

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1776. 21

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. PINKNEY,

FROM officers, who have arrived in town from colonel Woodford's camp since the battle of the Great Bridge, I have, I think, collected a more particular 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 same time, no disagreeable entertainment to our countrymen. As the scene of action is but little known to the generality of people, it may be necessary to give some description of it, that the relation may be more clear and distinct. The Great Bridge is built over what is called the Southern Branch of Elizabeth river, twelve miles above Norfolk. The land on each side 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 not improperly be called islands, being surrounded entirely by water and marsh, and joined to the main land by causeways. On the little piece of firm ground on the farther, or Norfolk side, lord Dunmore had erected his fort, in such a manner that his cannon commanded the causeway on his own side, and the bridge between him and us, with the marshes around him. The island on this side of the river contained six or seven houses, some of which were burnt down (the nearest to the bridge) by the enemy, after the arrival of our troops; in the others, adjoining the causeway on each side, were stationed 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 Woodford, but withdrawn before day, that they might not be exposed to the fire of the enemy's fort in re-crossing the causeway to our camp, this causeway being also commanded by their cannon. The causeway on our side was in length about one hundred and sixty yards, and on the 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. Such 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 reveille 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 made the proper dispositions to receive the enemy. In the mean time the enemy had crossed the bridge, fired the remaining houses upon the island, and some large piles of shingles, and attacked our guard in the breast-work. Our men returned the fire, and threw them in to some confusion, but they were instantly rallied by capt. Furdyc, and advanced along the causeway with great resolution, keeping up a constant and heavy fire as they approached. Two field pieces, which had been brought across the bridge, and planted on the edge of the island, facing the left of our breast-work, played briskly at the same time upon us. Lieut. Travis, who commanded in the breast-work, ordered his men to reserve their fire till the enemy came within the distance of fifty yards, and then they gave it to them with terrible execution. The brave Furdyc exerted himself to keep up their spirits, reminded them of their ancient glory, and waving his hat over his head, encouragingly told them the day was their own. Thus pressing forward, he fell within fifteen 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: they retreated over the causeway with precipitation, and were dreadfully galled in their rear. Hitherto, on our side only, the guard, consisting of twenty-five, and some others, upon the whole, amounting to not more than sixtiety, had been engaged. Only the regulars of the 24th regiment, in number 120, had advanced upon the causeway, and about 250 Tories and negroes had, after crossing the bridge, continued upon the island. The regulars, after retreating along the causeway, were again rallied by capt. Leslie, and the two field pieces continued to play upon our men. It was at this time that col. Woodford was advancing down the street to the breast-work with the main body, and against him was now directed the whole fire of the enemy. Never were cannon better served; but yet 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 fled into their fort, leaving behind them the two field pieces, which, however, they took care to spike up with nails. Many were killed and wounded in the flight, but col. Woodford very prudently restrained his troops from urging their pursuit too far. From the beginning of the attack till the repulse from the breast-work might be about fourteen or fifteen minutes, till the total defeat upwards of half an hour. It is said that some of the enemy preferred death to captivity, from a fear of being scalped, which lord Dunmore inhumanly told them would be their fate should they be taken alive. Thirty-one, killed and wounded, fell into our hands, and the number borne off was much greater. Through the whole of the engagement every officer and soldier behaved with the greatest courage and calmness. The conduct of our sentinels I cannot pass over in silence. Before they quitted their stations they fired at

least three rounds as the enemy were crossing the bridge, and one of them, who was posted behind some shingles, kept his ground till he had fired eight times; and after receiving a whole platoon, made his escape over the causeway into our breast-work. The 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. Leslie was so affected with the tenderness of our troops towards those who were yet capable of assistance, that he gave signs from the fort of his thankfulness for it. What is not to be paralleled in history, and will scarcely appear credible, except to such as acknowledge a providence over human affairs, this victory was gained at the expense 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 approached, cannonaded them heavily with grapeshot.

CAMBRIDGE, December 14.

Yesterday an express from Marblehead brought advice that three men of war were seen off that harbour, and it was apprehended an attack 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 harbour, with 20 pieces of cannon.

Since our last 5000 of the brave sons of New-England, (3000 of this colony, and 2000 from New-Hampshire) have joined the continental army under the command of his excellency, general Washington.

Dec. 21. Capt. Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ships of war, in the bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boston.

Capt. Manly has within a few days past, taken another valuable prize, a sloop from Virginia, bound to Boston, loaded with corn and oats; fitted out and sent 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 medicines in the town have been seized for the use of the army. That on the 14th instant 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 garrison. That capt. Martindale, 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 bribe, to let a person bring out 240l. sterling in cash 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 light horse, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Halifax; and that there were not in the town, 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 Rhode-Island.

PROVIDENCE, December 16.

Yesterday Mr. Philip Palmer arrived here from Quebec, by way of lake Champlain. 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. Arnold's head-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 since dead. He was waiting to be reinforced by gen. Montgomery, and expected soon to be in possession of the place. Thirteen sail of vessels from Montreal had fallen into the hands of gen. Montgomery, having on board 1500 suits of cloaths, 150 chests of arms, 900 barrels of pork, 700 barrels of flour, but they had thrown overboard large quantities of powder before they surrendered. The Gaspee brig and a snow escaped, on board one of which general Carleton got to Quebec disguised, with about 40 regulars. Before Mr. Palmer left the city, 147 recruits had arrived from Newfoundland, 40 marines had been landed from the Lizard with her guns, and it was expected Carleton would muster about 500 men to defend the place; but the Canadians in general refused to take up arms.

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

NEW-YORK, December 23.

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

A letter dated Nov. 21, from col. Arnold's camp at Point aux Trembles, 8 leagues from Quebec, mentions, that their little army, consisting of about 600, are in good health and spirits, waiting the arrival of general Montgomery, to attack Quebec, which they expect will soon be forced to surrender, though their forces consisted of about 2000 men, viz. from St. John's 150, col. McLean's irregulars 170, marines and teamen from several armed vessels 250. French and English inhabitants 130, ditto compelled to bear arms 700, neutrals in the town 400. Col. Arnold sent a letter to an officer with a flag, but he was fired upon both times. He had good intelligence, that the inhabitants in general were averse to taking up arms against us, and were very short of provision. General Carleton got into Quebec the 20th of November, on which there was great rejoicing by his party.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 19th instant.

