this congress, that they ought to be disarmed, and the more dangerous among them either kept in safe custody, or bound with sufficient

furcties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the faid affemblies, conventions, committees or councils of fafety may be enabled with reafer ease and facility to carry this resolution into execution, Refolved, that they be authorised to call to their aid whatever commental troops stationed in or near their respective colonies, may be conveniently spared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding of-ficers of such troops are hereby directed to afford the said assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety, all such assistance in executing this resolution as they may require, and which, confifient with the good of the fervice, may be supplied.

Resolved, That all detachments of continental froops,

which may be ordered on the business in the aforegoing resolution mentioned, be, while so employed, under the direction and controls of the assemblies, conventions,

committees, or councils of fafety, aforefaid.

Refolved, That it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on request from their respective assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety, and county committees) on every emergency, and to cultivate, cherish, and increase the present happy and necessary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execuable transactity with which this And whereas the execuable various ty with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, fach as burning our defenceless towns and villages, exposing their inhabitants, without regard to sex or age, to all the miseries which loss of property, the rigour of the season; and inhuman devaluation can instict, exciting domestic insurrections and murders, bribing the savages to desolate our frontiers, and casting such of us, as the fortune of war has put into their power, into gabls, there to languish in irons and in want; compelling the inhabitants of Boston, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, exposed to the inicioence of the foldiery, and other enormities, at the mention of which decease and humanity will for ever blush, way justify provove the inhabitants of these colonies to retaination.

Resolved. That it be recommended to them to thin mindful that humanity ought to distinguish the brave, that cynelty should find no admission among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be stained by a sectial of any action which justice or christianity may condemn, and to rest assured that, whenever retaination may be needly you tend to their security, this congress will an any condemn, by condemn. unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our

their fecurity, this congress will admittake the diffigreenble talk.

Retolved. That the allemblies, conventions, or committees or councils of latety be requested forthwith to
transmit to this congress copies of all the petitions
memorials, and remonstrances which have used by
their respective colonies preferred to the through
either house of parliament, since the year reds, and
that they also inform this congress whether any and
what address were given to them.

Estrate from the granders to conjust

CHARLES THOMPSON,

Government with assomen, on Litchmore's Point, at ten o'clock in the morning. The will was to present as to prevent the enemy from discovering what he was about until twelve, when it cleared up, and opened to their view our whole party at the point, and another at the causeway throwing a' new bridge over the creek that forms the island at high water. The Scarborough ship of war, which lay off the Point, immediately poured in upon our men a broadside.—The enemy, from Bolton, threw many shells, and obliged us to decamp from the point with two men badly wound. The bridge, however, was ordered to be raised by the brave old general, and was completed last night. The garrison of Cobble-Hill were ordered to return the ship's sire, which they did, and soon obliged her to heave tight upon her springs and to cease firing.—But the battery is New-Boston kept up the fire of shells till twelve o'clock last night.—Our party at the point renewed their work in the evening, and continued it all sight.—This morning, at day-light, by a signal of two rockets from Boston, the Scarborough weighed anchor, and has left the point clear.—She is now anchored at Charles-Toyout of harm's way.—The wirk at the point of cured, and will be completed this night.

"Scarborough's flight is a proof of the enemy's weakness, and of the strength of our two last posts, Cobble-Hill and Litchmore's-Point."

## Extrast of a letter from Bewerly, Dec. 18, 1775.

Wou no doubt have heard of Capt. Manly, who goes in a privateer out of this harbour, because his name as famous, and as many towns contend for the honour of his birth, as there did for that of Homer's. Capt. Manly has brought into this harbour in the course of a fortnight two large brigs of 220 tons each, laden with military stores and provisions, two ships, 300 tons each, laden with English goods, porter, live hogs, &c. to the amount of 40,000 pounds ferling the whole. A sloop as just brought in here from Virginia, Inden with corn, oats, potatoes, &c. the captain was a midshipman belonging to the Otter floop of war there, the was bound to Boston, and has been out 14 days; of the people on board, are two members of their provincial congress, two other persons of note, whom lord Duamore had taken prisoners, and ordered to Boston to be tried ('tis supposed) for their lives. There is likewise a tory colonel, who had inlifted 300 flaves and convicts, but was defeated and obliged to fly to lord Dunmore, who advised him to go to Boston, and recommended him to gen. Howe for a commission.

"The prisoners, with all the letters and papers (some of which are of great consequence) are just gone off to head quarters."

#### ExtraB of a letter from Montreal, dated Dec. 4, 1775.

"I have it once more in my power to write to you, as I find the communication from hence is again opened. I have just arrived here from Quebec, from whence I have been drove, on account of my refunng to take arms against the American troops. Before this can reach you, the news of Montreal having capitulated you will have heard. Gen. Montgomery's behaviour in this country will gain him great honour, as he has all along acted with the greatest humanity and integrity : he is now on his way to Quebec, with about 3000 men, and I suppose will be in possession of that garrison in a Gen. Carleton has about 1200 fighting men with him; but the extensiveness of the walls, and the different places the troops must repair to, on an a-larm, will so divide his force, that to me it appears cer-tain they cannot hold long. His rigorous treatment of the Americans in Quebec, from the first entrance of the troops into this country, would take up more time than I can at present spare; but to crown the whole, he has turned us all out, giving us three days to prepare, but not fuffering us to take any thing away but our cloaths, and making it death to be found within 100 miles of Quebec. There will certainly be a firong army to retake Canada in the spring, and the general has sent home a number of pilots to bring the sleet here early. I suppose the Congress will send men here to desend it; and indeed should they garrison it with ten or twelve thou and, it will not be in the power of Britain to re-

Extrast of a letter from Dublin, dated September 29, 1775 ...

"Lord Bute's plan is to humble the Americans. Three regiments of Roman Catholics are to be raifed in Ireland to fend to America, which has bred a great deal of diffurbance: but it is hoped the Protestants will put a stop to 'it.

"It is reported that the parliament will not liften to the proposals sent to London from the congress by Mr. Richard Penn, and that there are 30,000 troops to be in America before next spring, with a great sleet of slips. The 28th regiment is now at Cork ready for embarkation, two other regiments are under orders to sail for Boston from Gibraltar, and they are to be relieved there by troops from Hanover. There is a great sugnation of trade here, and a great noise in England on account of the disturbances in America. In Ireland we are mostly in great hopes the Americans will stand out as long as possible, if not, they may depend on the severest of usage from the parliament of England."

## SEASONABLE THOUGHTS. . .

THE virtue of the British court feems to have swallowed up all the virtue of the island of Great-Britain. The common people are lost in a night of ignorance. They amen no ideas to flavery but wooden shoes and soup meagre.—Even the Roman Catholic religion has now no perform in to Englishmen.

ligion has now no terrors in it to Englishmen.

The American colonies are just beginning to emerge from Egyptian derkness, with respect to the rights of human nature. About two hundred years ago, the human heart discovered its folly and depravity upon the theatre of religion; about one hundred years they both appeared through the medium of science. We are mocked at our species when we read the history of the human understanding at these memorable periods. The present age shews equal absurdities and vices upon the heatre of politics. Here we discover, in other forms, every thing for which we condemn our ancestors. Posterity will tread most beavily upon our assess, as the principles of government are more simple than the

whether we were men or brutes.

There has always been fach a mixture of monarchy shd aristocracy in republics, they never have had fair play in the world.—We can fay but little from experience of their expediency or duration.

Most of the free states in the world have been formed

The British constitution with all its imperfections, even absolute monarchy itself, would insure more happiness to the colonies than they can expect (according to the usual operations of moral and natural causes) from an anion with the people, or a dependence upon the mini-stry of Great-Britain.

#### WILLIAMS BURG, December 30.

We have just received an account of the taking 14 whites and a flaves, which were on board a tender fent out, as it is thought, to plunder the inhabitants on the seaboard, and to pick up such other base wretches as might be found to join in this accurred trade, as they had eight fiand of spare arms, besides other military stores, on board. On Friday the sad instant, advice was received at Hampton, that the tender was at anchor between the lighthouse point and the mouth of York river. Capt. Alexander, with twelve privates of his rifle company, lieut. Colmile, and entigh Holder, as volunteers, together with fuch other gentlemen volun-teers from the Museuctto, were detached, under the command of the afore-mentioned officer, who found the tender at anchor, as had been reported. The party continued reconnoitering the coast till about day-light, notwithstanding the great severity of the weather. In the course of the night, which was exceedingly tem. pestuous, she cut her cable and drifted on shore, when the crew left her, and betook themselves to flight. The party proceeded to examine, and after purfuing fome distance, found the crew, whom they took, and brought to Hampton. On further examining the veffel, which could only be done by wading, as the form continued, and the breakers were so violent that those in the attempt were frequently beat off their feet. Twenty-four fland of arms, fome new regimentals, and fome other particulars, were found on board.

Col. Howe, we understand, has taken upwards of 50 tories in and about Norfolk, whom he intends sending to this city.

#### o this city.

## · A remarkable instance of lord Dunmere's bustanity.

A ship from Cameron, in North-Britain, with about 250 Highlanders, confifting of men, wemen, and children, was bound to Newbern, in North-Carolina, but forced, by bad weather and other accidents to put into Norfo k, in this colony. Lord Dunmore, whole troops had a few days before been deteated in the battle at the Great-Bridge, forced these poor people on shore, seized their ship for the accommodating his tory triends, who after the battle fled from Norfolk on board the fhips, and other veilels, lying in the harbour, and left his other countrymen, with their wives and children, to perifh, for want of subfishence, in a strange land. In this wretched condition they petitioned col. Woodford to take them under his protection. This petition was transmitted by that brave officer to the general convention fitting at Williamsburg, who immediately gave or-ders that the colonel should take them under his protection, relieve their immediate wants, and afford them all necessary assistance, to conduct them to North-Carolina, the place of their first destination. In consequence of these orders, col. Woodford sent the Highlanders in waggons, under a proper elcort, to Suffolk, from whence, by order of the committee of fafety, they are to be conducted to North-Carolina, agreeable to the order of the convention. The committee of fafety of this colony have wrote to the committee of fafety of North-Carolina, informing them of the diffresses of these poor people, occasioned by lord Dunmore's cruel treatment, and requesting there to give directions for their relief and ac-commodation, till they shall arrive among their friends in that province, amongst whom they intended to fettle. Lord Dunmore had forced about 160 of these unfor-

to the people into his fervice; but upon being informed of the humane intention of this colony, they deferted him, and joined their wives and children, except two maidens, who were detained as bedmakers to his landhim.

Notwithstanding the convention had a return from col. Woodford after the battle of the Great-Bridge, from which, besides from the colonel's own declaration in his letter to them, it appeared that not one of our men was killed, and but one slightly wounded; and add to these convincing proofs of the truth of this, we have seen officers of aracity that were in the action, who declare the same thing; yet we hear that it was reported in Norfolk that we lost row men; and we have pretty good reason to besieve that lord Dunnaore has propagated a report amongst the sew tories now lest in his interest, that 50 of the grenadiers, of the 14th regiment, had fallen into an ambuscade of 1200 rebels, that they sought bravely, killed 150 rebels, and retreated, leaving behind them 33 killed and wounded; that their loss was heavy, but that they sold their lives dearly; that the shirtmen have nothing to boast of, having with dissiculty forced the 14 surviving grenadiers to retreat, although they had sifty to one. We may therefore expect, when the news of this affair arrives in England, that lord Dartmouth will publish less Dunmore's letter, which will probably contain a more rational account, and may be to this effect. That sinding the rabels had closely besieged a fort he had built to obstruct their passage to Norfolk, that a large reinforcement was daily expected by them from Carolina, and that they were procuring cannon, he thought it best to attack them before they could receive such affistance, especially as he was informed by a deserter that they were but 300; that he found that a favourable opportunity, having just presed into his service some Scorch Highlanders, who had come over to settle in America; and this circumstance giving rise to a report, which he had taken care to propagate, that he had received a reinforcement of 500 Highlanders, bethought it advisible to make an attack as soon as possible; that he ordered cant. Leslie, with a company of light infantry.

to take with them all the valuators and flaves the were well armed, to markle in the night of the 5th December to the fort, and to fally out by day-brest and attack the result; that capt. Leftle did 60, but being in a great measure deferred by the flaves and faveral the volutiteers, or they could not be prevailed upon advance, and the rebelt having near three times the number he had been informed they had, and behaving indeed, on that occasion, with more resolution than the ever had done, and capt Fordy e and the adv new grenadiers being cut off by the rifle-men, and captain fless, being unable to rally the negroes, who could not fland the severe fire from hundreds of markfinen, in treated into the fort, and that night abandoned it; the he, finding the people of Norfolk were not to be relied in the first and wait for a reinforcement, which he heur expected. Some such account as this we may expect the fee in some future English paper, unless this anticination of it should happen to be read or re-published in England before their slordships have patched up the flory.

The last accounts from Norfolk were dated the 25th instant, when the Liverpool, with the Otter, Kingsisher, their tenders, and lord Dunmore's ship the Eilbeck and William, were lying before the town with springs of their cables. The captain of the Liverpool had very decently demanded a supply of provisions, which was decently refused by colonels flowe and Woodford. The express says that they heard cannon all day Wednesday and Thursday, and supposes that that had occasioned a cannonade. An incessant firing has been sheard by many people from that quarter.

Intelligence is just come to town that we have taken a tender at Hampton, on board of which was Mr. Goodrich. It seems she is very valuable.

## ANN APOLIS, Junuary 11.

On Friday the 15th of December, 1775, died, at his feat near Upper Marlborough in Prince-George's county, Mr. Peter Young. He was endowed with many good and amiable qualities, and his friends have the confolation of hearing his memory daily revered with the pleasing epithets of an honest man, kind friend, theerful companion, and good neighbour.

# In PROVINCIAL CONVENTION. Annapolis, 27th December, 1775, RESOLVED.

THAT a small falt-petre work be erected at a principal inspecting house, or in the neighbourhood of tobacco houses, or in some other public and convenient place in each county, at the public expence, for the making crude nitre; that thus, besides the advantage immediately accruing from carrying on fo many works in different parts of the province, the good people thereof may be generally instructed in the art of making crude nitres, and as a further inducement thereto, and that this art may be still more extensively diffused and practised, that a liberal price ought to be allowed for all crude nitre manufactured in private families; that all the crude nitre, whether made by individuals, or at the county manufactories, be carried to one refinery, where the fame in wy be purified by a fkilful refiner in large quantities, without watte, and made fit for manufacturing into gunpowder.

THAT feventeen hundred pounds common money be appropriated, one hundred pounds whereof to be placed in the hands of a difcreet and active person in the lower district, and one hundred pounds in the hands of a difereet and active person in the middle diffrict, of Frederick county; and the refidue thereof, one hundred pounds for each other county, to be placed in the hands of a discreet and active person in each county, who shall be called a supervisor; and that to much of the faid one hundred pounds as may be recessary, shall be laid out by the faid supervisor in purchasing, procuring, and setting up proper kettles, tabs, and other necessary utenfils and conveniences, for manufacturing rough nitre, at some such place as aforesaid, in his county; and also in erecting a rough shed conwhich the ley shall have been drawn, may be placed, that the fame may become again impreganated with nitre.

THAT each of the said supervisors be impowered to lay out the residue of his one hundred pounds, in hiring labourers to affist a skilful workman, who shall be employed in each of the said works, and in procuring and removing earth impregnated with nitre fit to be used at the said works.

THAT the supervisor of each of the said works employ a skilful workman to carry en, direct, and manage the process of making crude nitre at the said works respectively; and that the same supervisor pay to the said workman one shilling, common noney, for each pound of good crude nitre that he shall manufactures and deliver at the same works, as his wages and reward for his skill and labour.

THAT the faid workmen shew and explain to those who will attend the work, and may be desirous of infruction, the method and process of making crude nitre.

cess of making crude nitre.

That each supervisor pay to any person who shall deliver to him good crude nitre, manufactured at any place within his county, other

THAT building a tion of the erected coment of And the time, fer made at their hand finery.

THAT

furer of h

pounds,

money,

nitre by reanery. THAT account o y the th that on difburfem the crude ble the fi rough nit and the f of crude fent to th balance o lic treasu dered.

> THAT the good cumftane to purfue open hou cluding leaves of the floor to time ter, this to occafi faction ! feetly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr.

> > Dr. I Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr.

vifor for

Mr.

Dr.
Mr.
county
Mr.
county
Mr.
county
Mr.
And,

Mr.

pervisions pen, and perfo

TH

the rarms on li arms of B or in proposition for the second second

T.

Taxas

night of the sth out by day-brea le did fo, but bein laves and feveral e prevailed upon ear three times to had, and behaving refolution than the and the adv nes men, and capta-roes, who could no of markimen, n abandoned it; the ere not to be re prudent to retire t nt, which he hour is we may expect to in else this anticinal or re-published in the patched up the

were dated the 25th e Otter, Kingfisher hip the Eilbeck and wn with fprings or Liverpool had very visions, which w d Woodford. The all day Wednelday nas been heard by

that we have taken of which was Mr. table.

fanuary 11.

1775, died, at his ince-George's coun-indowed with many its friends have the y daily revered with man, kind friend, bbour.

VENTION. December, 1775.

rk be erected at a in the neighbourfome other pubch county, at the ing crude nitre; immediately acmy works in difthe good people ucted in the art a farther inducemay be ftill more ed, that a liberal r all crude nitre es; that all the individuals, or be carried to one be purified by a without wafte. into gunpowder. pounds common hundred pounds nds of a difcreet diffrict, and one f a difereet and ct, of Frederick of, one hundred to be placed in e person in each fapervifor ; and ndred pounds as out by the faid ing, and fetting r neceffary utenfacturing rough aforefaid, in his ough fhed con-

e again imprega ifors he impowhis one hundred sfift a fkilful oyed in each of g and removing t to be used at

the earth, from

drawn, may be

ach of the faid an to carry on, f making crude fail workman for each pound all manufactures is his wages and

new and explain. work, and may nethod and pro-

any person who de nitre, manus county, other than the taid public work, for the use of the public, after the rate of two shillings, common money, for every pound thereof.