The following is taken from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated St. Eustatia, Dec. 1, 1775.

"We have undoubted authority of the arrival of 2500 men at Martinico, 1800 at Guadalupe, being part of a reinforcement of 10 000 men ordered out for their islands. There are 4000 ordered out for St. Domingo, some of whom are arrived."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Haven, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 20.

"I take this opportunity to inform you that one regiment of foot, and three troops of horse, are embarked at Boston, and going somewhere; there is not the least doubt but they are destined for your place, pray be on 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 20 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 Asia now lie in the east river; the latter opposite Murray's wharf; 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 manufacture, since the battle of Lexington.

We are informed by a gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge on Tuesday week, that a party of the Continental army who had entrenched on Littlemore's Point, were observed by a frigate of 20 guns, that was lying within musket shot of them, who soon begun a heavy 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 Nicholas Mole, dated November 13, 1775.

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

By a vessel from the West-Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn, that a proclamation from St. 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 islands.

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 St. Eustatia, in which 63 sail of vessels were obliged to put to sea, but they all had the good fortune to return in five days. At St. Kitts, 12 sail were lost not being able to put out. Capt. Lippitt was informed at St. Eustatia, that an English vessel, loading with salt, at Antigua, had been seized by a Spanish armed vessel. He touched at Lurk's Island about the 20th of Nov. and was told by the governor of that island, that a ship of war from Jamaica, was daily expected there, to prevent vessels from the northern colonies taking in salt.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

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

"Yesterday about 600 of the regulars on Funke's Hill, demolished their advanced works over on this side the causeway; various are the conjectures of this manoeuvre, some think they are about to abandon the hill, and take possession of Dorchester point, others think that as those advanced works were of little advantage to them in making a defence against an attack, they did not think them worth the trouble of guarding; others imagine they will all retire to Boston and remain there during the winter and others that they have done it to lull us into security, and intend to make an attack that way; my opinion is, that they have no great inclination for fighting at present, and will be content if they can defend themselves through the winter. Imagine some time this week we shall have some firing, as Littlemore's point is to be fortified in a day or two. By accounts received from Boston last week, they are in great want of almost every thing."

...tion passed the
every vessel
...alt-petre, sul-
...specified within
...ould be permitted
...le colonies to the
...aid, the non-ex-
...by permits from
...to the end there-
...better informed of
...are or shall be in
...in consequence of
...ded to all commu-
...is resolution have-
...to this congress,
...the military forces
...ted, with the price
...HOMPSON, Sec.
...Dec. 15.
...of Bolton. The
...under inoculation,
...any attack by the
...the inhabitants is
...ught almost inpos-
...camp and country
...in which prudence
...Dec. 13.
...you things wear a
...ave done for some
...The barracks go-
...oldiers are made
...ers meet with suc-
...going to the relief
...di re's; besides
...are inoculating
...and black jaundice
...eally. No troops
...three men of war
...nce gone off with-
...E. E. to General
...Hill, Dec. 13, 1775.
...ready to embark
...ence more transpor-
...tunity is now pre-
...the favour of your
...stands tottering
...e in your power to
...ill admit of no de-
...lf of the precious
...a, exert the voice
...the people at home
...their impolitic
...ts; that they must
...that they are un-
...it is independence
...sver now; the idea
...end, until a shock
...n them. All they
...their own property,
...le laws which they
...n of the colonies
...them to their pa-
...that he who would
...a would have been
...ortals; but these
...dignified or baffled
...the people at home,
...near treasures, tar-
...importance of the
...car to every Amer-
...are now rendering
...of taxes of which
...the principle they
...in the eyes of God
...posterity did they
...they would have
...wn. They would
...ched slaves in the
...am has over been
...should I dwell on
...fame with their
...empire; they pre-
...reat-Britain; but
...case is similar, do
...know Mr. Bur-
...they dare not at-
...ter letter which I
...d. If I recollect
...the letter by me,
...themselves is what
...at an end. You
...of North. It is
...with me, and all
...no more or less
...oppression a more
...the question of
...any intrusion of
...representatives or dele-
...suspicion. On the
...strongest attach-
...country. But if
...of a mother, and
...must naturally be
...the ministry leave
...dicari juben; it
...ation to adopt the
...et yet taken place,
...end, may perhaps
...n afraid, you can
...hackneyed quota-