THAT as soon as a contract shall be made for

building a powder-mill, purfuent to the refulu-tion of the late convention, a public work be erected convenient thereto, under the manage-ment of a skilful person, for purifying nitre, And the several supervisors shall, from time to time, send all the crude nitre which shall be made at the faid works, and otherwise come to finery.

THAT each supervisor draw from the treafurer of his shore, as well the faid one hundred pounds, as the fum of two shillings, common money, and no more, per pound, for all crude nitre by him fent to, and delivered at, the faid

reanery. THAT each of the faid supervisors render an account of his transactions to every convention, by the third day of every fession thereof; and that on fuch account he be allowed all the faid difbursements, the actual expences of sending the crude nitre to the refinery, and for his trouble the fum of two pence for every pound of rough nitre made at the works under his care, and the fum of one penny for every other pound of crude nitre by him collected as aforefaid, and fent to the faid refinery; and that he pay the balance of the money in his hands into the public treasury for the use of the public, if so ordered.

THAT it be ftrongly recommended to fuch of the good people of this province, whose circumftances and conveniences will allow them to pursue the following directions, to place in open houses, or sheds admitting the air, but excluding the rain and fun, the stalks and trashy leaves of tobacco, trodden ftraw, the fweepings of ftables mixed with rich mould, collected from the floors of barns and outhoutes, and from time to time to sprinkle with urine, brine, or water, this collection of various substances, so as to occasion the fermentation and speedy putrefaction thereof, that the whole mals, when perfeetly rotten and digested, may be dug, stirred up, and thoroughly blended, and thus left without farther damping, fo foose and light, as to attract more readily, and be more plentifully impregnated with nitre for future use.

Mr. Jeremiah Jordan was appointed fupervifor for St. Mary's county.

Mr. Thomas Sernes for Charles county. Dr. Edward Johnson for Calvert county.

Mr. Richard Richardson for Anne-Arundelcounty. Mr. Daniel Clarke for Prince-George's

county. Mr. Thomas Richardson for the lower diftrict, and Mr. Charles Beatty for the middle

diffrict of Frederickcounty: Dr. Charles F. Weisenthall for Baltimore

Mr. Amos Garret for Harford county.

Mr. Henry Hollingsworth for Cæcil county: Dr. John Scott for Kent county.

Mr. William Hemfley for Queen-Anne's

Mr. James Benson for Talbot county. Mr. Thomas Ennalls, B. W. for Dorchester

Mr. Joshua Clarke, for Caroline county. Mr. George Day Scott for Somerfet county;

Mr. Joshua Townsend for Worcester county! THAT upon the death or refusal of any supervisor, the committee of observation for the county where such death or refusal shall happen, are required immediately to nominate and appoint fome other discreet and active person in his place.

> By order, G. DUVALL; Clerk:

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY defirous of forward-ing the intentions of the convention in promoting Ing the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of falt; falt-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 falt-petre works; that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvatl, clerk of the council of fasty, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1776.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Sund, will fail for London the first of February. Those genelemen who want to fead letters by her will fend them to Mess. Wallace and Davidson, or the subscribers, before that day. Very good accommodation for passengers, who we to apply to the master, or

A LIST of Larres's similaring in the conditutional Ped Office, Assessorie.

A IRMAN WILLIAM, mercha Annapolis.

Bruce Norman, Eig; Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland., Buchanan Robert, mercht. Assaspoin, is the cate of Anthony Stewart. Bordly Beal, Annapolis. Burtall Alexander, Queen Ann, in Prince George's county, Maryland. Braithwait Thomas, matter at King William's school, Annapolis, Maryland.

Carroll Charles, fen. Eig. Annapelis. Coughlan Michael, Frederick county, Maryland (a). Calvert Benedict the hon. Mount Airy, Maryland, to the care of Mr. C. Steward, Annapo is. McCaul John, at Mr. Anthony Steward's, Annapolis, M'Culloch Mr. care of Mr. Clarges, mercht, Bennedict, Mary-land, Contee Thomas, Efq. Annapolis.

Ducket John, care of Cornelius Garretion, Anna-polis. Mell. Dick and Steward, Annapolis.

Efealus John, near Annapolis.

Fortes James, mercht. Ben diet, Charles county. Fargeion Elizabeth, London Town.

Garretton Corne jus, Annapolis. Gallaway Jofeph, near Annapolis.

He bu'n John, barber, to the care of Mcs Rieth, en the Dock, Annapolis. Hebb Vernon, mercht. St. Mary's county (s').

Lebolt John, at Annapolis, Maryland. Lamar Ri-chard, Prince George's county. L. Geaue Mr. danc-ing mafter, Annapolis.

Miles Elizabeth, wife of Robert Miles, victualler,

Ogg Alexander, mercht. Hunting-Town, Calvert county, Maryland.

Pickern John, care of John Robing, taylor in Queen Town, Queen Anns county, Maryland.

Sluby William, mercht, now in Annapolis. Selby Mr. Annapolis. Smith Gavin Ham, care of Mr. Frederick Green, Annapolis, Steward Stephen, mercht. Weft River. Sprigg Richard, Annapolis. Smith Th mas, Chefter Town, Maryland.

Tilghman Elijah, Capt. Nanticoke river, Maryland.

Wethered Mary, Cheft r Town, Eastern Shore, Maryland. Wethered John, Chefter Town, Kent county, Maryland. Weems John, Calvert county, Maryland. land. Wukinfon Jos ph, Calvert county, Maryland.

Baltimere, December 26, 1775. To be fold by the fubscriber, for ready meney only,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. Among which are the following :

A LOES. Antimon. crud. Argent. viv. Tolu. Peruv. Borax. Caftor. Ruff. & Na. Calomel ppt. Cantharides. Camphor. Cortex Peruvian. Crem. Tartar. Élect. Lepitiv. Extract. Cort. Peruv. Flores Chamomel. -Sulphur. Benzoin. Fol. Sennæ. Ichthiocolla. Magnet, alb. Manna. Rad. Ipecaci Jalap. Rhei. Rafur. C. C. Sal Glauber!

Nitri.

Tart Emetic. Vermillion. Phials forted. Nipple glaffes. Shop fürniture, fuch as boxes and flutties la-

belled. Large bottles for diftilled waters.

Tincture and species bottles of different fizes, labelled and plain. Ointments.

Syrups. Pill pots of various fizes, labelled and plain. Mortars and pettles.

Surgeons inftruments. An electrical apparatus, very complete and eafily portable.

A collection of books, mostly modern publications. Houshold and kitchen furniture in general, almost new.

Likewise a hegro woman cook; healthy, honest and

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be fold fingly, fo it is expected those who want will take an affortment. A confiderable discount will be made to a person who will purchase the whole. If not sold by the middle of February, they will be otherwise dis-posed of: (iw) ALEX. STENHOUSE: N. B. I shall seave this place soon.

Annagolis, Jan. 2, 1776. To be fold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 6th day of February next, for common current money, to be paid down, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, in the Fork of Patuxent, being part of Snowden's second Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belonging, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen Gambrill, taken in execution by yirtue of his lordship's writ of series to me directed, at suit of Rezin Mobberly and others, assigns of the commissioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEALE, thereif of A. A. county. PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land;

December #8, 2775 HEREBY caution all persons from hunting or shooting within my enclofures.

DENTON HAMMOND.

December 15, 2775.

ABSEND to carry on the Gunlock Manuractury, immediately to be established in Frederick Town in Frederick county, F.E. THE USE OF
THE FURIC, a number of workmen in each different
branch of gunlock making; very great encouragement
will be given to finishers, and liberal rewards to others
according to their skill and application. Whitesimiths,
though they may not have been used to work on gunlocks, will be employed. Many servants who would
be very useful in the gunlock manufactory are employed in common labour, the masters of such, or of others
who might be useful, are requested to let the public
have them on purchase or hire. And the committees
of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intrested to favour this necessary work, by
searching out, and forwarding or giving notice of profearching out, and forwarding or giving notice of pro-per hands.—Information given or letters directed to James Johnson, Charles Beatty, and John Hanson, jun. will be thankfully attended to.

Nothing is wanted on credit, the cash is in hand to ge the necessary contracts.

to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 13th

of Juary, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for iterling money)

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

JOHN BULLEN,

To be fold by the subscriber, on Saturday the 27th day of January next (the sale being put off to that day, he not being able to attend on the 6th inst.) to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for fterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr, DART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and be-

I in Anne-Arundel county, faid to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and fundry other convenient out-houses and at the fame time, and place will be fold a likely country-born negro girl. STEPHEN STEWARD. 0

Charles county, December 10, 1775. CTOLEN from Mrs. Blizabeth Miedleton's plantation, on Patowmack, about ten wiles below Pifcataway, on Wednesday night the 29th ult. a black horse, 24 hands 3 inches high, a matural pacer, hanging mane, and switch tail, seven years old next spring, he is a likely strong well made horse, never was branded, has no white about him, and gallops very well to ride altho' a natural pacer. Also a white horse, 24 and and half, hands high, paces, t.ots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, about 12 or 12 years. hanging mane and switch tail, about 12 or 13 years old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and remarkable dull to ride. Whoever apprehends the faid horses, and will bring them to Mrs. B. Middleton's, shall be paid three pounds currency, or thirty shillings currency for either. 3 BEN. DOUGLASS.

> L E T TO B E

PLANTATION on Hunting-Ridge, about four A miles from Baltimore-Town, with seven or eight negroes, and a large stock—there is a stone dwellinghouse thereon containing fix rooms, a stone lit hen, a negre quarter, a large barn, ftable, and therout-holfes, two apple orchaids, and a peach orchard. For terms and further particulars enquire of the Printer. BX

Agreeable to the last will and testam n of John Evitt, deceased, will be fold at public vei die, on the premiles, on Wednelday the 24th day of January next,

THE house in which wall on Noke now liveth, opposite to the prison in the city of Annapolis, with
part of a lot of ground thereunto belonging, for common current money. The said house and ground is
subject to the widow's thirds. The sale to begin at 12
o'clock.

WILLIAM NOKE. JONATHAN PINKNEY, } executors.

Charles county, December 6, 1775: OMMITTED to my cuttody as a runaway a negre woman by the name of Nan, who fays the belongs to Thomas Orford, living near the great Falls of Patowmack; the is a hearty well looking wench, her closthing an old negro cotton jacket and pett coat, a white country cloth ditto, and an old crocus shift. Her matter is defired to pay charges and take her from W. HANSON, sherift.

THE subscriber, having now got his mill in excellent order for grinding and bolting, and having got a very skilful miller, purposes to go ind any kind of grain for one eighth part thereof. Should any person send any quantity net less than twenty bushels of any kind of grain to the Land of Bale on South river, or any other landing on said fiver convenient, he will immediately; on notice thereof, cart it to his mill, grind it, and desatch the vessel that brings it, with excedition. As he has been at great pa as in erecting his mill to do.

good work; hopes to meet with the encouragement of
the people in general.

THOMAS RUTDAND

Just published, and to be fold at the Printing-Office.

H E M For the Year of our Lord 1776.

November 48, 1773. To be fold by the fubscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds coft of goods, for

To 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 the ing ; it is hoped no person will refuse to a omble THOMAS HYDE. P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarie those and leather for fale, for ready money only.

R AN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Ro-bert Cumming's mill, three convict fervant men, viz. Thomas Akifter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and flow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or \$ inches high, pretty front made, has a fcar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat; a fmall fwanfkin jacket with fleaves, and a larger outfide ditto of brown fulled cloth, three ofna-

brig fiirts, two pair of old trouters, one of roll the other ofnabrigs, and a pair of old floes with firings.

Harper John Bumflead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet ir inches high, a fout boney man, of a fandy complexion, pock-marked, bre ad mouth, and thick lips ; took with him when he went away, an old caftor hat, old furtout coat and red jacket, two thirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breethes, several pair of old worsted flockings, 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 in-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 thirt, a Ruffia linen freck much farred, 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 firiped 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 faid fervants, and fecures them to as their masters may get them again; shall receive if taken up in this county so 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 charthe province, the above
the province, the above
BENYAMIN MERRYMAN,
BENYAMIN MERRYMAN,

JOHN ORRICK. 10

Annapolis, November 3, 1775. STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the fiarbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore-fail of the faid boat. The height of the main fail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle fitched through every feam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-fail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of ofnabrig 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

9 CHARLES CARROLL; of Carrollton.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the roth instant, a dark bay or brown horse, night the forth initiant, a sark pay of prown horse, we or ir years old last spring, upwards of is hands high, his hind seet white; and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, pages, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskilfulness 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 thees about half worn, but if he he had on a pair of these 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 horfe, fo that the thief be convicted, and the horfe delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward; or as shillings for the horfe only, but if the horfe should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, 0) JAMES RAWLINGS.

STRAYED or ftolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back eccasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, thall receive as shillings.

OVERTON CARR.

White the precise for case, or bills of ex-wenches, from 15 to 15 years of age, enquire of WILLIAM EQOKS.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

R AN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about seet's or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, long dark brown hair, tued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-foed; is a forward takative tellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistooat, the coat has been sured, 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 Tippin, or Tip ins, by trade a gardeser, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown bair. Had on and took with him, a mort brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with seeves and metal buttons, a blue cloth brown and rais white English drap, ditto, one white

jacket with seeves and metal buttom, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russa drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russa seeting, ditto, and may have

fundry other cloaths.
The above fervants went off in a two maft boat, and four oars, in company with fome others. They took a pair of ofnabrig theets, which it is supposed they intend to make fails of. Whoever will sective the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 faillings 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, and each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by ef WILLIAM REYNOLDS. M. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white

linen, plain pinchbeck knee and thoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breaft, remarkably fat.

Annapolis, October 23, 1775. AKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night laft, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty tathom long, which had been lest 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 fometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, fo that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD. COME 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 at-tempts of this fort, will perhaps be attended with difagreeable consequences. // X R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775. R AN away from the subscriber, the acth 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 ofnabrigh, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and fecuring him in any jail. W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapico Neck, April 1, 1773. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. For apppreading a Runaway.

. 11

AMES, a mulatto flave, fometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overfeer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned , he is a dark mulatto, about 9 feet g inches high, ftrong made, fensible, 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; 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 waisscoat with seeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, of habrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a bline of the seed of and has taken with him a bline of the seed of and has taken with him a bline of the seed of the se is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German ferge coat, a green broad cloth veft, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread flockings, two white fhirts ruffled at the breaft, a good caftor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed filver buckles. He has a mark of diffunction, which from modefly, or fome 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 so miles from Baltimore town in the pro-wince, and brought home; five pounds if at the diftayce of 46 miles, three pounds if 50, and forty fhillings if so miles, with reafonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of affembly, by

manufacture of he arms—god wager and encourage-ment will be given to luch its have been used to work he any branch, according to their proficiency and in-dustries, either by the piece or time.—As good took-limither, or other near alers, will be food handy in ma-king several parts of gun locks, to such as of 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 a I should be glad to be informed of such, and with to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their matter. or purchase their times of service of their matter ..

ISAAC HARRIS N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being empired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons in lebted by open account, and who caunot conveniently pay, are defired 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 fubicribers may not be under the difagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the slore, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late flore of James Dick, and Stewart, will be fold on realonable terms, whole-fale or retail by the subscribers. Asso all forts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope walk, lixewife Mixdeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cafk. JAMES DICK

Prince George's county, May 14, 1775-TOTICE 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 todulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I hall take compulsory methods to efforce payment, without any respect to persons.

2 9 JOSEPH DUVALE.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

R AN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this initiant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three

years to ferve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age; a very float well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, thort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cleth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlafting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an-old blue coat with new large fleeves, thirts, those and

flockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker,
JOHN DELANY, about 25 years of age, five feet
eight inches high, well made, fair fkin, ruddy complection, fadre brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made failor fashion; a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much wors, a new felt bat, a black filk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerfey breeches, and a pair of blue ferge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendali ribbed hofe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn floes, and fquare freely buckles. he writes a good hand, and had been buckles. buckles, ne 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 fubicriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, fix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by 32 RICHARD GRAVES.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

NT 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 thursh and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a thre heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dislect, by trade a fawyer, though pretends to be a gar-dener and weaver; had on and took with him two of-nabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of ofnabrig-troulers, a pair of white see breeches with metal but-tens, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a fwanskin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old caffor hat, a pair of double foaled shoes double vamp'd-I understand he intends to change his name, and faid he never would own he was a fervant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more fecure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would night and of the state o would protect all fervants who came to him. Whoever takes up faid fervant and fecures him, fo that I
get him again, shall have the above reward, inclu ing
what the allows, and reasonable charges if his take
home, paid by

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1776

OTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the fame day at lixand on every Monday morning a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Thefilay with the Northward mail. WILLIAM WHETCROFT, deputy post-master.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A PEASON who well understands the fullers busi-sels. Any one who can come well recommends ed, may meet with good encouragement, by appropriate to AMES WATERS, near Bryan-Towac

ANNAPOLISE Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

0 he Half-moon ng laft, at whi hem agreed, th Britain on the aces, be recon ideration of the

And an add ion was made drefs be now re and the faid ad Refolved, Th Britain, now re mayor, alderme all affembled, published in th heriffs, and c ddreis follows To the ELI

GENTLEM THE mitt reat calamitic urd war exci xorable ipirit ave mpreffed lions, which o . s elect irs ake into con gainft our fell prefent tives truments of th It is impossi reparations n

nd ruinous w

mu h of our co

wealth, are d hi: muft be, ind an additio with intolera what must be ugmentation in increase of national relou 1 he e are quences of the upon us when when our m braveit and can thield us ourselves, th war, we muf enemies desperate vale

under a grie feated arman affectionate o The provi Hanoverian confirms our any confiden ries; and fe licy which is of foreign p flaughtered contest.

dearest libert

ful, and tha

For the co ration, even pulated pro neceffities, plaint from Britain, of i has called trary, they ciples upon our comme iffue of this Neither c Colonies u peatedly an

tion, and fu We cann ble event that of ell over our fe endanger th ber of place dependence The pec

fellow fubj ceffity of having bee then grief of humanit ondemn t eclare the their oppre the repeat vailed to ment. T in I hould be

d Stewart being

and who caunos

the by granting balances; such a complied with, rethe disagreeable we fuits brought, at the flore, by

ore of James Dick

ole terms, whole-

o all forts of cor-

pe walk, likewife

JAMES DICK

y, May 14, 1775-erions indebted to

ive no longer to-

ill be adverted to,

ethods to efforce

SEPH DUVALL

April 10, 1775. W A R D.

this instant, two

y years of age;

ive feet ten inches

air; had on and

d cleth coat, and

metal buttons, and, thirts, those and

rs of age, five feet fkin, ruddy com-and took with him,

a purple under

beck hirts, much

andkerchief round

ches, and a pair of cotch Kilmarnock,

e mixed black and

and fquare fteel

and they have both ylvania. Whoever, and fecures them fo

again, fhall receive

the province, if in

er maltes ... AAC HARRIS

## MARTLAND GAZETT

JANUARY 18, 1776.