...and Al-mach indeed to general Burgoynes as
...as to her Camillus. Do not, I entreat you, my dear
...think this the mad rambling of an enthusiast, nor
...he cap of a furious delirium man, for in these co-
...ants I am told I am frequently painted. I wear, by
...all that's sacred, as I hope for comfort and honour in
...his world, and to avoid misery in the next, that I most
...earnestly and devoutly love my native country; that I
...with the same happy relation to submit for ages betwixt
...er and her children, which has raised the wide arch of
...er empire to so stupendous and enviable a height; but
...at the same time, I avow that if the Parliament and
...people should be depraved enough to support any
...onger the present ministry in their infernal scheme, my
...real and reverence for the rights of humanity are so
...much greater than my fondness for any particular spot,
...even the place of my nativity, that had I any influence
...in the councils of America, I would advise not to hesi-
...ate a single instant, but decisively to cut the Gordian
...knot now beinjured with civil blood.
...This I know is strong emphatic language, and
...might pain with men, who are strangers to the flame
...which the love of liberty is capable of lighting up in
...the human breast, for a proof of my insanity; but you,
...sir, you, unless I have mistaken you from the begin-
...ning, will conceive that a man in his sober senses may
...possess such feelings. In my former senses, therefore,
...permit me once more most earnestly to entreat and con-
...sure you to exert your whole force, energy, and talents,
...to stop the ministry in this their headlong career. If
...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 languine as to share myself of
...your success; and your public character will be as il-
...lustrious as your personal qualities are amiable to all
...who intimately know you. By your means, the colo-
...nists will long continue the farmers, planters, and ship-
...wrights of Great-Britain; but if the present course is
...peristed in, an internal divorce must inevitably take
...place. As to the idea of subduing them into servitude,
...and indemnifying yourselves for the expence, you must
...be convinced, long before this, of its absurdity.
...I should not, perhaps, be extravagant, if I ad-
...vanced that all the ships of the world would be too few
...to transport force sufficient to conquer three millions of
...people unanimously determined to sacrifice every thing to
...liberty; but if it were possible, the victory would be
...not less ruinous than the defeat. You would only de-
...stroy your own strength. No revenue can possibly be
...extracted out of this country. The army of placemen
...might be increased, but her circuitous commerce,
...founded on perfect freedom, which alone can furnish
...riches to the metropolis, would fall to the ground.
...But the dignity of Great-Britain, it seems, is at stake.
...Would you, sir, in the heat of passion you had
...struck a simple drummer of your regiment, and after-
...wards discovered that you had done it unjustly, think it
...any forfeiture of your dignity to acknowledge the
...wrong? No (I am well acquainted with your disposi-
...tion) you would ask him pardon at the head of your
...regiment.
...I shall now conclude (if you will excuse the pe-
...danus) with a sentence of Latin: "Justam est belium
...quasi necessarium, et pro arma quibus nullis, nisi in armis,
...relinquitur spes." I most sincerely wish you a quick and
...prosperous voyage, and that your happiness and glory
...may be equal to the idea I have of your merits, as I am,
...with the greatest truth and affection, yours,
...C. LEE.
...WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 13.
...Last night col. Bullit arrived from the army, with
...Dr. Campbell of Norfolk, who, besides several other
...gentlemen of that borough, had rendered themselves
...to col. Woodford, and fled for protection. Lord Dun-
...more, we hear, swears most furiously that he will bom-
...bard Norfolk, should the fugitives come into it. They
...most certainly will, so that we need not be amazed to
...hear, soon, of that place being laid in ashes.
...A few days ago six of Lord Dunmore'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 destined place. When
...they were asked what induced them to leave Dunmore,
...they answered, "Hungry bellies, naked backs, and no
...fuel, besides, in other respects, the most cruel and in-
...human treatment."
...In CONVENTION, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1775.
...Resolved, That the president be desired to write to
...col. Woodford, directing him that all such Tories taken
...by him who shall, upon examination before the field-
...officers, appear to have borne arms against this colony,
...be sent to the city of Williamsburg; and that all others
...who, upon such examination, shall appear inimical to
...the liberties of America, be detained by him, till the
...farther order of the convention or committee of safety.
...That he extend all reasonable indulgence to such as ap-
...pear to have taken the part of Lord Dunmore through
...necessity; that he take the distressed Highlanders, with
...their families, into his protection, permit them to pass
...by land unmolested to the Carolinas, and supply them
...with such provisions as they may be in immediate
...want of.
...To the OFFICER commanding at Norfolk.
...Captain Squire's compliments to the commanding
...officer, informs him that several musquet balls were
...last night fired at the king's ship from some people at
...Norfolk. Capt. Squire did not return the fire, from a
...supposition it was done out of wantonness. Capt. Squire
...does not mean to fire on the town of Norfolk unless
...first fired at; must beg to know if any hostile intention
...was meant to his majesty's ship, and people under his
...command.
...Order sloop, off Norfolk, December 15, 1775.
...ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.
...Colonel Howe's and colonel Woodford's compliments
...to capt. Squire, and assure him they gave no orders
...to fire upon the Otter, and conceive the musquet balls
...mentioned in capt. Squire's message to have come from

...WILLIAM WOODFORD.
...The General Assembly of this province, which stood
...prorogued to the first instant, is further prorogued to
...Monday the fifth day of February next.
...THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forward-
...ing the intention of the convention in promoting
...the manufacture of salt, saltpetre, gunpowder, and fire-
...arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage
...on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-
...arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood
...of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial,
...or salt, or saltpetre works, that they will send their
...proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the
...council of safety, and they shall be attended to and
...speedily answered.
...Baltimore, December 16, 1775.
...To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money only,
...a general collection of
...DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
...Among which are the following:
...A LOES.
...Antimon. crud.
...Argent. viv.
...Bals. Capiv.
...Folij.
...Peruv.
...Rorax.
...Castor. Russ. & Na.
...Calomel ppt.
...Cantharides.
...Campher.
...Cortex Peruvian.
...Crem. Tartar.
...Elect. Lemniv.
...Extract. Cort. Peruv.
...Fores Chamomel.
...Sulphur.
...Benzoin.
...Pol. Sennae.
...Ichthocola.
...Magnes. alb.
...Manna.
...Rad. Ipecac.
...Jalap.
...Rhat.
...Ratur. C. Cl.
...Sal Giabberi.
...Nitre.
...Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and
...sober.
...The articles of drugs and medicines will not be sold
...singly, but it is expected that who want will take an
...assortment. A considerable amount 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.
...N. B. I shall leave this place Jan. 1, 1776.
...Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1776.
...To be sold 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 belong-
...ing, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen Gambrill,
...taken in execution by virtue of his Majesty's writ of
...fiel facias to me directed, as said of Kevin Mobberly
...and others, assigns of the commissioners of the loan-
...office. THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of A. A. county.
...December 23, 1775.
...WANTED to carry on the GUNLOCK MANU-
...FACTORY, immediately to be established in Fre-
...derick-Town in Frederick county, FOR THE USE OF
...THE PUBLIC, a number of workmen in each different
...branch of gunlock making; very great encouragement
...will be given to smiths, and liberal rewards to others
...according to their skill and application. Whitesmiths,
...though they may not have been used to work on gun-
...locks, will be employed. Many servants who would
...be very useful in the gunlock manufactory are employ-
...ed 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 pub-
...lic, are interested to favour this necessary work, by
...searching 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
...discharge the necessary contracts.

...DENTON HAMMOND.
...Chesapeake County, Cecil county, Dec. 17, 1775.
...To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 15th
...of January, at the house of Mrs. John Ball, in
...Annapolis, (for settling money)
...A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Se-
...vern river, in Anne-Arundel county, contain-
...ing by estimate 200 acres more or less, with some im-
...provements; it lies about seven miles from the city of
...Annapolis, and is in the tenure and occupation of
...Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for
...payment, on giving bond with good security, and
...paying lawful interest thereon.
...THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.
...JOHN BULLEN.
...To be sold 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 ster-
...ling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of
...trust to me directed by said Carr.
...PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and be-
...ing in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one
...hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwel-
...ling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses;
...and at the same time and place will be sold a likely
...country-born negro girl.
...STEPHEN STEWARD.
...Chesapeake county, December 10, 1775.
...STOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton's plan-
...tation, on Patowmack, about ten miles below Pic-
...cataway, on Wednesday night the 25th ult. a black
...horse, 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural pacer, hang-
...ing mane, and switch tail, seven years old next spring,
...he is a likely strong well made horse, never was brand-
...ed, has no white about him, and gallops very well to
...ride altho' a natural pacer. Also a white horse, 14
...and half hands high, paces, trots and gallops,
...hanging mane and switch tail, about 12 or 13 years
...old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and re-
...markable 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 shillings
...currency for either.
...BEN. DOUGLASS.
...TO BE LET,
...A PLANTATION on Hunting Ridge, about four
...miles from Baltimore-Town, with seven or eight
...negroes, and a large flock—there is a stone dwelling-
...house thereon containing six rooms, a stone kitchen, a
...negro quarter, a large barn, stable, and other out-
...houses, two apple orchards, and a peach orchard.
...For terms and further particulars enquire of the
...Printer.
...Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Eytz,
...deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the pre-
...mises, on Wednesday the 27th day of January next,
...THE HOUSE in which William Noke now liveth, op-
...posite to the prison in the city of Annapolis, with
...part of a lot of ground thereunto belonging; for com-
...mon current money. The said house and ground is
...subject to the widow's third. The sale to begin at 12
...o'clock.
...WILLIAM NOKE,
...JONATHAN PINKNEY, } executors.
...To be sold by the subscriber, on Tuesday the ninth
...day of January next, at the plantation of Elizabeth
...Orme, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near
...Snowdens iron works, for sterling or current money,
...PART of the estate of the said deceased, consisting
...of most sorts of household furniture, a large flock
...of horses, sheep, and neat cattle, among which re-
...feral fine fat steers. Six months credit will be given
...for all sums above five pounds, on giving bond and
...approved security to
...THOMAS NOWDEN, executor.
...N. B. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.
...December 29, 1775.
...COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway,
...a negro woman by the name of Nan, who
...says she belongs to Thomas Orford, living near
...the great Falls of Patowmack; she is a hearty well
...looking wench, her cloathing an old negro cotton
...jacket and pett coat, a white country cloth dress, and
...an old crocus shirt. Her master is desired to pay
...charges and take her from
...W. HANSON, Sheriff.
...THE subscriber, having now got his mill in excellent
...order for grinding and holing, and having got a
...very skillful miller, purposes to grind any kind of grain
...for one eighth part thereof; should any person send
...any quantity not less than twenty bushels of any kind
...of grain to the Land of Ease on South-river, or any
...other landing on said river convenient, he will imme-
...diately, on notice thereof, cart it to his mill, grind it,
...and dispatch the vessel that brings it, with expedition.
...As he has been at great pains in erecting his mill to do
...good work, hopes to meet with the encouragement of
...the people in general.
...THOMAS KUTLAND.
...Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,
...M A R T I N A N D
...A L M A N A C K
...AND
...E P H E M E R I S
...For the Year of our Lord 1776.

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper Marlborough—150 acres thereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, 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.

if **THOMAS SIM LEE**

November 28, 1775.

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshiraman, 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 pocket-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swan skin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fullied cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrig, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

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

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duff blankets. It is probable they will change their cloth, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 20 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.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended; particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 5 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

if **CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.**

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 18th inst. a bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last year, about 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 nose, and short back; his tail when cut, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the untimely death of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hocks of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent Iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

STRAYED or stolen 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 occasioned by a fet fall. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

if **OVERTON CARR.**

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

ISAAC HARRIS.

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

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

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

JAMES DICK.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

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

JOSEPH DUVALL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 14th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

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

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

RICHARD GRAVES.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlbrough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Jude, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shows his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two osnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey farnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swan skin jacket with black buttons, and bound with black ferret; an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd.—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to General Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

if **WILLIAM ALLESTREE.**

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six—and on every Monday morning a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, deputy post-master.

Charles county, Maryland, Dec. 11, 1775.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A PERSON 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.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1776.

St. GEORGES (Grenada) November 4.

WE are credibly informed that his majesty's secretary at war has issued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regiment to four battalions, which are to serve in the West Indies. His majesty's 6th 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 the men fit for service, in that corps, will be draughted into the sixth, which is to be augmented with two companies. Capt. lieut. Edwards of the sixth is appointed a captain, and ensign Bradcock, of the same regiment, a lieutenant in one of those additional companies, and are under orders to repair to London, as soon as possible, and to take with them a sufficient party for recruiting.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitt's extended to the neighbouring islands, where its effects were also severely felt. At St. Eustatia many buildings suffered considerably by the great sea that set in, and the heavy rains washing down the cliff. 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 ashore and totally lost; the others have since returned, except a snow, belonging to Amsterdam, and two small vessels, which were light, and are supposed to have foundered. At St. Martins, seven vessels were lost; and great damage was done on shore in most of the Leeward Islands, particularly on those estates which are contiguous to the sea.

A similar disaster befel St. Domingo on the 18th of August, but infinitely more prejudicial in its consequences. About twenty vessels were driven ashore and totally lost, 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 unroofed 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 Martinico brings advice that six battalions of infantry, consisting of about 4,500 men, under convoy of several 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 sloop with nineteen head of cattle, bound from Nova-Scotia for Boston, and a brig laden with tory furniture, from Boston for Halifax, were taken to the eastward about twelve days since.

Last Saturday night the continental troops intrenched at Litchmore's Point, opposite West-Boston, and the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not discover them till yesterday afternoon, when they discharged about forty or fifty cannon and bombs, which we hear slightly 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, Esq;
John Adams, Esq;
Robert Treat Paine, Esq;
and Elbridge Gerry, Esq;

We hear that a brig from Portugal, bound to New-York, which had been taken by the enemy, and ordered to Boston, was retaken a few days ago, by one of the continental cruisers, and carried into Plymouth. She was laden with salt, and had on board, when retaken, a midshipman, and 6 or 8 seamen belonging to the enemy.

A deserter came off from Bunker's-Hill last Sabbath, about noon. Several others have deserted from the enemy within a few nights past.

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

NEW-YORK, January 4.

This day the ship Sampson, capt. Coupur, sails for London with a great number of passengers.

A gentleman arrived here last Saturday night from New-London, by water, which place he left the Thursday before, where he saw the post from Rhode-Island, who informed him, gen. Lee was arrived at that place from the camp, with an escort of about 50 men, in order to defend that island against any attempts made thereon by the troops that lately sailed from Boston.