O N D O N, Offiber 5.

T a meeting of the livery of London, in common-hall affembled, on Friday the auth of Septem er. 1,751.
Mr. Deputy Piper a quainted the livery,

that at a previous meeting of the livery at he Half-moon tavern in Cheapsite, on vionday even-ng last, at which meeting he was chairman, it was by hem agreed, that an address to the electors of Greatritain on the prefent alarming crifis of public grievices, be recommended from that meeting to the conideration of the next common-hall.

And an address being accordingly produced, a motion was made and the question put, that the said address be now read; it was resolved in the affirmative,

nd the faid address was read accordingly.

Resolved, That the address to the electors of Great-Britain, now read, be entitled, The address of the lordmayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common-hall affembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the papers, figned by the lord mayor and heriffs, and counterfigned by the town-clerk; which address follows in these words:

To the ELECTORS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

GENTLEMEN, THE mit hiefs which have already arisen, and the reat calamities which are threatened from the unnaurd war excited in America by the arbitrary and inxorable ipirit of his majeity's ministers and advisers, ions, which occasions this address to you.

as electors we are more particularly called upon to take into confideration thefe dangerous proceedings gainst our fellow subjects in America; be ause the represent tives of the people are unhappily made the intruments of their measures.

It is impossible we can ice, without the utmost alarm, reparations making for the profecution of an extensive ind ruinous war with our own colonies, from which fo nu h of our commerce, and therefore the fources of our wealth, are derived. The inevitable confequence of this must be, an increase of taxes, already too heavy, and an addition to the national debt, which preffes us with intolerable weight. We beg you to confider, what must be the fituation of this kingdom, under an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution of commerce; an increase of national debt, and an equal decrease of national relources.

There are the immediate and unavoidable confequences of this war. The probable ones are still more atal If our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhaufted of men and money. when our most v luable commerce is ruined, and our braveit and veteran troops facrificed,---what is it that can theld us from immediate ruin?---If, we involve ourselves, then, in this obstinate and expensive civil war, we must owe our fasety to the forbearance of our enemies either do we think it improbable, from the desperate valour with which the Americans defend their dearest liberti s, that all our efforts will be unfuccels. ful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down under a grievous addition of dobt, the fhame of defeated armaments, and the fatal loss of our uleful and affectionate colonies.

The provision that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Heffian troops, inflead of removing, confirms our apprehensions; because we cannot have any confidence in the protection of foreign mercenaries; and feel at once the shame and folly of that policy which is to burthen us with taxes for the payme t of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are flaughtered in an unnatural, unnecessary, inclorious

For the certain expences of this war, we fee no reparation, even in conquest. Desolated fields, and depopulated provinces, are little likely to contribute to our necessities, either by revenue or commerce. No com-plaint from the merchants and manufacturers in Great-Britain, of illicit trade, and acts of navigation infringed, has called for these coercive measures. On the con-trary, they have repeatedly petitioned against the prin-ciples upon which the war was founded. To secure our commerce, therefore, can neither be the aim nor iffue of this war.

Neither can it be to fettle a due subordination of the Colonies upon the Parent State, fince they have rereatedly and folemaly acknowledged their fubording. tion, and fubmitted to our controul.

We cannot therefore discover any real object, or posthe event of this difpute, should we be succeisful, but that of establishing the arbitrary power of the crown over our fellow-subjects in America, which must greatly endanger the conflitution here, and increasing the num ber of placemen and pentioners, already to enormeus, to threaten the utter destruction of freedom and in-

dependence among us.

The people of the colonies have appealed to their fellow subjects in Great-Reitsin, for the justice and necessity of their conduct. We are convinced of their having been injured and oppressed. We sympathise in their griefs, and revere their fortitude; every motive of humanity, of justice, and of interest, call upon us to condemn the measures of which they complain, and to declare that measures willingly contribute to urge

declare that we will never willingly contribute to urge their oppressions, or abridge their liberties.

It has been our grief and our misfortune to see, that the repeated petitions from his majesty's subjects in America, supported by many in this country, have not waited to prevent the direction extremities we now lament. The petitioners have been suddentially driven to ment. The petitioners have been studiously driven to the last references of despair, by a denial of redress, and

an accumulation of grievances, too fevere to be endured

In the united petition last year from all the colonies to the king, they asked for peace, liberty, and fafety. Did it become us to refuse such a request? Or to perfus in violating the peace, ili erty, and fafety of any part of our fellow-subjects? They pledged themselves, that in time of war, they will be ready and willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts, in granting supplies and raising forces. What can we in justice require more from a part of the empire, reftrained, in points of commercial advantages, for our benefit; and labouring, in confequence of that restraint, under a heavy and accumula-ting debt? Can we expect success from a war founded in such flagrant injustice? Appealing, say they, "to that Being, who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we folemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction."

That dread has been realized. Famine, fire, and

fword have answered their reasonable requests, and earnest applications. Utter destruction, or unconditional submission, is the only alternative left them, by this imperious and intemperate administration

Yet fill they were determined to try the force of fresh supplication. This they have done in their late petition to the throne. more humble but ftill fruitless as the former, . They fay, ! knowing to what violent refentmen's and incurable animolities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required, by indispensible obligations to Almighty God, to your majefty, to our fellowfubjects, and ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, n t incompatible with our sa ety, for stopping the surther effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities which threaten the British empire.

We feel these as the most amiable sentiments of men, cordially interested in our welfare, and extractly aiming at peace and reconciliation.

In purfuit of these laudable purposes, they folemaly declare their most ardent defire that " the former harmony; between the two cou tries may be reflored, and a concord may be established between t em. upon to firm a bafis, as to perpetuate its bleffings, uninterrupted by any future diffentions, to fucceeding generation in both countries." They declare that " they do not request, such a reconciliation, as might, in any manner be inconfilent with the dign ty or welfare of Great-Britain;" that " they are ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to affert and maintain the rights and incereits of his majefty, and of their mo her country.". They therefore implore his majesty, " to take measures for preventing the further destruction of the lives of his subjects; and that he will be pleased to direct some mode, by , which the united applications of his faithful colonifts to the throne, in purluance of their common councils, may be improved into a kappy and permanent reconcillation; and that the wilhed for opportunity may toon be reflored to them, of evincing the fincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion, becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate colonists."

To this petition an antwer has been refused. The unhappy petitioners are left to dep ore the prospect of inexorable war and defolation, and to seek protection in those fatal resources, which self-preservation suggests

against impending destruction.
This, gentlemen, is the alarming state of America,

which fills us with anxiety and apprehenfions.

We lament the blood that has been already fied; we deplore the fare of those brave men, who are devoted to hezard their lives, not the British tame, but against the friends of the prosperity and glory of Great-Britain. We feel for the honour of the British arms, fullied not by the missenation of the ministers, who employed them, to the oppression of their fellow-subjects. We are alarmed at the immediate, insupportable expense, and the probable configuration of the man ainst the enemies of fequences of a war, which we are convinced originated in violence and injustice, and must end in ruin.

the liberty of communicating to you, as the reasons upon which we have acted, truthing that, if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us, in endeavouring to bring the authors of these evils to the justice of their country.

Signed in obedience to the order of the common hall,

JOHN WILLKES, mayor. GEO. HALLY. NATH. NEWNHAM, Sheriffs.

Counter figned by order, WILLIAM RIX, Town-Clerk.

Oa. 6. At last the thunderbolt is upon the point of buriting upon the heads of the authors of the present

The following toads are now drank in all constitutional companies and focieties in and about London. Axes and halters, at the public expence, to all those who attempt to trample on the liberties of their fellow subjects, either in Great Britain or America.

Wooden shoes and collars for the despicable addressors of Manchester, Lancaster, Liverpool, Coventry

and Leicester.

May Temple Bar speedily be addraed with heads of the enemies of British liberty.

May kings remember that they were made for their subjects and not their subjects for them:

May the tory authors of the present American war speedily re give the full reward of their deferts.

\*\*Odober 28. Yenerday about noon his a siffy went from the Queen's Palace to st. James's, attended only by two footmen behing his coach. About ten munites before two his Majesty got into the state coach, attended by the due of Angaster and lord Bruce, and proceeded to the House of Peers, where being seated on the ! hrone, and a mellage having been lent to the Commons, requiring their attendance, his Maje y o-pened the prefent fellion of parliament with the following Speech :

" My Lords and Gent:emen,

" Til prefent fituation of America, and my confant defire to have your advice, concurrence, and affistance on every important occasion, have determined me to call you thus early together. -

"Those who ave long too suc esfully laboured to inflame my people in America by gross misrepresentations, and to infule into their minus a fystem of opinions repugnant to the true constitution of the colonies and to their lubordin te relation to wreat gritain, now o enly avow their revolt holdsity, and rebellion. hey have railed troops, and are expliciting a naval force; they have feized the public revenue, and affumed to themselves legislative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exercise in the most arbitrary manner, over the perions and properties of their tellow fund jects: and although many of these unslappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wife not to fee the fatal confequence of this ulurpation, an wish to refilt it, yet the torrent of violence has been flrong emough to compel their a quiefcence till a fumcient force

spiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great adtheirs. They meant only to amule by vague expreffions of atta hment to the parent state, and the ftrongeft protestations of layalty to me whilst they were preparing for a general revoit, On our part, though it was declared in your last fessions that a rebellion existed within the province of the walfacnuletts Bay; yet even. that province we wished rather to reclaim than to subdue. The resolutions of parliament breathed a spirit or moderation and forbearan e; conciliatory propositions accompanied the measures taken to enforce auof criminal combinations amongst subjects not then in arms. I have acted with the lame temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the essuant of the blood of my subjects; and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; still hoping that my people in America would have differned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a fullified of Great-Britain, with all its confe-

in the known world.
The rebellious war now levied is be one more general, and is manifestly carried on for the purpoles of citablifhing an independant empire. I need not dwell upon the tatal effects of the fucces of fuch a pian.

" The object is too important, the fairit of the British nation too high, the resources with which God hath bleffed her too numerous, to give up to many colonies which the has planted with great industry, nursely with great tendernels, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defende at much expence of blood and treature.

"it is now become the part of wildom, and (in its effects) of clemen y, to put a speedy end to their difpose I have encreased my naval establishment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in such a manirer as may be the least burthenlome to my kingdoms.

" I have also the satisfaction to inform you, that I have re cived the most triendly offers of foreign assistance; and if I shall make any treaties in consequence thereof, they shall be laid before you. And I have, in testimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cause in which I am not equally interested, sent to the garrisons of Cibraltar and Port-wishon, a part of my electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the nations mi-litia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, fafety, and prot ction of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military

operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force with be directed, shall become sensible of their error. I shall be ready to receive the milled. with tenderness and mercy ! and in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may arise from the great distance of their fituation, and to remove as foon as possible the calamities which they fuffer, I shall give authority to certain perions upon the ipot to gra t general or particular pardons and indemnities, in fuch manner, and to fuch persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the fubmillion of any province or colony which that be difto authorife the perions to commissioned to restore such province or colony, to returning to its allegiance, to the free exercise of its trade and commerce, and to the same protection and fecurity as if such province or co-

"Gestlines of the Heaft of Common!
"I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your as chim to me, and your resolution to maintain the just rights of this country, for fuch supplies as the present areum.

te above reward for HARD GRAVES.

WARD rom the fubfcriber, rough, in Calvert amed Daniel Slude, de, about 46 years ir very lately been ore, his thomb and cut, has a thre heel es, flews his teeth North country diaetends to be a gark with him two of hes with metal butet with black horn black buttons and ftor hat, a pair of -I understand he aid he never would ended to travel of who he underflood

Poft-Office.

December 5, 1779 the Northward and is office every Frifame day at lix-ider leaves this town relian with the Nor-

ne to him. Who-area bim, so that I e reward, inclu ing charges it brought

LLIAM ALLLIN.

deputy poft-maffer-

And, Dec. 11. 275 nds the fullers buliement, by applying , near Bryan-Town

**郑**炎洪兴雄×洪汉群

stances of our affairs require. Among the many un avoidable ill confequences of this rebellion, none affects me more lensibly than the extraordinary burthen which it must create to my faithful subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen, " I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The constant employment of my thoughts, and the most earnest wishes of my heart, tend wholly to the fafety and happiness of all my people, and to the reestablishment of order and tranquillity through the several parts of my dominions, in a close connection and
constitutional dependence. You see the tendency of
the present disorders, and I have stated to you the meafures which I mean to purfue for suppressing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wildom. And I am happy to add that, as well from the affurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I fee no probability that the measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by disputes with any foreign power."

As foon as his majesty's speech had been read in the upper affembly by the lord chancellor and clerk of that honourable affembly, lord I ownfend rose up, and in a very manly and mafterly manner went fully into the unhap y disputes between America and this country; at the conclusion of which he moved an humble address, to his majesty for his most gracious speech. His lordship was seconded by lord Dudley. The marquis of Rockingham was the next who spoke; he differed greatly in opinion from the two first mentioned lords, and at the end of his speech proposed an amendment to the address, which brought on a very interesting and long debate, in which the following right honourable members affifted with the three above, lord Rochford, lord Coventry, the duke of Grafton, lord Sandwich, lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Peterborough; lord Dartmouth, lord Ettingham, lord Grotvenor, the duke of Manchefter, lord Gower, the duke of Richmond, lord Shelburne, lord Warwick, and lord Ferrers; after which the queltion was put for agreeing to the amendment, and the house divided, when the numbers were as follow: Not Contents 69, proxies 11; Contents, 29, proxies o.

The house again divided upon the address as origi-

nally moved for; Contents 69, proxies 10; Not contents 33. The house broke up about 11 o'clock, and adjourned

till next day.

The arguments in the house of Peers turned entirely on American affairs. The lords in aowned they had been misinformed last year, and that their measures were consequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of fuccess. I his concession furnished matter of fevere remark to the lords of the minority; the B- of P- pointed out the false policy of continuing the dispute with the colonies, and urged administration to stop the further ravages of fire and fword. The d .-- of R-\_\_\_\_d followed the r---te's argument with his usual inaccuracy and inelegance of manner, but with mu h force of matter. Lord S-ne, in a most warm and picturesque flow of words, painted the prefent ill effects of the contest, and thewed how much more fatal the confequences might be if the unnatural war was purfued. His lordthip was extremely fevere on administration for the impotency and inexpediency of their measures; and after intimating that the introduction of foreign troops without leave of parliament, was high treason to the constitution, hoped that the day would come, when those who put that part of the speech into his m-y's mouth, which mentions their being fent to Gibraltar and Minorca, would be called to a proper account, and undergo an exemplary punishment. Lord G--r fpoke to the fallacy of the addresses, and the unfair means used to procure them, which he proved by citing an instance of fhameful partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. Lord F-rs opposed the

The business of parliament was opened in the house of commons by swearing in several members; after which the speaker read twice his majetty's most gracious fpeech from the throne; whereupon Mr. Ackland, fon to Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for a dutiful and loyal address to his majesty in a very elaborate speech, highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with respect to America, and enforcing the necessity of affuring his majesty of the approbation of the measures already taken against the Americans, and of firm support from his faithful commons in the profecution of

The metion for an address was seconded by Mr. yttleton, late governor of Jamaica, who likewile expatiated on the necessity of ftrengthening the hands of government.

Lord John Cavendish moved for an amendment, which occasioned a long and warm conversation, in which the ministry were pretty roundly told of the fatal effects of the measures of the last sessions.

The Right honourable the lord-mayor spoke against the address; called the war against the Americans a murderous war; and said, that he should confider every subject who fell on either side as affassinated by the -r, and their blood to be laid to his charge; he concluded with recommending an address to the king, that he would be pleased to point out some method of conciliating the affections of the subjects of all parts of

Governor Johnston spoke on the insufficiency of the present forces to carry this favourite point of admini-firation! He averred, that a general diffatisfaction prevailed amongst the king's troops already at Boston; and that three field-officers of the five regiments, lately embarked at Cork, solicited leave to resign; of this he pledged himself to bring evidence to the bar, and dared

them to call for it. General Conway defended the Americans with an unufual warmth of argument : He called for information from the treasury bench, what part of America we might deem our own : Afked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Bofton itfelf, owned at this time the superiority of the British arms?---He de-clared his conscience terbade his affent to the b-y of the provincials; and therefore he firmly protested against

Lord Geerge Germaine replied to him in favour of the address, and consequently supported the measure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from general Burgoyne, who

Told that, notwithlishing the diffreies and obseries the king's troops met with they here zealous and determined in detence of their country.