A certain Zachariah Smith Allen, was on Monday last, detected in passing counterfeit three pound Pennsylvania bills, of the emission of March 1769, signed with the names of Messrs. Richard Smith, John Johnson, and Stephen Skinner; 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.

A gentleman from Hispaniola informs, he left that place but 14 days ago, that 7000 French troops, and nine sail of the line were arrived there; that two vessels belonging to North America were at that place, but not having any credentials from the congress, the inhabitants refused to trade with them; and that the congress was in high esteem there.

We hear, that yesterday came to town, a gentleman from Canada, who has brought letters from thence to

several gentlemen in town, signifying, that on the 5th ult. gen. Montgomery, with his army were on the heights of Abraham, that he had taken into pay 2500 Canadians, that his army consisted of near 3000 men, and that he had invested the city of Quebec on every side.

On the night of the 18th ult. Miss Jenny Long, an amiable young lady, (daughter to capt. Long of this city, merchant) being at her brother's house, alone, her cloaths, by some accident took fire, and before she could extinguish or get them off, were entirely consumed; by which she was so terribly burnt, from head to foot, that in a few hours, she expired, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, relatives and acquaintances, to alleviate whose distress on her account was her concern in her last moments, during which, heaven favoured her with firmness and composure of mind, and enabled her to exhibit a remarkable example of fortitude and pious resignation.

Camp before Quebec, near the general Hospital, December 6, 1775.

Dear Sir,

"I wrote you the 21st 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 3000 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 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 country.

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 consequence of which, a great number of the principal inhabitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except some wearing apparel, and a little household furniture, &c. I inclose you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with general Montgomery is your worthy friend capt. Lamb, whom I had the pleasure of seeing, a few days ago, at Point aux Trembles. Our men are in high spirits, being now well clothed with the regimentals destined for the 7th and 26th regiments, who were taken prisoners at St. John's. This is a circumstance which I believe the like never before happened to the British troops, as two regiments of them to be made prisoners at one time. Providence smiles on us in a most remarkable manner. The Canadian say, "Surely God is with this people, or they could never have done what they have done." They are all astonished at our march through the wilderness, which they say 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 syllable of news, since we left Newbury.

I am astonished a regular communication has not been opened between Montreal and the colonies, 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. The 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 foe does not surrender shortly, I believe it is the general's intention to carry the town by storm."

In the eastern papers we have an article of London intelligence as late as the 5th of October last, viz. The proceedings of the livery of London, at a meeting September 29th, when, according to a resolution of a previous meeting, "That an address to the electors of Great-Britain, on the present alarming crisis of public grievances should be drawn 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 lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common hall assembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the news papers, signed by the lord mayor and sheriffs, and counter-signed by the clerk."

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

IN CONGRESS, Jan.

Whereas it has been represented to this congress, that divers honest and well meaning, but unimpaired people in these colonies, have, by the art and address of

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

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different committees, and other friends to American liberty in the colonies, to treat all such persons with kindness and compassion, to consider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be free, and to view their errors 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 assemblies 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 ensnare and enslave 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's predecessors. 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 congresses, the late speeches of the great patriots in both houses of parliament relative to American grievances, and such other pamphlets and papers as tend to elucidate the merits of the American cause. The congress being fully persuaded 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 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, strive 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 for its preservation and security.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety in the United Colonies, by the most speedy and effectual measures to frustrate the mischievous machinations, and restrain the wicked practices of these 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 sureties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the said assemblies, conventions, committees or councils of safety may be enabled with greater ease and facility to carry this resolution into execution, Resolved, that they be authorized to call to their aid whatever continental troops stationed in or near their respective colonies, may be conveniently spared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers 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 is consistent with the good of the service, may be supplied.

Resolved, That all detachments of continental troops, which may be ordered on the business in the foregoing resolution mentioned, be, while so employed, under the direction and controul of the assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety, aforesaid.

Resolved, 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, aid to cultivate, cherish, and increase the present happy and necessary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, such 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 devastation can inflict, 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 galls, 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 intemperance of the soldiery, and other enormities, at the mention of which decency and humanity will for ever blush, may justly prove to the inhabitants of these colonies to be a calamity.

Resolved, That it be recommended to them to continue mindful that humanity ought to distinguish the brave, that civility should find no admission among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be stained by a recital of any action which justice or christianity may condemn, and to rest assured that, whenever retaliation may be necessary or tend to their security, this congress will undertake the ungrateful task.

Resolved, That the assemblies, conventions, or committees or councils of safety be requested forthwith to transmit to this congress copies of all the petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, which have been by their respective colonies presented to the throne of either house of parliament, since the year 1763, and that they also inform this congress whether any and what answers were given to them.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

"Yesterday being dark and cloudy, gen. Putnam broke ground with 400 men, on Litchmore's Point, at ten o'clock in the morning. The mist was so great 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 Boston, threw many shells, and obliged us to decamp from the point with two men badly wounded. 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 fire, which they did, and soon obliged her to leave tight upon her springs and to cease firing. But the battery in 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 night. 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-Town, out of harm's way. The work at the point is all secured, 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."

Extract of a letter from Beverly, Dec. 18, 1775.

"You no doubt have heard of Capt. Manly, who goes in a privateer out of this harbour, because his name is 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 sterling the whole. A sloop is just brought in here from Virginia, laden with corn, oats, potatoes, &c. the captain was a midshipman belonging to the Otter sloop of war there, he 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 Dunmore had taken prisoners, and ordered to Boston to be tried (tis supposed) for their lives. There is likewise a tory colonel, who had enlisted 300 slaves 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."

Extract 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 refusing 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 few weeks. 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 alarm, will so divide his force, that to me it appears certain 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 suffering 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 strong army to retake Canada in the spring, and the general has sent home a number of pilots to bring the fleet here early. I suppose the Congress will send men here to defend it; and indeed should they garrison it with ten or twelve thousand, it will not be in the power of Britain to retake it."

Extract 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 raised in Ireland to send to America, which has bred a great deal of disturbance; but it is hoped the Protestants will put a stop to it."

"It is reported that the parliament will not listen 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 fleet of ships. The 25th 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 stagnation 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 ulage from the parliament of England."

SEASONABLE THOUGHTS.

THE virtue of the British court seems to have swallowed up all the virtue of the island of Great-Britain. The common people are left in a night of ignorance. They annex no ideas to slavery but wooden shoes and soup meagre. Even the Roman Catholic religion has now no terrors in it to Englishmen.

The American colonies are just beginning to emerge from Egyptian darkness, 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 shocked 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 theatre of politics. Here we discover, in other forms, every thing for which we condemn our ancestors. Posterity will tread most heavily upon our ashes, as the principles of government are more simple than the

principles of religion at present. They will wonder whether we were men or brutes.

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

Most of the free states in the world have been formed by men just emerged from a state of slavery. No wonder, therefore, they have been liable to disorders, and a speedy dissolution. What sort of a government would the negroes in the southern colonies form, if they were suddenly set at liberty? Almost all the blood that has been shed in contests for liberty, has been to shake off a subjection to foreign states.

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 union with the people, or a dependence upon the ministry of Great-Britain.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 30.

We have just received an account of the taking of 14 whites and 2 slaves, which were on board a tender sent 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 accursed trade, as they had eight stand of spare arms, besides other military stores, on board. On Friday the 22d 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, lieutenant Colmife, and ensign Holder, as volunteers, together with such other gentlemen volunteers from the Musketto, 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 tempestuous, the cut her cable and drifted on shore, when the crew left her, and betook themselves to flight. The party proceeded to examine, and after pursuing some distance, found the crew, whom they took, and brought to Hampton. On further examining the vessel, which could only be done by wading, as the storm continued, and the breakers were so violent that those in the attempt were frequently beat off their feet. Twenty-four stand of arms, some new regimentals, and some 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.

A remarkable instance of Lord Dunmore's humanity.

A ship from Cameron, in North-Britain, with about 250 Highlanders, consisting of men, women, and children, was bound to Newbern, in North-Carolina, but forced, by bad weather and other accidents to put into Norfolk, in this colony. Lord Dunmore, whose troops had a few days before been defeated in the battle at the Great-Bridge, forced these poor people on shore, seized their ship for the accommodating his tory friends, who after the battle fled from Norfolk on board the ships, and other vessels, lying in the harbour, and left his other countrymen, with their wives and children, to perish, for want of subsistence, in a strange land. In this wretched condition they petitioned col. Woodford to take them under his protection. His petition was transmitted by that brave officer to the general convention sitting at Williamsburg, who immediately gave orders 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 escort, to Suffolk, from whence, by order of the committee of safety, they are to be conducted to North-Carolina, agreeable to the order of the convention. The committee of safety of this colony have wrote to the committee of safety of North-Carolina, informing them of the distresses of these poor people, occasioned by Lord Dunmore's cruel treatment, and requesting them to give directions for their relief and accommodation, till they shall arrive among their friends in that province, amongst whom they intended to settle. Lord Dunmore had forced about 160 of these unfortunate people into his service; but upon being informed of the humane intention of this colony, they deserted him, and joined their wives and children, except two maidens, who were detained as bedmakers to his lordship.

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 parity that were in the action, who declare the same thing; yet we hear that it was reported in Norfolk that we lost 150 men; and we have pretty good reason to believe that Lord Dunmore has propagated a report amongst the few Tories now left in his interest, that 50 of the grenadiers, of the 14th regiment, had fallen into an ambuscade of 2200 rebels, that they fought 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 thirteen have nothing to boast of, having with difficulty forced the 17 surviving grenadiers to retreat, although they had fifty to one. We may therefore expect, when the news of this affair arrives in England, that Lord Dartmouth will publish Lord Dunmore's letter, which will probably contain a more rational account, and may be to this effect: That finding the rebels 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 assistance, especially as he was informed by a deserter that they were but 300; that he found that a favourable opportunity, having just pressed into his service some Scotch 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, he thought it advisable to make an attack as soon as possible; that he ordered capt. Leslie, with a company of light infantry, and capt. Fordyce,

with a company of grenadiers of the 14th regiment, to take with them all the volunteers and slaves that were well armed, to march in the night of the 28th December to the fort, and to fall out by day-break and attack the rebels; that capt. Leslie did so, but being in a great measure defeated by the slaves and several the volunteers, or they could not be prevailed upon to advance, and the rebels having near three times the number he had been informed they had, and behaving indeed, on that occasion, with more resolution than they ever had done, and capt. Fordyce and the advanced grenadiers being cut off by the rifle-men, and capt. Leslie, being unable to rally the negroes, who could not stand the severe fire from hundreds of marksmen, retreated into the fort, and that night abandoned it; that he, finding the people of Norfolk were not to be relied on in case of an attack, thought it prudent to retire to the ships and wait for a reinforcement, which he hourly expected. Some such account as this we may expect to see in some future English paper, unless this anticipation of it should happen to be read or re-published in England before their lordships have patched up their story.

The last accounts from Norfolk were dated the 25th instant, when the Liverpool, with the Otter, Kingfisher, their tenders, and Lord Dunmore's ship the Eilbeck and William, were lying before the town with springs on their cables. The captain of the Liverpool had very decently demanded a supply of provisions, which was decently refused by colonels Howe 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 heard 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.

ANNAPOLIS, January 11.

On Friday the 15th of December, 1775, died, at his seat 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 consolation of hearing his memory daily revered with the pleasing epithets of an honest man, kind friend, cheerful companion, and good neighbour.

IN PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Annapolis, 27th December, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT a small salt-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 so many works in different parts of the province, the good people thereof may be generally instructed in the art of making crude nitre; and as a farther 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 same may be purified by a skilful refiner in large quantities, without waste, and made fit for manufacturing into gunpowder.

THAT seventeen hundred pounds common money be appropriated, one hundred pounds whereof to be placed in the hands of a discreet and active person in the lower district, and one hundred pounds in the hands of a discreet and active person in the middle district, of Frederick county; and the residue 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 so much of the said one hundred pounds as may be necessary, shall be laid out by the said supervisor in purchasing, procuring, and setting up proper kettles, tubs, and other necessary utensils and conveniences, for manufacturing rough nitre, at some such place as aforesaid, in his county; and also in erecting a rough shed convenient thereto, under which the earth, from which the ley shall have been drawn, may be placed, that the same may become again impregnated with nitre.

THAT each of the said supervisors be empowered to lay out the residue of his one hundred pounds, in hiring labourers to assist 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 on, 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 money, for each pound of good crude nitre that he shall manufacture and deliver at the same works, as his wages and reward for his skill and labour.