Col. Barre entered minutely into the confequences of the confequences of

the fummer cumpaign, described the situation of the king's forces as on a wen, or little excrescence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boston, and the fleet not even mafter of the river in which it lies . He drew a conclusion, that if an army of a2,000 of our forces, with 20,000 Provincials and a fleet of as fail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in fubduing Canada, though completed every fpring-- what little profpect could there be for 10,000 men to effect the conquest of all America?--- He toid the minister that, as he expected but little information from him, he would give him fome :--- I hat he had received a letter from a major Laidwell, who was fettled on a large estate in Canada, who affured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of persuasion in vain; that he affembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large flicks, but had concealed goo firelocks in the woods, which they were determined to make use of against the English, if they forced them to take either fide; Col. Barre further added, that general Carleton and lord Pitt were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a major in the Provincial service: He obferved, that he and his friends were cenfured by the ministry as the leaders of faction; that their conversation with each other was, which of them should go to the Tower first; but this they regarded not; oppose the king they could not wish to do, for their ancestors feated his family on the throne, but to carry their point against the present unfeeling administration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington answered governor Johnston and col. Barre, and denied the difaffection of the officers, &c. affured the house that they would receive satisfactory accounts to the contrary in feven or eight days.

The folicitor general likewise replied to col. Barre, accused him of drawing false inferences from his own premises, entered with great spirit into the present vigorous measures (admitting we had lost all the places they would infinuate) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negotiation with the Ame-

At ten o'clock Mr. Burke rofe, and spoke for near two hours. He raised the laugh of the house at lord N----'s expence, by repeating some vaunting expressions (which lie declared had fallen from his lordship in parliament heretofore) and placing them in a ridiculous contrast with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. speaking feriously of the present situation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themselves, and described the Mother Country as a piratical disturber of the ports and the naval trade of the colonies. I he difgraceful blocking up our troops in Boston, he pourtrayed with his wonted ability of description; and after lamenting the danger of this country, if the dispute with America continued, he advised administration 'no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament oppressive to the trade and freedom of America, but to shew a friendly countenance, and to meet the Americans with open arms.

Mr. Charles Fox followed Mr. Burke, and with his usual vehemence and asperity aimed his satire personally at lord N ----, describing his lordship as the blundering pilot who had brought us into our present difficulties. Administration (lays Mr. Fox) exult at having brought us into fuch a dilemma as the ableit of mes cannot extricate us from; they have reason to cry aloud in triumph, lord chatham, the king of Prussia, nay, Alexander the great, never gained more in one campaign than the noble lord has loft. - he has loft a whole continent -- most able advisor, most accomplished general!" Mr. Fox mixed his raillery with fome very ferious observations on the conduct of the ministry, and took occasion to mention the old political distinctions of whig and tory, describing the present -n as enemies to freedom, and members of a-

As foon as he concluded, lord N--th role, and after entering into a long justification of himself, and the plan of conduct he had purfued while in office (replying with confiderable spirit to the infinuations which had been thrown out against him, by lord John Cavendish, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and other speakers in opposition) his lordship justified the measures of administration, shewing, by strong arguments, that they were founded as much in prudence and wildom as the fituation of afwould allow. His lordship next entered into a disquisition of the terms whig and tory, and proved that the present ministers acted on the true principles of whiggifin, and that the measures sketched out in the speech, and echoed back in the address, as proper to be offered to America, were most likely to effect an honourable reconciliation.

At 20 minutes after one, Mr. Dunning rofe. He pointed out the illegality of introducing foreign troops into any part of his majesty's dominions, without the consent of parliament, and shewed the bad tendency of ruch a measure, and of what evil consequences it might hereafter be productive, were it now fuffered to pais inte a precedent. He was replied to by the attorney general.

The house did not rise till past four o'clock on Friday morning. Upon a division there appeared,

For the address without any amendment Against it 108 Majority 107

The following is a copy of the petition of the common council to the house of lords and commons, which was presented to each house by the sheriffs, on Thursday last. They are both in the same words with only a variation of the address.

The humble petition of the lord-mayor, Aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council af-

SHEWETH,

THAT this court having taken into its most serious consideration the present distressed situation of our fellow subjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the consequences of those coercive measures which are purluing against them -- measures that must (notwith-

flunding the great uncertainty of their fite ets) eventually be productive of new and more burthenfome that the increase of an enormous national debt; and shally we fear, the loss of the most valuable branch of our commerce, on which the existence of an infinite number of industrious manufacturers and mechanics entire,

That his majesty having been graciously pleased, is answer to a late bumble and dutiful address and petition to the throne, praying a cessation of hostilities with America for the purpose of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and lasting reconciliation with his majesty's American colonies, is declare, that he should abide by the sense of his parameter, this court conceive it to be their indispensive duty, thus early in the session in the most residual. duty, thus early in the fession, in the most respective manner, to apply to this right honourab e house, that will be pleased to adopt such measures for the bealing the prefent unhappy disputes between the mother coun try and her colonies, as may be speedy, permanent and honourable.

#### FRIDAY, OBober 27.

The lord chancellor acquainted the house that his Majefly had been waited on pursuant to their order, to know when he would be attended with their address of thanks; and that his Majesty had appointed two o'clock The chancellor and feveral of the members accordingly proceeded to St. James's, and refented the following

Humble Address of the right honourable the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament affembled.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal fub. jects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne. "With the utmost abhorrence and indignation we

fee the real delign of those desperate men, who, by the groffest mifrepresentations, have deluded and precipitat. ed cur unhappy fellow-subjects in America, into mea. fures no less subversive of their own happiness and true interests, than dangerous to the prosperity and safety of Great-Britain. The powers they have affumed, and the arbitrary and oppressive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traiterous purpose to induce the colonies to thake off the controul of the supreme legisla. ture, and to bury in an ungrateful oblivion, the remembrance of the great industry with which they have been planted; the fostering care with which they have been nursed; the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expence of blood and treasure with which they have been protected by this nation.

" We cannot avoid expressing our concern, that the great tenderness with which your Majesty has proceeded, and the conciliatory disposition which appeared in the last session of parliament, instead of having the defired effect of undeceiving the misled, and establishing a confidence in the parent state, have been turned to the

advantage, and made instrumental to the purposes of this dangerous attempt; and whilst we acknowledge this to be the consequence of the difference of intention which prevalled here and in America, we are penerated with a just sense of the motives which have regulated your Majesty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been possible, the essusion of the blood of our fellow-subjects, and the calamities which are inteparable from a state of war; but fince the rebellion is now become more general, and manifests the purpose of establishing and maintaining an independent empire, we cannot but applaud your Majesty's resolution to vindicate the rights, the interests, and the honour of this kingdom, by a speedy and most decisive exertion; and for this purpose, we think it our indispensible duty to declare, that we will support your Majesty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully perfuaded, that in the present state of these disorders, the most active will, in its effect, be the most merciful mode of proceeding, we hear with pleafure that your Majesty has increased your naval establifhment, and also greatly augmented your land forces. We are fensible of your Majesty's kind consideration, in having done it in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to your kingdoms; and your Majesty may be assured that we shall cheerfully concur in whatever may be necessary to enable your Majesty to profit of the

friendly dispositions of foreign powers. " We are deeply impressed by the gracious motives which induced your Majesty to send a part of your electoral troops to the garrifons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which affiltance this country will be enabled to employ a larger number of its own established forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we return your Majesty our fincere thanks for having so providentially pointed out to us a farther resource in that national body of men, fo conft tutional in their nature, and so zealous in their duty, the militia of this king-

" We cannot sufficiently admire your Majesty's benevolent declaration, that when the wished for period arrives, that the unhap, y and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, your Majesty will receive the misled with tenderness and mercy; and we are fully sensible of the wife and compaffionate fentiment which has determined your Majesty to delegate authority to certain persons upon the foot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in fuch manner, and to fuch persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any prevince or colony which shall be disposed to Aturn to its allegiance; and we will most readily concur in granting to the persons so commissioned such farther powers as may best tend to promote and effectuate your

Majetty's falutary measures. "Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowled; ments to your Majefty for the full and explicit commitments to your Majesty for the full and explicit comminication which your Majesty has been pleased to make to us, and at the same time to express the just sense we entertain of the numerous blessings we enjoy, slowing from the source of never-ceasing attention with which your Majesty is occupied for the fatety and happiness of all your people; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we participate the same desire which animatel your royal breast, and feel no other wish than to re-establish order and tranquillity through the several parts of your dominion, upon the basis of a close connection with, and constitutional dependance upon. Great-street with, and constitutional dependance upon, Great-Rive

ng can be mo ir utmist sup inquility thro artily concur y a purpofe. A report w raw up an A ad drawn up Refolved, ajetty by the Ordered, I uncil do v

RECEIVE

to fully exp

attended th A motion i great debate akers on ular objecti We thankf tions whic meaning the he garrilons entlemen in ipprobation ministration o his maje tielf a matte nd Mr. D different inte Mr. C ... mifmanagem

iament in niftry in not hy the office exercifing th probably m hat house. much in fa this country ture events take any gre ple with him the laft fef have though with them, those memb with admin differently i Ch. Fox, raited to early an ag

Mr. For ceived by t that govern the appea dience to principle h festion; per that the n not but oh The lor dicuious i

liften to making fo fay, we h and theref any terms ed our au any pian of that par mon for C ing, and our wais, gloomy pi to draw of Mr. T

we should tions whi might aft modo, fed British mi the bill o toreign tr mentioned more fee meafure. Sir Wi was only act, that

claims to

great pri

founded.

Mr. D Govern ministrati certain t martial l tried, the gainst the put to de martial, of murde garrifons a part of as a dar Mr. C

> our nati nothing Let adm the mus the Syn nating to butch ruinous its town up a lar can we t

> up their Mr. **empleyi**

er fucces) events arthenfome tiza, debt; and said lote tranch of on an infinite numbe

actionfly pleafed, in address and pen in of hostilities win ing time, and there. py and latting te rican colonies, fense of his parue their indifpensive he most respective urah e house, that es for the bealing of n the mother coun speedy, permanent

the house that his t to their order, to th their address of pointed two o'clock embers accordingly ted the following

rable the lords fpi. ent affembied.

tiful and loyal fub. oral, in parliament Majesty our humble h from the throne. and indignation we e men, who, by the uded and precipitat. merica, into mea. happiness and true iperity and lafety of have affumed, and ich they have done, urpose to induce the the supreme legisla. blivion, the remem. hich they have been nich they have been a they have enjoyed, are with which they

ir concern, that the lajesty has proceedwhich appeared in d of having the de. d, and establishing a been turned to the to the purpofes of lit we acknowledge ference of intention ca, we are penerrathich have regulated vent, if it had been our fellow-fubjects, arable from a state w become more geof establishing and we cannot but ap. vindicate the rights, his kingdom, by a and for this purpole, to declare, that we lives and fortunes; the present ftat: of in its effect, be the we hear with pleaed your naval eltaed your land forces. nd confideration, in as may be the lean d your Majesty may

concur in whatever jesty to profit of the ers. e gracious motives d a part of your e-Gibraltar and Port ountry will be enaits own established thority; and we recs for having fo proer resource in that onal in their nature, militia of this kingyour Majesty's be-

e wished for period ed multitude, against hall become fenfible ceive the mifled with fully fensible of the hich has determined y to certain persons particular pardons and to fuch persons, ve the submission of l be disposed to remost readily concur. iffioned fuch farther and effectuate your

rateful acknowled; and explicit commiteen pleated to make refe the just sense we gs we enjoy, flowing attention with which fety and happiness of to affire your Ma-lefire which animates with than to re-citah the feveral parts of f a close connection se upon, Great-Brin which his Majoby was pleased to return the follow-ing no taracious aniwer.

ing the terracious univer.

"RECRIVE auith the most sensible satisfaction this address; so jully expressive of your duty and bryalty to me. Noting can be more acceptable than the assurances you give of ur utmist support to enable me to re-establish order and anguilaty throughout all my dominions, and I shall most earthly concur with any measures that may tend to so saturary a purpose."

FRIDAY, Odeber 27.

A report was made from the committee appointed to raw up an Address to his viajesty, that the committee ad drawn up an address, which was read.

Resolved, I hat the said address be presented to his

ajety by the whole houle. Ordered, That fuch members as are of the privy

ouncil do wait on his majesty to know when he will

attended therewith. A motion being made for re-committing the address, great debate enfued, in which most of the principal akers on both fides took a very warm part. Partiular objection was made to the following clause; We thankfully acknowledge the gracious confiderations which induced your majefty to take this step," meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into he garriions of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon.) The ipprobation of the measure; whilst the friends of administration insisted it was no more than a compliment to his majesty's good intentions, and left the measure tielf a matter of future deliberation. Mr. W --burne and Mr. D . ning had a long conversation upon the different interpretations of the clause.

Mr. C---wall acknowledged that there had been mismanagement somewhere; but whether by the par-liament in not anting a sufficient force; by the mi-nistry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exercising them effectually, he would not them affert, but probably might one day afford matter for enquiry in that house. However, he could not avoid saying thus much in favour of administration, that a minister in this country, though he may see much farther into sutare events than the rest of his countrymen, cannot take any great step without having the cry of the people with him; had government demanded 40,000 men the last session to fend to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of fuccels. He centured those members very severely, who had voted tast session with administration, and expressed themselves very differently in this debate: he alluded articularly to Mr. Ch. Fox, who, he said, as well himself, had been raised to very important offices in the state at too

Mr. Fox, in reply, protested that he had been decrived by the ministry; he had been taught to believe that government had to many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them security in avowing themselves secure obedience to our laws, and enfure peace; that upon this principle he had voted for fending over the forces laft fession; peace was his object in that measure, but now that the minister declared hims for war, he could

not but object to his proceedings. The lord advocate of Scotland faid; it would be ridiculous in administration to recede at present, or to liften to conciliatory measures, whilst america was making so effectual a resistance; that all Europe would fay, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-established our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire. He faid it was not uncommon for Great-Britain to be unsuccessful in the begining, and victorious in the progress and conclusion of our wais, and that he was not at all dismayed by the gloomy pictures which fome gentlemen were pleated to draw of our periious and dep orable fituation,

Mr. The loe infitted that decency demanded that we should return his majesty thanks for the considerations which induced him to ta e the step, though we might afterwards condemn the measure. Suawiter in modo, fed fortiter in re, should ever be a maxim in British minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the bill of rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned this kingdom; that confequently he could no more see any legality, than he could danger, in the

, Sir William W-ke infifted, that the bill of rights was only declaratory of rights existing prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. D--ning argued upon the fame grounds. Governor J --- nitone arraigned the conduct of administration pretty severely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian foldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences, that if they should be tried, they would have an action in Great-Britain a-gainst their officers, and that if any of them should be put to death in confequence of the fentence of a court martial, those who gave the sentence would be guity of murder according to our laws; he misted, that our garrisons abroad were, in the true sense of the word, a part of this kingdom, and he was against the clause

as a dangerous precedent. Mr. G -- ville very pathetically deplored the state of our national affairs, and was convinced, he faid, that our national affairs, and was convinced, he laid, that nothing but mistortune could be the confequences. Let administration, says he, call the pope from Rome, the musti from Constantinople, the high priest from the Synagogue to their aid, let them put the affassionating kaise into the hands of slaves, and teach the nation to butcher their masters, yet still the event must be suitable present. ruinous to this nation. Suppose America conquered, its towns deftroyed, its fields laid wafte, we much keep up a large francing army to support our triumph! but can we make them in such a state raise money sufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build

up their shattered cities by for er

Mr. F---land, the he confessed his dislike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the confent of

ment of the address: he did not with to impede the measures of government at to critical a time, but he wished the minister had called the parliament together talt summer, rather than take that step without their concurrence, however necessary the step might have been; he was forry, he said, that so little advantage had been made of the grants made last sessions for the purpose of enforcing American obedience, and threw out some severe remarks upon that indesence of temper, and distile to business, which seemed inherent in the character of the minister; and to this disposition he attributed the little success of what he wentured to call our summer's campaign in America; however, he our fummer's campaign in America; however, he fweetened this dose of censure with a great many compliments on the vait abilities and amia le disposition of the noble lord. This called up lord North, who, after some difference

about orde, observed, that he would not have persisted so much in his desire to be heard, had not something which had fallen from the gentleman who spoke last, demanded a reply, which might not ome so well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he said, for that candour and boldness with which he had treated his character. He was displeased to hear his faults from whatever motive they might be suggested; sometimes, as in the present instance, they were staggested by randid, and sometimes by malicious were taggetted by candid, and fometimes by malicious hole who fuggested them from the first cause he thanked and extremed; those who displayed them from the latter principle he despised. He confessed that indolence of temper which Mr. F--land had noticed, and that diffice to business, but declared, that he was forced into the post he now held; that stormy and tempestuous as the ocean is, through which he has to steer, he would never of his own accord abandon it till the fform had subfided; he acknowledged he had been de-ceived in events, but that he had adopted his measures last tessions to the then state of assaus, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cause. It was eafy, he laid, to fee what has happened, but who could have foreieen that things would happen fo? Administration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in possession of better information, why did they not communicate it? He faid, that when he adopted the necessary plan of fending Hanoverians to our garrifons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the measure; that if a should be found he was miltaken in this poin, though the matter itself should be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the necessity of taking such a step was clear, from the danger of confiding folely in our militia is the internal detence of the nation, however brave the night of and if he had waited for the meeting of parls on the nation of the nation of parls on the nation of the national nation of the nat ted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces a-gainst the rebels. To call the parliament in the middle of fummer, would, he faid, have been exceedingly difagreeable and burthenfome to the nation, and many in-Rances cou d not be found in our history of a parliament called so early as the present. He had, he said, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that house; and he hoped the americans were to brave and worthy of their glorious ancestors, to hesitate a moment in their choice between flavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the present instance there was no question of flavery. Their friends have faid, that they only wished to be put on the same sooting on which they were in 1763: He afferted, that administration wished for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without resources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and lasting war with the incensed power of Great-Britain, to the bleshings of liberty and prace in a happy dependance on her. He spoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happiness which he hoped to derive in the last moments of his life, from the testimony of his own conscience; and concluded with a beautiful description of the envied iplendid wretchedness of his ministerial

Col. B- re, in a very ludicrous manner, observed, that the noble lord could very calmly bear to hear! is faults announced from some quarters; that his lordship flood the attacks of a certain northern dialed with very good grace, and he was instantly shot dead with the brogue; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one fide of the house, was downright malice from another: He kiffes the rod in some hands, and is exceedingly docale, but is very fore when the lash is taken by some others. The reason, he said, which in duced all America to take arms sooner than the noble lord had expected, was to oppose a common enemy; the circumstance put him in mind of a speech made by Marshal Schomberg to the British troops as they were croffing the river Boyne in Ireland, a le devoir mes infans, voila vos ennemis! At length the house was called to the question by Sir George Y-ng, who pro-posed an amendment, which, being out of order, was not but; after some altercation the question before them was put, and the house divided, when the numbers were 176 to 72.