THAT the said workmen shew and explain to those who will attend the work, and may be desirous of instruction, the method and process 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

than the public, at money, for THAT building a tion of co erected co ment of And the time, sent made at their hand refinery.

THAT furer of h pounds, a money, a nitre by refinery.

THAT account o by the th that on s disbursem the crude ble the s rough nit and the f of crude sent to the balance c lic treasur deder.

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

THAT the good cumstanc to pursue open hou cluding leaves of of stable the floor to time ter, this to occasi faction tectly ro up, and out farth attract impregn Mr. vior for Mr. Dr. Mr. county. Mr. county. Mr. trict, a district Dr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. county Mr. Mr. And, Mr. TH perviv count pen, and perso

the fact remains
and slaves the
night of the 25th
out by day-break
he did so, but being
slaves and several
prevailed upon
ear three times the
had, and behaving
resolution than the
and the advanc
e-men, and captai
roes, who could be
of marksmen, w
abandoned it; the
ere not to be reli
prudent to retire
nt, which he heav
is we may expect
his this antici
d or re-published
ve patched up the
were dated the 25th
the Otter, Kingfisher
ship the Elbeck and
own with springs on
Liverpool had very
visions, which was
d Woodford. The
all day Wednesday
that had occasioned
has been heard by
that we have taken
of which was Mr.
stable.
January 11.
1775, died, at his
ince-George's coun
ndowed with many
his friends have the
y daily revered with
man, kind friend,
ighbour.
NVENTION.
December, 1775.
ark be erected at a
in the neighbour-
some other pub-
ch county, at the
ing crude nitre;
immediately ac-
ny works in dif-
the good people
ucted in the art
a farther induce-
may be still more
ed, that a liberal
all crude nitre
es; that all the
y individuals, or
be carried to one
be purified by a
without waste,
into gunpowder.
pounds common
hundred pounds
nds of a discreet
district, and one
of a discreet and
ct, of Frederick
of, one hundred
to be placed in
e person in each
supervisor; and
ndred pounds as
out by the said
ing, and setting
er necessary uten-
manufacturing rough
afore said, in his
ough shed con-
the earth, from
drawn, may be
e again impreg-
vifors he impow-
his one hundred
p. affit a skilful
oyed in each of
g and removing
it to be used at
ch of the said
an to carry on,
of making crude
tively; and that
the said workman
for each pound
all manufacture
his wages and
new and explain
work, and may
method and pro-
any person who
de nitre, manu-
s county, other

than the said 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, pursuant to the resolution of the late convention, a public work be erected convenient thereto, under the management 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 said works, and otherwise come to their hands as aforesaid, to the said public refinery.

THAT each supervisor draw from the treasurer of his shire, as well the said one hundred pounds, as the sum of two shillings, common money, and no more, per pound, for all crude nitre by him sent to, and delivered at, the said refinery.

THAT each of the said supervisors render an account of his transactions to every convention, by the third day of every session thereof; and that on such account he be allowed all the said disbursements, the actual expences of sending the crude nitre to the refinery, and for his trouble the sum of two pence for every pound of rough nitre made at the works under his care, and the sum of one penny for every other pound of crude nitre by him collected as aforesaid, and sent to the said 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 strongly recommended to such of the good people of this province, whose circumstances 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 sun, the stalks and trashy leaves of tobacco, trodden straw, the sweepings of stables mixed with rich mould, collected from the floors of barns and outhouses, 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 perfectly rotten and digested, may be dug, stirred up, and thoroughly blended, and thus left without farther damping, so loose and light, as to attract more readily, and be more plentifully impregnated with nitre for future use.

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

Mr. Thomas Serres for Charles county.

Dr. Edward Johnson for Calvert county.

Mr. Richard Richardson for Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Daniel Clarke for Prince-George's county.

Mr. Thomas Richardson for the lower district, and Mr. Charles Beatty for the middle district of Frederick county.

Dr. Charles F. Weisenthal for Baltimore county.

Mr. Amos Garret for Harford county.

Mr. Henry Hollingsworth for Cecil county.

Dr. John Scott for Kent county.

Mr. William Hemmley for Queen-Anne's county.

Mr. James Benson for Talbot county.

Mr. Thomas Ennalls, B. W. for Dorchester county.

Mr. Joshua Clarke, for Caroline county.

Mr. George Day Scott for Somerset county.

And, 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 some other discreet and active person in his place.

By order,
G. DUVAL; Clerk:

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

Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1776.
THE brig Nancy, Capt. Sund, will sail for London the first of February. Those gentlemen who 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 we to apply to the master, or
LUX and BOWLY.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the constitutional Post-Office, Annapolis.

AKMAN WILLIAM, merchant Annapolis.

Bruce Norman, Esq; Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland. Buchanan Robert, merchant, Annapolis, in the care of Anthony Stewart. Bordly Beal, Annapolis. Burrall Alexander, Queen Ann, in Prince George's county, Maryland. Braithwaite Thomas, master at King William's school, Annapolis, Maryland.

Carroll Charles, sen. Esq; Annapolis. Coughlan Michael, Frederick county, Maryland (2). Calvert Benedict the hon. Mount Airy, Maryland, to the care of Mr. C. Stewart, Annapolis. M'Caule John, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's, Annapolis. M'Culloch Mr. care of Mr. Clagger, merchant, Benedict, Maryland. Contes Thomas, Esq; Annapolis.

Duckett John, care of Cornelius Garretson, Annapolis. Mess. Dick and Stewart, Annapolis.

Efealus John, near Annapolis.

Forbes James, merchant. Ben dict, Charles county. Fargeon Elizabeth, London Town.

Garretson Cornelius, Annapolis. Gallaway Joseph, near Annapolis.

Hebun John, barber, to the care of Mrs Rieth, in the Dock, Annapolis. Hebb Vernon, merchant. St. Mary's county (2).

Lebolt John, at Annapolis, Maryland. Lamar Richard, Prince George's county. L. Geaue Mr. dancing master, Annapolis.

Miles Elizabeth, wife of Robert Miles, victualler, Annapolis.

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

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

Sluby William, merchant. now in Annapolis. Selby Mr. Annapolis. Smith Gavin Ham. care of Mr. Frederick Green, Annapolis. Steward Stephen, merchant. West River. Spring Richard, Annapolis. Smith Thomas, Chester Town, Maryland.