Lord North then moved for " leave to bring in a bill to empower his majesty to call out the militia when a rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions," which was carried, and the house rose immediately (about a quarter after one this morning) and adjourned till

This day, at two o'clock, the address of the hon. house of commons was presented to his majesty at bt:

For the American News and new Advertisements, fee the next page.

ANNAPOLIDE

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY defirous of forward-I ing the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of talt, falt-petre, gunpowder, and fire. arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on libera, encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to creek a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Ba timore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or falt, or falt petre works, that they will fend their propolals in writing to Gabriel Duvail, clerk of the

council of fafety, and they that he attended to and

speedily answered.

To be fold by the subscriber, for ready misusy a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following A LOBS. Argent, viv. Bail Capiv. Perur. Borax. Caftor Ruff. & Na. Calomel ppt. Cantharides. Camphor. Cortex Peruvian. Crem Tartar.

Elect. Lenitiv. Ex ... Cort. Peruv. Fiores Chamomel. Fol. Senna. Ichthiocolla. Magnel. alb. Manna.

Rad. Ipecac. \_\_\_ Julap. Raint. C. C. Sal Glauber. Nitri.

Part Emetic.
Vermillion.
Phials forted.
Nipp e glaffer. Shop furniture, fuch as bixes and hutt es labeiled. Large bottles for distilled waters. Tincture and species battles of different fize; labelled and plain. Ointiments. yrups. Pil pots of various fizes labelled and plain. Mortars and pilles. Searcher. Surgeons infliuments. An electrical apparatus, very complete and cafily

portable. A collection of books, multiy mo lein publications. Houshold and kitchen fur-

niture in general, al-

foher. The articles of drugs and medicines will not be fold fin y, fo it is expected thole who want will take an all rtment. A confiderable discount will be made to'a person who will purchase the whole. If not fold by the middle of Februa y, they will be otherwise disposed of. (3m) ALEX. STENHOUSE. N. B. I shall leave this place som.

Likewife a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and

Annapolis, August 23, 1775 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 fuch as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time. As good lock-fmiths, or other neat fiers, will be foon handy in making feveral parts of gun locks, to fuch alfo I will give good encouragement .- There are many fervants about the country who would be very useful in the ne-cellary business I am now engaging in I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to nire them, or purchase their times of service of their misters. ISAAC HARRIS

N. B. I want to hire a good fi'e-cutier.

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

The goods remaining in the late flore of James Dick, and Stewart, will be fold on reasonable terms, whole-fale or retail by the subscribers. Also all torts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewife Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd; or quarter calk; JAMES DICK;

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD: R AN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict fervant men, viz. Thomas Akitter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and flow fpoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty fout made, has a fcar on his upper lip, and is pockmarked; took with him when he went away; an old felt hat, a fmall fwantkin jacket with deeves, and a larger outfide ditto of brown fulled oloth, three ofnabrig thirts, two pair of old trouters; one of roll the

other ofnabrigs, and a pair o' old shoes with strings.
Harper John Bumitead, an Englishman, quick spo-ken, about 5 feet is inches high, a stout boney man, of a fandy complexion, pock-marked, bread mouth, and thick lips ; took with him when he went away, an old caftor hat; old furtout coat and red jacker, two thirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted flockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels,

and white mettle pewter buckles. Henry Cook, an Englishman, about e feet 8 or o ininches high, middling thin vilage, 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 freck much tarred, a pair of Ruffia 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 paffes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up faid fervants, and fecures them fo as their matters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county to 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. STRAYED or storen from Annapolis, on the aeth of November, a bright bay horfe, about 14 ands and an inch high, passes, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a fear upon his wark eccasioned by a fet fast. Whoever will deliver him to

Nr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, OVERTON CARR.

Last Monday gen. Lee, with his retinue and about 30 riflemen, arrived at New port, Rhode-Island, from the camp at Cambridge; the filme day also gen. Putnam arrived there.

CAMBRIDGE, December, 28.

Capt. Nowell, of Newbury-port, was one of the fhipmasters who made his escape from Boston, as mentioned in our last. He informs that gen. Burgoyne sailed for England on the 16th inst. in the Tartar man of war; and that gen. Howe, besides ordering houses to be taken down for fuel, has directed, for the same purpose, all the wharfs, from the north battery round to Charlestown ferry, to be taken up.

#### BOSTON, December 14.

Last Thursday a piratical brig, with to carriage gans and 75 men, fitted out at Plymouth, and commanded by one Martingale, was taken by the Fowey man of war and brought in here. The prisoners we hear are to be fent to Ingland in the Fartar, which fails this day. Several other ships likewise sail this day for England, two of which carry the officers of the 18th and 59th regiments.

It is currently eported that the continental congress have declared the colonies in a state of indepen-

We are informed that there is now fitting up at the theatre, and will be performed in the course of a f rt-night, a new farce called the Blockade of Boston. [It is more probable, before that time, the poor wretches will be presented with a tragedy called the Bombard-ment of Boston.]

## PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.

The Bon. convention of Virginia on the 8th ult. refolved, That the treasurer of that colony for the time being be required to purchase for the public use all good and merchantable gunpowder that may be imported into it, or manufactured there, at any time within fix months, and allow the price of fix faillings per pound for the fame.

In COMMITTEE of the city and liberties, Jan. 2, 1776. Resolved, That no master or owner of any vessel or veffels, shall ship any provisions, goods or merchandize, of any kind, from this port, without first giving satisfaction to or receiving the approbation of this com-

By order of the committee, ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, fee

## WILLIAMSBURG, January 6.

By an express from Norfolk, and letters from colonel Howe, we learn, that all the ships and tenders which had been drawn up close to the town with springs on their cables, began a heavy fire at three o'clock in the evening of Menday last; that after about an hour's firing, a few boats were first ashore under cover of the cannon, and concealed by their smoke, which was blown in on the snore, and several houses were set on fire in different places along the river, that this was done fo fuddenly, and amidft fo much smoke and noise, that it was impossible to prevent it; thet the wind being favourable to their defign, the flames spread with great rapidity, and when the fire had run to a great extent, and our enemies imagined they had spread confusion and terror amongst our young troops, by such an in-cessant cannonade as they had kept up, and by the conflagration around them, they attempted to land a number of men in different parts of the town, but were repulsed with considerable loss in every attempt; all our centinels and guards kept their polls notwithstanding, and had pretty fmartly chaffiled those who fet fire to the houses; they were reinforced by lieutenant colonel Stephens, with about two hundred markimen, who behaved with great bravery. Six of the enemy were left dead on the shore, and great numbers were supposed to be carried off in their boats. We did not lose a man, but had fix of feven wounded. Some poor women were killed in endeavouring to move out of town. It was a shocking scene to see the poor women and children running about through the fire, and exposed to the guns from the ships, and some of them with children at their breasts. Let our countrymen view and contemplate this scene? Colonel Howe speaks highly of colonel Woodford, colonel Stephens, and all the officers and men. The cannonade had lafted twenty-five hours when the express came away, and the sames were raging (it being impossible to extinguish them on account of the heavy fire from the ships) and had con-furned two thirds of the town. Our men, notwithfanding this, still kept their posts. The ships which fired were the Liverpool, Kingfisher, and Otter, men of war, lord Dunmore's large ships, the William and Eilbeck, the store ships, and all the tenders. It is affirmed that one hundred cannon played on the town almost in-cessantly for twenty-live hours, and the express says he heard the firing all the way on the road. Notwith-flanding this heavy firing, and the town in flames around them, our men had the resolution to maintain their posts, and the coolness to aim as usual. They feem animated in their glorious cause, and appear to be shielded as the favourites of heaven.

Upwards of thirty of Jack Dunmore's hopeful gang, confifting of foldiers, failors, and negroes, arrived here yesterday as prisoners, under a strong guard. They are

raken proper care of.

A large from Cork, laden with beef, butter, and potatoes, and a fine brig from the West-Indies, laden with rum and fugar, were taken, last Thursday, by our good old friend, captain Barron. He was in a a small vessel, with only fix swivels and nine men. The prizes are fent up to Cumberland-Town to unload.

## In CONVENTION, December 22, 1775.

Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of this convenlunteers, and foldiers, of North-Carolina, as well as to our brethren of that province in general, for their prompt and generous sid in defence of our common sights against the enemies to America, and of the British constitution.

To be fold by the fubioriber, an excellent work wench, two children, and her hutband, who is a good fluemaker, has worked four or five years at the of plantation buffness. The wench is a very great feeld, for which fautronly the is f ld. She would fuit a trachelor well, being remarkably near, and under-Rands housekeeping. DANIEL JENIFER.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 5. 1776.

A LL persons having legal claims against the estate of Samuel Nickolls, late of Quein Asine town, ere requested to bring them in; and all in ested to taid effate are defired to fett e their accounts v ich Mell. Richard and Singleton Wootton, who I have empowed for that purpose. Those who cannot pay immediate y it is hoped will give their notes with security, as I am bound to seit e the effete and do justice to the creditors of the deceafed; fuch therefire who are fo u reaforable as not to fettle their accounts as above (if any fach there be) will put me under the difagreeau e n ceffiry of making application to have fuits brought will out respect to perfohs, of which all concerned will please take notice.

WILLIAM NICKOLLS, admin prator of Samuel Nickolls deceased.

EFT' a Mr. Lancelet Jacques's ftore, a quantity of whole fagots of English square steel, with neither marks nor numbers, by woom unknown. The owner or owners are defired to take them away, paying the coll of this advertisement and thorage.

Geenbury's Paint, Jan 17, 1776. WANTED, as an OVERSEER, A SOBER, indultrious man, who is a good farm r. A married man with a small family will be most agrecable. Apply to DAVID KERR.

tf

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1776. WHEREAS divers ill defigning perfore have of late harboured and entertained my fervants, whereby my bufiness has been greatly neglected; I therefore hereby notify to, and forewarn all persons from having intercourse or dealing with them hereafter, as I am determined upon discovery to proceed against such persons with all the rigour of the law.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS. P. S. Particularly my fervants, Robert Walker, John Holloway, and John Christian.

THERE is at the plantation of John Marriot, living on Elk-Ridge, a red steer, about five years old, marked with a crop, stand under cut in the left ear, and a crop in the right. The owner may gain on proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of John Baptist Bowell. living in the lower part of Prince George's county, near Capt. Thomas Hanfon Marshall's, a large red and white cow, marked in the right ear wilk a notch, and the left ear cropped, and a piece about three inches long cut off the under fide; fhe has been about my p'antation about five er fix weeks. The owner may

have her again on paying for her wintering and the charges of this adverrisement.

Bittimore, Jast 10, 1776.

HE brig Nancy, Capt. Sund, will fail for London the first of February. Those gentiemen who want to fend letters by her will fend them to Meff. Wallace and Davidson, or the labscrib rs, before that day. Vary good accommodation for pallengers, who are to topyly to the matter, or

LUX and BOWLY.

Aunapons, Jan. 2, 1776. To be fold at public vendue, on Tuefday the 6th day of February next, for common current money, to be paid down, on the premifes,

PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land, A PLANTATION, containing in the Fork of lying in Anne-Arundel county, in the Fork of Patuxent, being part of Snowden's fecond Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belong-ing, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen Gathrell, taken in execution by virtue of his lordthip's wit of fieri facias to me directed, at fuit of Rezin Mobberly and others, affigns of the commissioners of the loanoffice ATHOMAS DEALE, theriff of A. A. county.

December 28, 1775. ANTED to carry on the GUNLOCK MANU-FACTORY, immediately to be eftiblished in Frederick-Town in Frederick county, PCR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC, a number of workmen in each different branch of gunlock making; very great e will be given to finishers, and liberal rewards to others according to their feill and application. Whitefraiths, though they may not have been used to work on gun. locks, will be employed. Many fervants who would be very useful in the gumlock manufactory are employed in common labour, the masters of such, or of others who might be useful, are requested to let the public have them on purchase or hire. And the committees of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intreated to favour this necessary work; by fearching our, and forwarding or giving notice of proper hands. Information given or letters directed to James Johnson, Charles Beatty, and John Hanson, jun. will be thankfully attended to. Nothing is wanted on credit, the cash is in hand to

discharge the necessary contracts.

To be fold by the fubscriber, on Saturday the a7th day of January next (the fale being put off to that day, he not being able to attend on the 6th inft.) to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for ster-

ling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr,

PART of 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 fundry other convenient out-houses ; and at the same time and place will be fold a likely country born negro girl.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

R AN away last night from the subscriber, the two following fergants, via. William Webtter, and Englishman, a hatter by frade, about gleet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown named behind, turned up before, and curkd at the ears, thin faced think line and makes thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is forward to kative fellow, and can be very complainant when he pleases. Had on and tock with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waikcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waikcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen thirt, two brown Russia. theeting ditto, It is probable he has other cloathe, or may have changed toofe described. Charles Tippin, or Tip ins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's bufinels, about

s feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick fet, full face, thort brown tair. Had on ami took with him, a fiber brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jack-t with fleeves and metal buttons, good buckfkin b eeches, one pair white Kussia drab ditto, one white fluit, two brown Rusha sheeting, ditto, and may have

CAM

July 23, 1

HOPE

I made

man wa

of his ing which

ttle art and

orth fince

y of Provi

arlike ftore annon, 18 a

revious refo

o make a n

hen they r be out of

efolution, a

till; which

ol. Gerrifh,

on of their

eturn from

nd fince der be chief wi killed and w

oft 1500, I Connecticut

er from thi

fistance th

rowing tur

rom 24 to

ommittee h

erfeys are

hiladelphia

eview there

ther inhabi

o horfe; w

nce, I mi

determined

els. Now

formi able

Washington

enemy. A

ranging the

re manuf

Twenty to

Connecticu

are now in

powder mi Philadelphi

fortune are

in two or

augment t

tia are app

fummons.

and are re

unless form

diately, th

army will

villfed em

is undone

to my kir

deceived

credly tru

am ag

ice our r

officers w

be fulpen

tain take

general.

against E

which wi

league be

fpeedy ac day. I l not escap out for l

you fully

I am out

pay; an

me free!

to Thon

me, inti

being re

me to d

formed,

at New Make u

A ge

that 26

were, Boften, winter

fpring; in the two of We in Bon judged and the

d the kir

fundry other cloaths.

The above fervants weat off in a two malt boat, and four oars, in company with fome others. They took a pair of afnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they in-tend to m ke sais of Who ver will secure the above fervants to that their matter may get them again, that receive to fillings for each if 40 miles, 40 fhillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the pro ince & 5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS-

N. B. Weitfer had on a good caftor hat fin-tail'd, cecked in the military fashion, lined with new white li.en, plain pinchbeck k ee and the buckles; they tock with them a large black dog with white feet and breift, reira kable far.

TO BE SOLD,

TRACT of lind containing 430 acres, fituated A TRACT of find containing 430 acres, neuron within four miles of Nattingham, and leven of Upper-Mailborough-150 acres wher of are n woods, 75 in a valuable marth, and he whole under include, a fufficient quartity of low and may be made meadow ... the buildings on this land are we i finished and in good repair -- they could of a brick dietting to sie, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage telow stairs and as many above --- a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood-this tract is well watered and calculated for raising flock of every kind.

THOMAS SIM LEE

November 28, 1775. To be fold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds coft of goods, for coft and charges.

T is earneftly 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 fo obliging as to fettle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long flanding; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their hamble THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarle fhoes and leather for fal, for ready money only.

Annarolis, November 3, 17754 TOLEN in the night of the asth of October latte of from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Popiar Mand, the main and fore fail of the faid boat. The height of the main fail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of whe after part, has been middle flitched through every feam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-fail alfo, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of ofnabrig from the clew up to the galf. Whoever will bring them to, or give fufficient information of them, fo 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 faid fails.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

STOLEN away from the fubscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horses 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 foretop, yellow nofe, and short back ; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a fwitch, but by the unskilfulness 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 infide, and he had on a pair of flues 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 third and horse, so that the third be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patukent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or so shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great diffunced reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home. paid by JAMES RAWLINGS

Annapolis, December 6, 1775 WANTED to purchase for eath, or bills of ex-change, some young able field negroes, boys and wenches, from 5 to 25 years of age, enquire of WILLIAM ROOKE.

Prince George's county, May 14, 1775

OTICE 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 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 DUVALL

STEPHEN STEWARD.

ANNAPOLIS:

# JANUARY 25, 1776.

ade a gardener, s bufinels, about ith h m, a fhort ns, a blue cloth good buck kin ditto, one white

, and may have

CAMBRIDGE, January 4, 1776.

74/ 23, 1775.

he following is a copy of Dr. Church's much talked of trailerous letter to a ministerial officer in Boston, dated

HOPE this will reach you; three attempts have I made without fuccess; in effecting the last the man was discovered in attempting his escape; but fortunately my letter was sewed in the waitband of his breeches; he was confined a few days, du-

ing which time you may guess my feelings; but a title art and a little cash settled the matter. Tis a south since my return from Phi adelphia. I went by

ray of Providence to vifit mother. The committee for varike ftores made me a formal tender of 12 pieces of annon, 18 and 24 pounders. They having to a previous resolution to make the offer to general Wards.

To make a merit of my fervices I fent them down; and

when they received them they feat their down; and when they received them they feat their to stoughton to be out of danger, even though they had formed the efolution, as I before hinted, of fortifying Bunker's; which, together with the cowardice of the clumfy col. Gerrifh, and col. Scammon, were the lucky occasion of their defeat. This affair happened before my return from Philadelphia. We loft 165 men killed then; and fines dead of their wounds:

and fince dead of their wounds: 120 now lay wounded,

he chief will recover. They boaft you have 1400 illed and wounded in that action. You fay the rebels

off 1500, I suppose with equal truth. The people of

Connecticut are raving in the cause of liberty A num-

bed the king's stores at New-York, with some small effishance the New-Yorkers lent them. These were

rowing turbulent. I counted 188 pieces of cannon, rom 24 to 3 pounders, at Kingbridge, which the committee had fecured for the use of the colonies. The

lerseys are not a whit behind Connecticut in zeal; the hiladelphians, exceed them both. It saw 2200 men in

review there by general Lee, confifting of quakers and

other inhabitants, in uniform, with 1000 rifle-men, and

to horse; who together, made a most warlike appearance. I mingled treely and frequently with the mem-

ers of the continental congress. They were united,

determined in opposition, and appeared assured of suc-

ormi able; 18,000 men, brave and determined, with

Washington and Lee at their head, are no contemptible

ranging the army. Provisions are very plenty. Cleaths are manufacturing in every town for the foldiers. Twenty tons of powder lately arrived at Philadelphia,

Connecticut, and Providence. Upwards of twenty tons are now in camp. Salt petre is made in every colony; powder mills are erected, and configurity employed, in

Philadelphia and New-York. Volunteers of t e fira

fortune are daily flocking to the camp; 1000 rifle ment in two or three days. Recruits are now levying to augment the army to 22 000 men. Ten thousand militia are appointed in this province to appear on the first furnious. The bills of all the colonies circulate freely,

and are readily exchanged for cash. Add to this, that, unless some plan of accommodation takes place imme-

diately, these harbours will swarm with privateers. An

army will be raised in the middle provinces to take pos-

fession of Canada. For the sake of the miterable con-villed empire, solicit peace, repeal the acts, or Britain is undone. This advice is the result of warm affection

to my king and to the realm. Remember I never deceived you; every article here fent you is faciedly true. The papers will announce to you that I am again a member for Bolton. You will there fee our motley council. A general arrangement of officers will take place except the chief, which will be suspended but for a little while to see what part Britain takes in confequence of the late continental peti-

tain takes in confequence of the late continental peti-

tion. A view to independence grows more and more

general. Should Britain declare war against the colo-

nies, they are lost for ever. Should Spain declare against England, the colonies will declare a neutrality; which will doubtless produce an offensive and defensive

league between them. For God's take prevent it by a speedy accommodation. Writing this has employed a day. I have been at Salem to recommodate, but I could

not escape the geese of the capitol. To morrow I set out for Newport on purpose to send you this. I write

out for Newport on purpole to fend you this. I write you fully, it being learcely possible to escape discovery, I am out of pla e here by choice, and therefore out of pay; and determine so to be, unless something is offered in my way. I wish you would contrive to write me freely in cypher. by the way of Newport, addressed to Thomas Richards, merchant, inclose it in a cover to me, intimating that I am a perfect frames to you but

me, intimating that I am a perfect firanger to you, but being recommended to you as a gentleman of honour, you took the liberty of inclosing that letter, intreating me to deliver it as directed; the perfon, as you are informed, being at Cambridge. Sign fome fictitious name. This you may fend to fome confidential friend at Newport, to be delivered to me at Watertown. Make use of every precaution, or I perish.

A gentleman who came passenger in a transport

Make the of every precaution, or I perish.

A gentleman who came passenger in a transport which arrived at Boston last week from London, informs, that 26 fail of vessels laden with stores and provisions were, when he left sugand, failed or fitting out for Boston, for the support of the garrison the present winter; but that no troops may be expected before the spring; and that i to fine large sheep were brought out in the vessel in which he came passenger, but that only two of them were carried into Boston alive.

We are credibly informed, that the ministerial troops in Boston are dying saft with the f urvy; that it is adjusted their stores cannot be them many weeks longer, and that their suel cannot last them but about fix days.

nemy. Adjutant-general Gates is indefatigable in ar-

teet 8 or 9 in-k brown name rkd at the ears, rot-toed; is a very complaid e coat has been

air white Ruffia to brown Ruffit ther cloathe, or

maft boat, and rs. They took ippoled they infecure the above them again, shall iles, 40 Millings pro ince & s for le charges, paid M REYNOLDS. r hat fin-tail'd, with new white e-buckles; they h white feet and

D, o acres, firmsed George's county, dieven of Uppern woods, 75 in der incluie, iffed and in good welling-rosie, 44 flage telow stairs, and other conwell watered and cind.

MAS SIM LEE vember 28, 1775. mapolis, between

coft of goods, for persons who have hey will discharge with this request, o fettle them by

e been long stand. fuse to close their vith their hamble HOMAS HYDE. ready made coarie money only.

November 3, 1775 of October lair, boat, lying in the and fore fail of the in fail is about 27 ; almost a whole has been middle s a patch of canlfo, has been much d, which is faced he clew up to the or give fufficient nay be obtained by apolis, may receive fons who stole the

LL, of Carrollton

ARD. iber, on Tuefday ay or brown horfe, ards of 15 hands a few gray hairs in ps, and when rode hanging main, litback ; his tail when as intended for w as a long bob, the on the infide, and If worn, but if he obable that one of oever takes up both convicted, and the ukent iron-works so thillings for the be a great diffance. if brought home.

December 6, 1775 afa, or bills of exld negroes, boys and e, enquire of ILLIAM ROOKE

nty, May 24, 1775-perions indebted to nd, note, or open fettle their respecgive no longer inwill be adverted to, methods to enforce

erfons. OSEPH DUVALL

**大班大班大班大班大班大** 

It is confidently reported that general Howe is come to the determination of lending out of Bolton all these who refuse to take up arms in the service of the mi-

It is faid Admiral Shuldham is arrived at Bofton, to superfede Admiral Graves, At the same time arrived seven transports, we hear,

without any troops.

On Wednesday, the week before last, major ceneral Lee set out for khode-Island: He was attended from Bence by his guard and a party of rise-men; and f. on Providence, by the cadet company of that place, and a number of minute men. He entered the rown of Newport the Monday following, preceded by the carlets, his guard; and the rifle-men. While there, he called be-tore him a number of obnoxious persons; to whom he tendered an oath of fidelity to the c untry, which was taken by all of them, excepting col. Joseph Wanton, jun, Nicholas Lechmere, and kichard Beale, two untry, which was the montage of them. tom-house officers, who refused taking it ; upon which they were put under guard, and brought to Providence. The general, after having viewed the island, and given directions for erecting some fortifications, set out for Providence on Widnesday, from whence he came to town last saturday.,

NEW YORK, January 11.

On the 2d instant, the governor issued a proclamation to dislove the assembly of this colony, and writs were iffued for a new election of representatives of the people to serve in general assembly. I he sheriff of this city and county has published an advertisement, giving notice to the freemen and freeholders of the same, that he has appointed Thursday, the first day of February next, for them to meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the Green, near the workhouse in the city, to elect four members to represent them in general assembly .-- The advertilement expresses it thus ! To be representatives

of the faid city and county to affift the captain general, or commander in chief, in a general affembly.

C. Montreal, Duc. 2,1, "Last night gen. Wooster received information by letters from Boucharville, that a plan was laid for cutting off the communication between gen. Montgomery's army and our garrison, and at one stroke, to destroy all the friends of the United Colonies ; --- that a magazine of arms; &c. was deposited with a captain of the militia; that the scheme was con-certed, and to be conducted by St. Luc Lacorne, who

had a strong party in readiness to put it in execution. tachment of 100 men, among whom was part of my company, was ordered in quest of the principal perions mentioned in the information ... About 'ten o'clock at night embarked in three batteaus, croffed the rier, and marched about twelve miles to non harville, where we furprised and took at Luc La orne, his fon in law, major campbell, and feveral others, whom we brought to general Woofter, who ordered them to La Prairie, in order to be fent down to one of the United Colonies. ,

. . I do not, think the information was supported by fufficient evidence, but it was such as made it indispenfible for the general to act as he did; and St. Luc Lacorne was known to be a very dangerous person in Camada .-- Our garriion is weak, but general Woofter is taking the most prudent and spirite, measures to put it in the best order of detence possible. -- hope a full conviction of the very great importance of this place, and the necessity of a powerful army to defend the possession, in obtaining which, trovidence has favoured us in so remarkable a manner, will stimulate the United Colonies to fend speed and ample supplies of mea. well lonies to fend, speedy and ample supplies of men, well fitted with every article necessary to that end; 10,000 men will fecure the country against all attempts that

may be made to retake it from them,"

Jan. 15. Wednesday last the ship Sampson, capt.
Coupar, failed for London, having on board the following cabbin passengers, besides a considerable number in the steerage, Mr. and Mrs. Plenderleith and family, Mr. Rogers, late of Charlestown in Massachusetts-Bay, gen. Dalrymple, Henry Kelly, Efq. Mr. James ki-vington, lieut. Moncriefie, leut. George Robinson of the navy, Monf. Orilliard of Canada, col. Glazier,

The October packet from Falmouth for th's port, we hear, is failed for Halifax. and Meff. Mawleds.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

In CONGRESS, January 11, 1776. WHEREAS it appears to this congress, that feveral evil disposed persons, in order to obstruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defeace of their just rights, have attempted to depreciate the BILLS of CLEDIT emitted by the authority of this Con-

grefs.

Replaced, therefore, That if any person shall hereaster be so lost to all virtue and regard for this country as to refuse to receive the said bills in payment, or obstruct or discourage the currency or circulation thereof, and shall be duly convicted by the committee of the city, country or district, or, in case of appeal from their decision, by the assembly, convention, council, or committee of safety of the colony in which he shall reside, such person shall be deemed, published, and treated as an enemy of his country, and precluded from all trade or intercourse with the inhabitants of these colonies.

Extract from the minutes. Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary,

By authentic advices from the camp at Cambridge; of the 3d and 4th instant, we learn, that the bay and harbour of Bofton yet continue open; that a man of war is fo flationed as to command the entrance of Salem, Beverley, and Marhiehead harbours: I hat 500 frem troops had arrived from Ireland. Two regiments had thoops had arrived from Ireland. troops had arrived from Ireland. two regiments had gone to Halifax. two had pushed into the river St. Lawrence in hopes of getting up to Quebec, which was very doubtful. That the two regiments arrived at Roson were the 5th and 17th. That admiral shuldham was also arrived. An intelligent person got out of Boston on the 3d instant, who informed general Washington that a sleet, consisting of 9 transports, containing 160 men, were ready to fail under convoy of the carborough and Fowey men of war, with two bomb vessels and some flat-bottomed boats; their avowed destination in Boston was to Newport, but it was ed defination in Boston was to Newport, but it was generally supposed to be Long-Island or Virginia--- hat a number of other tradsports are taking in water, and they are baking large quantities of bifcuit in Bof-ton, force fay for the ule of the fhipping, who are to lay in Nantucket-Road on account of the ice, while others believe a more important movement is in agitation.—
This person also informs, that they have not the least idea in Boston of attacking our lines, but will be very thankful to be permitted to remain quiet — That before general Burgoyne's departure it was circulated through the army, in order to keep the foldiery quiet under their diffresses, that the disputes would foon be settled and that he was going to England for that purpose. -- Neat they had intelligence at Boston of 4 vessels having failed from Hispaniola for this continent some time ago, laden with arms and ammunition .-- Our advices conclude with the following aneodote: That upon the king's speech arriving at Boston, a great number of them were reprinted and fent out to our lines ou the 2d of January, which being also the day of forming the new army, the great Union Flag was hoisted on Prospect-Hill, in compliment to the United Colonies - 7 his happening foon after the speeches were delivered at Rox-bury, but before they were received at Cambridge, the Bofton gentry supposed it to be a token of the deep impression the speech had made, and a signal of submislion --- That they were much disappointed at finding feveral days elapse without some formal measure leading to a furrender, with which they had begun to flatter themselves .--- When these accounts came away the army were all in barraces, in good health and spirits -- That 5000 militia had taken the places of those foldiers who would not flay beyond their time of fervice; that they were good troops, and the who e army impatient for an opportunity of action.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the continental fervice, dated, Before Quebec, December 16, 1775.

" General Carleton escaped from Montreal, by paddling with his hands; by our men in the night, and got fate to Quebec, where he gave immediate orders for all that would not take up arms to leave the city.

" We have, upon the Plains of Abraham, a battery of gabines filled with flow, and water poured on till it froze quite hard, which does very well, and we have fome mortars in St. Roe; behind a tory's house, at a little distance from the Palace gate, from both of which the lower confusion. we have put them into some consuston, and let the town on fire in feveral places; we have roused them up these five nights successively, and I believe they are almost tired out. Yesterday we sent a flag of true to them, which they would not receive, and it was with great difficulty the raw failors could be prevented from firing on the person who carried it. General Montgomery, in that, offered a fafe convoy to Carlton, and Cramahe. lieutenant-governor, but be would not read it. Last Saturday night: we made the Indians fire feveral letters into the town with bows and arrows, which were found by the inhabitants, and are circulating through the town. One was directed to the inhabitants, informing of our requests, and the consequence of a refulal ; --- and another to Carleton, threatening him with immediate death, unless he gave up the city. Was it not for Carleton, Cramahe, colonel McClean, a Scotchman (who wa taken up by the congress at New-York, but denied all interfering in the dispute, when at the fame time he had a commission to raise men) and Hanflie, collector of the customs, we should have been in Quebec before now, but in a few nights we are to take it by florm, to play from both batteries, attack it in the lower town, and scale the walls with ladders, which are almost finished: All that get safe into the city will live well, for they are allowed to plunder and take what

well, for they are allowed to plunder and they please."

By a gentleman, arrived here from South-Carolina, we are informed, that the ministerial sleet, with lord William Campbell on board, unable to obtain water, or any supplies whatever, had sailed, and it was supposed for Georgia. The women and children, who had left Charlestown, were returned to it. And some of the principal tories having been secured, their deluded neighbours were convinced they had been groffly imposed upon, some of whom had given up their arms, and others joined the affociation. In short, that all tristing milunderstandings were cleared up, and the whole province was united in opposition to the arbitrary measures of administration.

1. 7an. 20. By an express from Canadal retearn that in storming the city of Caebec, gen and somety was unfortunately killed, upon which the provincial stoops were immediately drawn off. The periodics of this affair the printer has not been able to collect from any other authority than extracts of letter they differ such, it is thought proper to certain information. Our loss is not for

mongst the spin.

Of Sunday last col. Kirkland was brought to town from Cambridge, under a guard, and on Monday was committed to jail. This man was a ringleader of a gang of tories in the back parts of South-Carolina; from thence he went to the Virginia negro chief, who fent him to gen. Howe, at Boston, in a tender, which was taken by capt. Manly, in the Lee privateer. In the same tender was taken Mr. Robinson, and capt. Matthews of Virginia, whom Dunmore was sending prisoners to Boston, under the guard of the above colonel. I hese gentlemen arrived in town also on Sunday night, having in their turn had the pleasure Sunday night, having in their turn had the pleasure of escotting col. Kirkland.

forred. Capt. John Micherico, junt, is

The tamer (on board of which is lord William Campbell, late governor of South-Carolina) having taken a floop for Bermuda, with two hundred and fixty haif johannes, the property of a house in Charlestown, the convention granted the injured an order to sell as much of his lordship's goods and chattles as would repay the money stolen from them; 'on which they fold his coach, hories. &c. and have wrote him word that they have a balance of thirty pounds, which

they are ready to pay to his order.

#### CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Dec. 8.

We are glad to inform our readers, that the troubles which have lately difturbed our western frontiers are now, in a great measure, removed, and from the measures adopted by the provincial congress, and pursued by the council of safety, we have now a prospect of peace and quietness, in a very short time, being reftored in these parts.

The following is the best account of the late transactions in that quarter, that we have been able to

About fix weeks ago, Mr. Robert Cunningham, of Ninety-fix, who had taken a very active part in the disturbances last summer, and who refused to accede to the treaty concluded by the hon. William Henry Drayton with the infurgents, was taken priloner, brought to town and put in jail, where he still remains. His friends upon being informed of this, gathered in a body, with his brother ratrick Cunningham at their head, intending as is fuppoled, to make reprisas. Our late council of safety, at that time, had fent one thousand weight of gunpewder, and one thousand pounds of lead, to the Lower Cherokee Indians, who were in great want of ammunition for hunting, and who had given the througest assurances of observing a strict neutrality in the present unhappy dispute. This Cunningham's party determined to take possession of, which they eafily effected, it being efcorted only by a few rangers, whom they allowed to depart. The congress was fitting when advice of this outrage was received, and they determined immediately to adopt fuch measures as would effectually prevent the like in future. They accordingly ordered cols. Richardson, Thompson, Neel, and Thomas, to march with a body of rangers, and major Andrew Williamson, with about 460 of the militia, hearing that the infurgents were encreasing daily in numbers, and threatning, while there was no apparent opposition, to ravage the country, joined their forces; and, upon the 17th of last month, having received certain intelligence that the enemy were within a few miles of them, haffily erected a flight square breast work of old fence rails, joined to a barn on a fpot of clear ground, on which, in proper places, they fixed a few swivel guns. On the next day, and before the breast-work was quite finished, they were surrounded by about two thousand of the malecontents, that were led on by major Joseph Robinson, who sent a message to majors Maylon and Williamson, desiring that they and their men should lay down their arms, and furrender themselves priioners, which was rejected with didain. The jail, which is about three hundred yards distance from the fort, was taken policifion of by Robinson's party, who had likewife cut off all communication between the flockade and the on'y fpring of water near it. On the fame day they took two men belonging to the rangers or militia prisoners, upon which there began a smart firing on both sides, and was continued, with little intermission, till Tuesday at sunset. Notwithstanding the party in the fort were without water near two days, yet, animated by the example of their commanders, they determined to endure every extremity rather than fubmit. On Tuesday evening, major Maylon received a message from major Robinson, offering a cessation ar dana At that time, majors Maylon and Williamson had nearly expended their ammunition, a circumstance they had the address to conceal from their men. Of our party fourteen were wounded, one mortally; of the enemy it is known feveral (some fay fifty-two) were killed, and many wounded; but particulars are con-cealed. That their loss exceeds ours is not to be doubted, else why should two thousand men make advances for suspension of hostilities to five hundred, whom they had a few days before infolently demanded to furrender at diferetion.

The last accounts from the back country inform us that col. Richardson was on his march, and near the habitations of rebels against liberty, with near three thousand men; and that col. Polk, of North-Carolina, had fet out to join him with fix hundred men; fo that, when all our troops are united, there will be a body of upwards of four thousand men, a force, without doubt, fufficient to restore peace and good order in

those parts.

## WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Jan. 6.

Extrast of a letter from cel. Howe, to the hon, the pref-dent of the convention, dated Dec. 28, 1775.

"I am at prefent, fir, fo indispensibly engaged, that I have not time to be so particular as I could wish had I any thing of importance to communicate; but, except some faluter from the men of war, matters remain fight as they did when I wrote you last, no effectual fleps have been taken in respect to the exchange of prisoners, for which the enclosed copies of letters between ford Dunmore and myself will. I hope, account in such a manner as to leave me, in the opinion of your item, body, free from blame."

in compliance with your request, have empowered the bearer Mr. Laurie, to agree to any one of your leutenants in our custody, being exchanged in place of Mr. Batut, lieutenant of the rath regiment, and to an equal number of your privates, in lieu of those of the rath with you now.

I am, fir, Your most obedient humble fervant.

DUNMORE." Rosekt Howe, Efq;

Colonel HOWE's 'answer' to the about.

" My LORD, "December 25, 2775. "Defirous as we are to regain our friends in your custody, and to return to the army the officers and men of their corps who have fallen into our hands. men of their corps who have fallen into our hands, we can by no means tubmit to place the officers and foldiers of the army, who have been taken in battle, upon a footing with those officers of militia and the pealants that you have thought proper to deprive of their liberty. We have, fince our march from the Oreat Bridge, taken a number of those who were in action at that place, among them some who acted under your commissions as field officers. Those I conceive may be equitably exchanged for those of the same rank in your hands; and, reluctant as I am to con-tinue in confinement either your prisoners or ours, I shall consent to no exchange but such as equity shall warrant; I beg leave to refer you to Mr. Laurier for particulars. I should be glad to be favoured with a lift of the prisoners you have in your hands, the rank they bear, and the manner in which they were taken. I am, my lord,

your lordship's most obedient humble fervant, His excellency lard DUNMORE. ROBERT HOWE."

The GOVERNOR'S reply to cel. HOWE. December 16, 1775.

"Your's of last night I received, and really am at a loss to know what your meaning is: you certainly, when you proposed an exchange of prisoners, could never have meant to pay your own people so poor a compliment, has not to look upon those, whom the convention thought proper to appoint to hold military commissions in any other light than officers; those you talk of 2s' officers of militia and peasants, whom you fay I have thought proper to deprive of their liberty, come under that predicament, and were taken armed against their liege fovereign. If the rank of officers in each army is not to be our guide, I own I am at a loss to know by what rule we are to be governed in an exchange of prisoners.

I am, fir, your humble fervant,

DUNMORE."

ROBERT Hows, Efq; in Norfolk.

Colonel HOWE's answer.

" My LORD,

" I was not understood by your lordship last night, and it gives me concern. You do me justice, however, when you suppose I could not mean even by implication to degrade any commissions issued by conventions, "whose authority I a knowledge, whose apvoted myfelf. I am I find, to inform your lordfhip of what Freally thought you before acquainted, that conventions, from the fatal necessities of the simes, have been compelled to establish three different military bodies, militia, minute battalions, and regular regi-ments, and that they have made a diffinction in the rank of each: what I faid therefore in respect of militia officers, was not without its propriety, had my meaning extended no further than as to their rank. You, my lord, sometimes affect so much to despite any rank derived from conventions, that courtefy itfelf cannot induce you even in the common forms of address to admit those appellations which they have affixed to particular characters. Circumstances, how-ever, at other times have so far an influence upon your lordship as to prevail upon you not only to admit that rank, but endeavour to carry it higher than even the convention intended. A colonel in the minute fervice ranks only with a lieutenant colonel of the regulars; a colonel of militia, only with a lieutenant colonel must m lain that a militia lieutenant, though your lordship had taken him in battle, cannot be deemed an equitable exchange for a lieutenant of regulars, much less, my lord, if a man should have been torn from his farm, and arbitrarily deprived of his liberty because a convention had no minated him an officer, without his having done any one act that could warrant his feizure, or continue his confinement longer than despotism prevails over rights and privileges, in this case I might compassionate his fate, but should betray the confidence reposed in me by my country should I attempt to release him by a prisoner of equal rank taken in battle, who it would be my duty to confider as a pledge in my hands for the redemption of fome brave man that by the chance of war may happen to be captivated. The convention, in order to establish a militia, have appointed captains in particular districts to train and exercise in arms all persons from fixteen to fixty years of age, without in-firucting them to act against government: these may meet and go through the manual exercise, and then return home, furely, without the least guilt! Six months after, should some or all of these people be taken from their ploughs, made prisoners, and offered in exchange for those that are made prisoners of war, could an officer be justified who admitted of such an could an officer be justified who admitted of such an exchange? Or would you, my lord, should we seize upon the persons of the persons, who come into this town every day, and who attended to your proclamation, and subscribed your test, admit of them in exchange for our officers and men, who, you affert, were taken in armst Information had given me to think, and till your last letter, I had no reason to doubt that some of those officers and men you offered us were such as I have described, and it was to that I in part alluded when I said, that I could not put those prisoners taken in battle upon a sooting with

respectivement, for the section is a prisoners who would equit the first the section is a prisoners who would equit bly be obtained in exchange for those of ours or defame rank taken by you; and when I desired an exchange for those of ours or defame rank taken by you; and when I desired an exchange the manner in which they were taken, I imaginate it would be granted. I wish now to obtain such lift, my lord; and I do, you will find that I ment degrade those commissions issued by convention the rank of which you feem to desirous I should main tain, but join you hearthy if you choose it, in on measure at least, that of returning to their friend such prisoners as we have of yours, and restoring to the boson of their country those that you have tors from it.

"I have not had it in my power, till within the hour, to answer your favour of last night; the delay you will please to excuse.

I'am, my lord,

your lordship's most obedient humble fervan ROBERT HOWE His excellency lord DUNMORE.

Yesterday were brought to this city, from the Great Bridge, lieutenant Batut and five or fix privates of the 14th regiment, who were wounded at the late barries that place; also several tories, failors, and negron, prisoners, in the whole about to.

Gosport, fince our last, is burnt by our people, or which account old Sprowle has lost confiderable property. No material news has been received from that

quarter this week.

Extrall of a letter from a gentleman of the continental con-grefs to a respectable gentleman in this city.

Poor Allen, with his party, who were taken at Montreal, is certainly sent to Great Britain in irons by general Prescot, who was the commanding officer at that fortress; and shall this injury go unpunished? No, I think I can venture to say that the congress will order Frescot into irons, to remain in them until we have to vourable accounts of our colonel and his men. Montagomery, hearing of the treatment of our people, refused to fee general Prescot when he was taken, which was shewing a soldier-like spirit.

"Howe is carrying on the war at Foston in a manner that would diffrace savages. The very great scarcity of provisions in the town has obliged them to turn several of the inhabitants out, and, to his eternal fhame be in fpoken, he had them inoculated for the fmall-pox a fhon time before they were to come out, in hopes of fpreading it among our troops. Is not this as bad as poisoning waters? But notwithflanding this vile scheme, by the vigilance of our people the diforder has been prevented

from foreading.
"The congress yesterday voted fix battalions for the

defence of Virginia.

The following is a List of the FIELD OFFICERS chefes by the convention.

Eppes. 2 William Woodford, Charles Scott, and Alexander Spotswood. 3 Hugh Mercer, George Weeden, and Thomas Marshall. 4 Adam Steven, Isaac Read, and Robert Lawson. 5 William Peachy, William Crawford, and Josiah Parker. 6 Mordecai Buckner, Thomas Elliot, and James Hindricks. 7 William Daingerfield, Alexander McClannahan, and William Nelson. 8 Peter Mullenburg, Abraham Bowman, and Nelion. 8 Peter Mullenburg, Abraham Bowman, and Peter Helvenstone. 9 Thomas Fleming, George Mat-thews, and Matthew Donovan.

## L TO N D O N, Oasber as.

The following, in is faid, was the amendment proposed on Thursday last, in the bonse of lords, by the M----s of

"That we behold, with the utmost concern, the disorders and discontents in the British colonies, rather increased than diminished, by the means that have been used to suppress and allay them; a circumstance alone sufficient to give this house just reason to fear that those means were not originally well considered or properly adapted to answer the ends to which they were discovered to answer the ends to which they were discovered to answer the ends to which they were discovered to answer the ends to which they were discovered to answer the ends to which they were discovered to answer the ends to which they were discovered to the ends to

"We are fatisfied, by experience, that the misfortune has, in a great measure, arisen from the want of full and proper information being laid before the parlia-ment of the true state and condition of the colonies; by reason of which, measures have been carried into execution injurious and inefficacious, from whence no falu-tary end was reasonably to be expected; tending to tar-nish the lustre of the British arms, to bring discredit on the wisdom of his majesty's councils, and to nourish, without hope of end, a most unhappy civil war.

"Deeply impressed with a melancholy state of public

concerns, we shall, in the fullest information we can obtain, and with the most mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to discover, as we shall be most willing to apply, the most effectual means of restoring order to the distracted affairs of the British empire, consistence to his majesty's government, obedience, by a prudeat and temperate use of its powers, to the authority of parlia-ment, and a satisfaction and happiness to all his

people.

\*\* By these means we trust we shall avoid any occafien of having recourse to the alarming and dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the support of his majesty's authority within his own dominions, and the still more dreadful calamity of shedding British

received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.... The lord c --- role, with some degree of warmth, and condemned the impropriety of the condent of the noble lord who presented the retition; said that it had been always a rule in that house, on such occasions as the present, not to receive or enter upon any business what ever, till the speech from the throng was presionly

this pol long en idean, the int out few fine, be on not the ad fly friend, a beginnin to be the drier friends in oprough, the gether. I

SPEECE laft Thurfa an addreft es Mr. er I entire onded th at every m importatink it ill

lofe itfeli

appron and

his min

e war wi

us war,

rigin of ghts of inciples w bled. erous war heir lives, nce of t mes no ir fellow the nav Americ nd unjust ad his b r, will d evoted k at I th ountry. our w ations, dustry red her

ight, an ing the

een pur

uinous,

eets and

ing, fo

e are d

uture.

I fpeal

nat ftill

mpire '

America

Your wh iny, and dminist ica, out low fea ontine nd alin ministry raceful He alon erritor Austria by equ stration

> importa fions. infinite day in friend confid **fepara** empir but ir felves lantic anima gener

4 E

peal i with the r tic at fays, Was

your takir of le Voca that

On.

taken, I immein to obtain fuch will find that I for led by convention ous I should main choose it, in on ng to their friend s, and restoring h that you have tors

wer, till within the

lord, ent humble fervan OBERT HOWE

ity, from the Great r fix privates of the l at the late bath ailors, and negroe

by our people, on fit confiderable pro-received from that

f the continental can n in this city.

who were taken a Britain in irons by manding officer at o unpunished > No. congress will order m until we have fa d his men. Mont. our people, refused s taken, which was

Follon in a manner ery great fearcity of hem to turn feveral eternal fhame be it he fmall-pox a more n hopes of fpreading as bad as poisoning vile scheme, by the has been prevented

ix-battalions for the

LD OFFICERS chife

riftian, and Francis harles Scott, and ercer, George Wee. dam Steven, Maac liam Peachy, Wil-6 Mordecai Buckdricks. 7 William han, and William tham Bowman, and ning, George Mat-

Asber st.

nendment proposed on , by the M---s of

most concern, the ish colonies, rather ans that have been circumstance alone on to fear that those dered or properly sich they were di-

that the misfortune n the want of full of the colonies; by n carried into exe-om whence no falued; tending to tar-bring diferedit on is, and to nourish, y civil war. holy state of public

mation we can oboccedings, that we hall be most willing f restoring order to apire, consistence to by a prudest and authority of parlia-ppiness to all his

all avoid any occaing and dangerous on dominions, and thedding British

ay, before any mo-pajeffy's speech into presented a petition of common council on was accordingly on the table.... I he es of warmth, and ondnot of the noble and that it had been the occasions as the any business whate. one was previous

wer, have the learned and hould lord had been to depart from the rule, he should in turn has to present a bettelen from the freeholders, so of majety's colony of Nova Sovia. His lordship then extend the petition, in his place, which was of course to the deck. It is a way long one, and afferts sovereignty and supremacy of the mather country he stronger and most specific terms; whikes offers fistance, and testifies the loyalty obedience and zeal he Nova-Scotians, in expressions as the most zealous porters of the claims of the British parliament could libly distate. But before the clerk had proceeded to ha f through, the matter took a strange turn; for this political conscision of faith; the Nova-Scotian inmediately change their note, and enter into a ylong enumeration and detail of their gricoasses; indeans the whole tystem of colony government; into out several mater of redress and enter into a not several mater of redress and enter into a fine, be one at once the authoritative counselors; and, not the actual, at least the virtual accusers of their strends the present ministers. When the clerk is beginning to read this part of the potition, it seem to be the wish of some of the noble lords in office, d their friends, to sink it; but several of the noble of the soule of the noble of the

e SPEECH of the Lord-Mayor, JOHN WILKES, Eff; last Thursday, in the bouse of commons, on the motion for an address to the king:

es Mr. Speaker,

" I entirely agree with the honourable centleman who conded the motion for an address to his majesty, at every man ought now to speak out, and in a moment important as the present, to the whole empire, I ink it ill becomes the dignity and duty of parliament lose itself in such a sulfome, adulatory address to the rone as that now proposed. We ought rather, Sir, approach the throne with sound and wholesome adand even with remonstrances against the conduct his ministers, who have precipitated the nation into a unjust, ruinous, felonious, and murderous war. I call ie war with our brethreh in America, an unjust, jelo-ious war, because the primary cause, and confessed rigin of it is, the attempt to take their money from sem without their confent, contrary to the common ghts of all mankind, and those great fundamental enciples of the English constitution, for which Hampm bled. I affert, eir, that it is in consequence a murreus war, because it is an attempt to deprive men of heir lives, for standing up in the just cause of the de-ence of their property, and their clear rights. It beomes no less a murderous war with respect to many of ir fellow-subjects of this island, for every man, either the navy or army, who has been fent by government America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural nd unjust contest, has been murlered by administration, nd his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, ir, will draw down the vengeanse of heaven upon this evoted kingdom.

" I think this war, Sir, fatal and reinous to our ountry. It absolutely annihilates the only great source our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other tions, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious adultry of near three millions of subjects, which cenered here. That commerce has already taken its ight, and our American merchants are now deploing the confequences of a wretched policy, which has uinous, with regard to the enormous expence of the leets and armies necessary for this farious undertaing, so that we are wasting our present wealth, while we are destroying the sources of all we might have in

I speak, Sir, as a friend to England and to America, out still more to universal liberty, and the rights of all mankind. I trust no part of the subjects of this wast mpire will ever submit to be slaves. I am sure the Americans are too high spirited to brook the idea.
Your whole power, and that of your allies, if you had
my, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot
effect to wicked a purpose. The conduct of the present
administration has already wrested the sceptre of American the street of the second of the present rica out of the hands of our fovereign, and you have now fearcely a post-master left in the whole northern continent. More than half the empire is already loft, and almost all the rest is in confusion and anarchy. The sinistry have brought our fovereign into a more difgraceful fituation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already loft, by their fatal councils, more territory than the three great united powers of Ruffia, Austria and Prussia have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injustice from admini-

"England was never engaged in a contest of such importance to our most valuable concerns and possessions. We are fighting for the subjection of a country infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day increases the wealth, the natural streng h and population. Should we not succeed, it will be a bolom friendship soured to hate and resentment. We shall be confidered as their most implacable encinies, an eternal separation will succeed, and the grandeur of the British empire pass away. Success seems to me not equivocal, but impossible. However we may differ among ourselves, they are perfectly united. On this side the Atlantic, party rage unhappily divides us, but one soul animates the vast northern continent of America, the seneral congress and arch provincial offersible. general congress and each provincial assembly. An appeal has been made to the sword, and at the close of the last campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's-Hill, with the loss of 1200 men! Are we to pay as dearly for the rest of America? The idea of conquest is as roman-

tic as unjust. "The honourable gentleman who moved the address "The honourable gentleman who moved the address fays, "The Americans have been treated with lenity." Was your Boston port bill a measure of lenity? Was your fishery bill a measure of lenity? Was your bill for taking away the charter of Massa. Hosetts Bay a measure of lenity, or even justice? I omit your other gross provocations and insults by which the brave A Fricans have been driven into their present state. He afferts that they arow a disposition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the

Their daily prayers are for a liberty resets and fastey. It use the words of the congress of the last year. They justly excell to be plut on an equal facting with the other fanjeth of the empire. If you make a monopoly of our commerce, if you fitter all other ports of the world against us, tax us not too, if you do, then give us a free trade, such as you either yourselves; let us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can and will cheerfully pay taxes.

If it must give, bir, every man who loves this country the deepast concern at the naming, in the address, foreign troops. Hanoverians and Hessians, who are now called to interfere in our do nessite quarrels, not to dwell this day on the it egality of the measure. The militia, indeed, are now cump oyed, and that noble institution is at present complimented by ministe a who hate the very name of a militia, because the embodying those forces enables administration to butcher more of our fellow-stiblects in America.

fibjects in America.

fibjects in America.

\*\* Sir, I disapprove not only of the evil spirit of the whole address, but likewise the wretched adulation of almost every part of it. My wish and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the house, and that another dutiful, yet decent, manily address will be presented to the king, praying his majesty that he would sheath the sword, prevent the farther estusion of the blood of our fellow-subjects, adopt some mode of negociation with the general dougres, in compliance with their repeated petitions, and thereby restore peace and harmony to this distracted empire." whom a new Page of

## A TURKISH TALE.

A Merchant in the city of Smyrna had a fon, who, with the help of the little learning the country could afford, rose to the post of Naib, or deputy of the cadi, or mayor of the city, and as su h visited the markets, and inspected the weights and measures of all retail dealers. One day as this officer was going his rounds, the neighbours, who knew enough of his fat has character to suspect that he might stand in need of the caution, advised him to move his weights for fear of the racter to suspect that he might stand in need of the caution, advised him to move his weights for sear of the worst: But the old cheat depending on his relation to the inspector, and sure, as he thought, that his son would never expose him to a public affront, laughed at their advice, and stood calmly at his shop door waiting his coming. The Naib, however, was well affured of the dishonesty and unfair dealing of his father, and resourced to deal to deach his willhains, and make an avantage of folved to detect his villainy, and make an example of him. Accordingly he flooped at his door, and faid coolly to him, "Good man fetch out your weights, that we may examine them." Inflead of obeying the merchant would have fain put it off with a laugh, but was foon convinced his fon was ferious, by hearing him order the officers to fearch his shop, and feeing them produce the instruments of his frauds, which after an impartial examination were openly condemned and broken to pieces. His shame and consusion, however, he hoped would plead with a fon to remit him all further punishment of his crime ; but even this, though entirely arbitrary, the Naib made as fevere as the most indifferent offender; for he sentenced him to a fine of fifty piastres, and to receive a bastinado of as many blows upon the foles of his feet. All this was executed upon the fpot; after which the Naib leaping from his horfe, threw himfelf at his feet, and watering them with his tears, addressed him thus:

" Father, I have discharged my daty to my God, my sovereign, and my country, and my station; permit me now, by my respect and su mission, to aquit the debt I owe a parent. Justice is blind; it is the power of God on earth; it has no regard to father or fon. God and our neighbours rights are above the ties of nature. You had offended against the laws of justice; you deserved this penishment; you would in the end have received it from some other: I am forry it was your fate to receive it from me. My conscience would not suffer me to all otherwise. Behave better for the future, and initead of blaming, pity my being reduced to fo cruel a necessity." This done, he mounted his horse again, and continued his journey, amidst the acclamations and praises of the whole city for so extraordinary a peace of justice; a report of which being made up to the sublime porte, the sultan advanced him to the post of cadi, from whence by degrees he rose to the dignity of musti, who is the head both of the religion and the law

among the Turks.

## ANNAPOLIS.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY defirous of forward-The Council of safety definous of forwarding the manufa hurs of falt, falt-perre sunpowder, and fire-arm, 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 Batimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or falt, or falt-perre works, that their will fend their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of facty, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Annapolis, January 22, 1776.

A LL merchants and other persons, who are defired of undertaking to import and furnish this province with a quantity of salt, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants thereof, may be acquainted with the terms offered by the continental congress, under which they may do the same, by attending the council of safety on the lifth day of February next, at the city of Annapolis.

By orders

G. DUVALL, cierk

fecure the faid more is that fire may be had again, or will bring her hour, thall receive fix dollars.

MARGARET MURDOCK

To be fold by the luble, leer, the excellent work wench, two children, and her hubband, who is a good shiemake, has worked four or five years at the carpenters trade, and is very hindy about every kind of plantation husiness. The wench is a very great foold, for which fault only the is fold. She would fuit a bathelos well, being remarkably neat, and understands housekeeping.

DANIEL IEMIFER. DANIEL JENIFER.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 3, 1776.

A LL persons having legal claims against the citate. A left samuel Nickolls, late of Queen Anne town, are requested to bring them in I and all indebted to said eltate are officed to a ce their accounts with Mell. Richard and Singleton We from, who I have empowered that purpose. Those who cannot pay immediately it is noted will give them notes with security, as I am bound to be the the effect and do justice to the creditors of the deceased; such therefore who are so intreason able as not to fettie them accounts as above (if any such there be) will put me under the disagreeable in cetting of inacting application to have fuits brought without respect to persons, of which all concerned will please take notice. please tak: notice.

WILLIAM NICKOLLS, administrator of S must Nickolis deceafed.

L-EFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's ftore, a quant ty of whole fag its of English square fteel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner of awners are defired to take them away, paying the cost of this advertisement and storage.

Greenbury's Point, Jan. 17, 1776.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER,

SOBER, industrious man, who is a good farmer.

A married man with a small family will be most agrecable. Apply to DAVID KERR

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1776 WHEREAS divers ill defigning persons have of late harboured and entertained my servants, whereby my business has been greatly neglected; I therefore hereby notify to, and forewarn all persons from having intercourse or dealing with them hereafter, as I am determined upon discovery to proceed a gainst fuch persons with all the rigour of the law;

P. S. Particularly my fervants, Robert Walker, John Holloway, and John Christian.

To be fold by the subscriber, for ready meney only, a general collection of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following : A LOES. Argent. viv.

Balf. Capiv. Tolu. Perur. Borax.

Caftor, Ruff. & Na. Calomel ppt. Cantharides. Camphor. Cortex Peruvian. Crem, Tartar. Elect. Lenitiv.

Extract. Cort. Peruv: Flores Chamomel. Sulphur. Benzoin.

Fol. Sennæ. Ichthiocolla. Magnef, alb. Manna. Rad. Ipecat.

- Jalap. - Khei. Rafur. C. C. Sal Glauber. - Nitri.

Tart Emetic. Vermillion: Phials forted. Nipple glaffes. Shop furniture, fuch as boxes and shuttles labelled. Large bottles for diftilled waters. Tincture and species bot-tles of different sizes, la-belled and plain. Ointments. Syrups.
Pill pots of various fizes,
labelled and plain. Mortal's and puties. Searches.
Slirgeous infruments.
An electrical apparatus,
very complete and cafily portable:
A collection of books,
modly modern publica-Houshold and kitchen furniture in general, al-most new.

Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and The articles of drugs and medicines will not be fold fingly, is it is expected those who want will take an

affortment. A confiderable discount will be made to a person who will purchase the whole. If not sold by the middle of February, they will be otherwise disposed of.

(3\*)

ALEX. STRAGOUSE.

N. B. I shall leave this place soon.

Charles county, December 10, 1775
TOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Miedleton's planta-STOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Miedleton's plantation, on Patowmack, about ten wiles below Pifcataway, on Wednesday night the act ult. a black
horse, 14 hands 5 inches high, a natural pacer; hanging mane, and switch tail, seven years old next spring,
he is a likely strong well made horse, never was branded, has no white about him, and gallops very well to
ride altho' a natural pacer. Also a white horse, 14
and and half hands high, paces, t. ota and gallops,
hanging mane and switch tail, about 12 or 13 years
old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and remarkable dull to ride. Whoever apprehends the said
horses, and will bring them to Mrs. E. Middleton's,
shall be paid three pounds currency, or thirty skillings
currency for either.

Annapolisi Decemberie, 1975.

WANTED to purchase for calls, or bills of exChange, fime young able field negroes, boys and
wenches, from 14 to 2 years of age, enquire of
WILLIAM & DX I.

THERE is at the plantation of John Baptist Befwel', living in the lower part of Prince George's county, rear Capt. Thomas Hanson Manhall's, a large red and white cow, marked in the right car with a action, and the left car cropped, and a pick about three inches long cut off the under fide; the has been about my pantation about five or fix weeks. The owner may have her again on paying for her wintering and the charges of this adverrisement.

Baltimore, Jan. 10, 1776.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Sund, will fail for London
the first of February. Those gentlemen wi'b
want to send letters by her will send them to Mess.
Wallace and Davidson, or the subscribers, before that
day. Very good accommodation for passengers, who are to apply to the matter, or LUX and BOWLY.

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 encourages ment will be given to fuch as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time, -As good lock-finiths, or other near filers, will be foon handy in making feveral parts of gun locks, to fuch alfo I will give good encouragement.—There are many fervants 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 with to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their master. ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler. 2 9

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expi ed, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons in lebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are defired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their feveral balances; fuch a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be un ler the difagreeable necessity of making app ication to have fuits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late flore of James Dick, and Stewart, will be fold on reafonable terms, whole-fale or retail by the subscribers. Also all forts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewife Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter calk. JAMES DICK. 21

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

R AN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict fervant men, viz. Thomas Akifter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and flow fpoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty fout made, has a fear on his upper lip, and is pockmarked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a fmall fwanskin jacket with fleeves, and a larger cutfide ditto of brown fulled cloth, three ofnabrig thirts, two pair of old troulers, one of roll the other ofnabrigs, and a pair o' old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spo-

ken, about 5 feet it inches high, a flout boney man, of a fandy complexion, pock-marked, bread mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old caftor hat, old, furtout coat and red jacker, two thirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worthed flockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heeis,

and white mettle pewter buckles. Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 3 feet 8 or 9 in-inches high, middling thin vilage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one ofnabrig thirt, a Russia linen freck 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 skipped dussi 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 faid fervants, and fecures them fo as their mafters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county as 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.

STRAYED or Itolen from Annapolis, on the 14th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shed before, and has a fear upon his back eccassoned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive so shillings. OVERTON CARR.

To be fold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 6th day of February next, for common current money, to be paid down, on the premiles,

A PLANTATION, containing 260 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, in the Fork of Patuzent, being part of Snowden's second Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belonging, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen Gathrell, fieri facias to me directed, at fuit of Rezin Mobberly and others, affigns of the commissioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEALE, theriff of A. A. county.

derick. Town to Frederick county, the use of the Public, a number of workmen in each different branch of gualack making, very great encouragement will be given to finithers, and liberal rewards to others according to their ficil and application. Whitefiniths, though they may not have been ofted to work on gunlocks, will be employed. Many fervants who would be very useful in the gualack manufactury are employed in summon labour, the matters of fuch, or of others who might be useful, are requested to let the public have them on purchase or hire. And the committees of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intreat a to favour this nectsiary work, by searching out, and forwarding or giving notice of profearching out, and forwarding or giving notice of pro-per hands.—Information given or letters directed to per hands.—Information given or letters directed to James Johnson, Charles Beatty, and John Hanson, jun. will be rhankfully attended to. Nothing is wanted on credit, the cash is in hand to

To be fold by the fubicriber, on Saturday the 27 h day of January next (the lale being put eff to that day, he not being able to aftend on the 6th inft.) to the highest biddler, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Hereing creek church, for sterling sash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of fruit to me directed by faid Carr,

DART of a tract of land called Jerris, lying and be-

discharge the necestary contracts.

ing in Anne Arundel county, faid to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling house, and fundry other convenient out houses ; and at the fame time and place will be fold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775. R AN away last night from the subscriber, the two following fervants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 incres high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, ched behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick liss, and walks parrot foed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaint. fant wh the pleafes. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waincoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waincoat, one pair white Ruffia drab breeches, one white linen thirt, two brown Ruffia theeting ditto, It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed toofe described.

Charles Tippin, or Tip ins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's bufiness, about feet 6 nobes high, remarkably thick fet, full face, thort brown bair. Had on and took with him, a thert brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with seeves and metal button, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russa drap ditto, one white fhirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have fundry other cloaths.

The above fervants went off in a two maft boat, and four oars, in company with fome others. They took a pair of ofhabrig fleets, which it is supposed they in-tend to make fails of. Whoever will fecure the above fervants fo that their mafter may get them again, thall receive to falllings for each if 40 mile 4 40 failings for each if too miles, or if out of the prolince L , for each, and if brought home, restonable charges, paid by WILLIAM REYNOLDS-

N. B. Webster had on a good caftor hat fun-tail'd, cocked in the military fathion, lined with new white liven, plain pinchbeck k ee and the buckles; they tork with them a large black dug wit a waite feet and breaft, remarkably far.

TO BE SOLD, A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, fituated upon Patusent river, in Prince Garge's sounty, within four miles of Nottingham, and feven of Upper-Mailborough-150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marth, and the whole under incloture, a tufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow ... the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair -- they confift of a brick dwelling-loufe, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a pallage below flair., and as many above -- a brick kitchen and other convehient houles of wood-this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

November 28, 1775. To be fold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for coft and charges.

0

THOMAS SIM LEES

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 stand-ing; it is hoped no person will resuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their hamble servant, THOMAS HYDE. P.S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse

thoes and leather for fale, for ready money only.

Annapolis November 3, 17756

STOLEN in the night of the 15th of October latt,
from on board a final fchooner boat, lying in the
harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore fail of the faid boat. The height of the main fail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle flitched 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 sale the the conviction of the person or persons who stole the faid fails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

high, bit hind feet white, and has a few year that his forestead, paces, trots and gallope, and a few many grees with pretty good (pirits, has a hanging main, the foreto, yellow nose, and short back this tail we trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for fritch, but by the unfailfulness of the performed did it, it was made almost as short as a long book hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the infect, he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if has been much rode, it is very probable that one poth may be off by this time. Whoever takes up by this fand horse, so that the thief be convicted, and horse delivered to me at the Paturent is never to ther and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and horse delivered to me at the Paturent is nearly thalf receive the above reward, or as shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance reasonable charges will be allowed if brought horse and by JAMES RAWLING

Prince George's county, May 14, 17
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted
the subscriber, either by bond, note, or on
account, to immediately come and settle their resp tive debts, as I am determined to give no longer in dulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted a otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to perfens. JOSEPH DUVALL

TEN POUNDS REWARD. RAN away from the fubicitiber, living in Ken Irish indented forwants, each of which has about three

years to ferve, viz.
FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, very flout well made fellow, about five feet ten inche high, very full faced, mort dark hair; had on an took with him, a good brown broad cloth cont, an black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, u old blue coat with new large fleeves, thirts, thoes and

flockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age. five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, suddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, green jacket made Tailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white thirt, one or two check thirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black filk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerley breeches, and a pair of blue ferge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmaraock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hofe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square flee buckles, ne writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them la that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if h the pravince, fix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES

Calvert county, October 24, 1775. R AN away from the subscriber, the 10th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been haved on the top : had on and took with 'min a gray half thick coat lined with ofnabrige, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good hoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and fecuring him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

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

For appprending a Runaway. JAMES, a mulatto flave, fometimes known by the name of Vuican, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overfeer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, throng made, fensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, the of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a confiderable 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 seeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, ofnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue. Garner ferge coat, a green broad cloth veft, two pair of cot-ton and one pair of thread flockings, two white fairts ruffled at the breaft, a good caftor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed filver buckles. He has a mark of diffinction, which from medefly, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) it remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the prevince, or so miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five mounts if at the difference and brought home; vin:e, and brought home; five pounds if at the dif-tance of 40 mil.s, three pounds if 30, and ferry filllings if as miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, THOMAS JONES.

J. ft published, and to be fold at the Printing-Office,

ARYLAN MANA HEMMERIS For the Year of our Lord 1776.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

all civil ca

th respect

lonies are reights on ned would chaos, from he efforts of ivated it, to by focial co cople fo par limate, and ion those se dhere to? re fo dear t however, for of madness country to most absolut

> his fubverfi n their thou their originan out work Europe. 5 nor, to pre mutual jeal neighbourh ditution ar which they under a ru progressivel of their i de arts.

attended w

liberty .. 1

plained, d

cherish the

their right

" Previou

tious men, the power vincible 1 ment of ftrances. grievance the coura opprettion feel than lity of pe to impite liarized ! and igno they hav

> are conf travagas o hers t ment of one. \ abufe c and in happily ferved

Above a

cientij lives. Thi

mifery

when tried dire take duty and ing t they

con otili and