Tilghman Elijah, Capt. Nanticoke river, Maryland.

Wethered Mary, Chest r Town, Eastern Shore, Maryland. Wethered John, Chester Town, Kent county, Maryland. Weems John, Calvert county, Maryland. Winkinson Joseph, Calvert county, Maryland.

Baltimore, December 26, 1775.
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money only, a general collection of

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

ALOES.
Antimon. crud.
Argent. viv.
Ball. Capiv.
Tolu.
Peruv.
Borax.
Calkor. Russ. & Na.
Calumel put.
Cantharides.
Camphor.
Cortex Peruvian.
Crem. Tartar.
Elect. Lepitiv.
Extract. Cort. Peruv.
Flores Chamomeli.
Sulphur.
Benzoin.
Fol. Sennie.
Ichthiocola.
Magnes. alb.
Manna.
Rad. Ipecaci.
Jalap.
Rhei.
Rasur. C. C.
Sal Glauber.
Nitri.

Tart. Emetic.
Vermilion.
Phials assorted.
Nipple glasses.
Shop furniture, such as boxes and shuttles labelled.
Large bottles for distilled waters.
Tincture and species bottles of different sizes, labelled and plain.
Ointments.
Syrups.
Pill pots of various sizes, labelled and plain.
Mortars and pestles.
Searches.
Surgeons instruments.
An electrical apparatus, very complete and easily portable.
A collection of books, mostly modern publications.
Household and kitchen furniture in general, almost new.

Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and sober.

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be sold singly, so it is expected those who want will take an assortment. A considerable 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.
N. B. I shall leave this place soon.

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1776.
To be sold 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 virtue of his lordship's writ of fieri facias to me directed, at suit of Rezin Mobberly and others, assigns of the commissioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of A. A. county.

December 28, 1775.
I HEREBY caution all persons from hunting or shooting within my enclosures.
DENTON HAMMOND.

December 28, 1775.
WANTED to carry on the GUNLOCK MANUFACTORY, immediately to be established in Frederick-Town in Frederick county, FOR 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. Whitesmiths, 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 intreated to favour this necessary work, by searching out, 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 sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 13th of January, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money)

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.
JOHN BULLEN.

To be sold 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 sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr, PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses, and at the same time, and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Charles county, December 10, 1775.
STOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton's plantation, on Patowmack, about ten miles below Piscataway, on Wednesday night the 29th ult. a black horse, 14 hands 3 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 half hands high, paces, trots 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 horse, and will bring them to Mrs. E. Middleton's, shall be paid three pounds currency, or thirty shillings currency for either.

TO BE LET,
A PLANTATION on Hunting-Ridge, about four miles from Baltimore-Town, with seven or eight negroes, and a large stock—there is a stone dwelling-house thereon containing six rooms, a stone kitchen, a negro quarter, a large barn, stable, and three outhouses, two apple orchards, and a peach orchard. For terms and further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Evert, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of January next,

THE 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 said house and ground is subject to the widow's thirds. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM NOKE, } executors.
JONATHAN PINKNEY, }

Charles county, December 9, 1775.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway a negro woman by the name of Nan, who says she belongs to Thomas Orford, living near the great Falls of Patowmack; she is a heavy well looking wench, her clothing an old negro cotton jacket and pett coat, a white country cloth ditto, and an old crocus shift. Her master is desired to pay charges and take her from

THE subscriber, having now got his mill in excellent order for grinding and bolting, and having got a very skilful miller, purposes to grind any kind of grain for one eighth part thereof. Should any person send any quantity not less than twenty bushels of any kind of grain to the Land of Bale on South river, or any other landing on said river convenient, he will immediately, on notice thereof, cart it to his mill, grind it, and dispatch the vessel that brings it, with expedition. As he has been at great pains in erecting his mill to do good work; hopes to meet with the encouragement of the people in general.

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

THE
MARTLAND
ALMANACK
AND
EPHEMERIS
For the Year of our Lord 1776.

TO BE SOLD.
A TRACT of land containing 150 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and from of Upper-Marlbrough—150 acres, whereof are in woods, 25 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, 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.
if
THOMAS SIM LEE

November 28, 1773.
To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

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

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

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

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

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

Annapolis, November 3, 1773.
STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis; may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.
if
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 12 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high; his hind feet white; and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, 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 unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward; or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by
JAMES RAWLINGS.

STRAYED or stolen 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 occasioned by a set fall. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.
if
OVERTON CARR.

WANTED to purchase for cash, or bills of exchange, some young able field negroes, boys and wenches, from 15 to 25 years of age, enquire of
WILLIAM ROOKE.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1773.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webber, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, long dark brown hair, tied behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-footed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

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

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intended to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province 45 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

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

ANNAPOIS, October 25, 1773. TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

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

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

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

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrig, 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 securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1773. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.
JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known; it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction; which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 50 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expenses, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by
THOMAS JONES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES DICK.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1773.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgence.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVAL.

April 10, 1773. TEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

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

RICHARD GRAVES.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1773.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six; and on every Monday morning a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, deputy post-master.

Charles county, Maryland, Dec. 11, 1773.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A PERSON who well understands the tulle's business. Any one who can come well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to
JAMES WATERS, near Bryan-Town.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1776.

LONDON, October 5.

At a meeting of the livery of London, in common-hall assembled, on Friday the 19th of September, 1775:

Mr. Deputy Piper acquainted the livery, that at a previous meeting of the livery at the Half-moon tavern in Cheap-side, on Monday evening last, at which meeting he was chairman, it was by them agreed, that an address to the electors of Great-Britain on the present alarming crisis of public grievances, be recommended from that meeting to the consideration 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, and the said address was read accordingly.

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

TO THE ELECTORS OF GREAT-BITAIN.

GENTLEMEN,

THE mischiefs which have already arisen, and the great calamities which are threatened from the unexampled war excited in America by the arbitrary and inexorable spirit of his majesty's ministers and advisers, have impressed our minds with alarms and apprehensions, which occasions this address to you.

As electors we are more particularly called upon to take into consideration these dangerous proceedings against our fellow subjects in America; be cause the representative of the people are unhappily made the instruments of these measures.

It is impossible we can see, without the utmost alarm, preparations making for the prosecution of an extensive and ruinous war with our own colonies, from which so much of our commerce, and therefore the sources of our wealth, are derived. The inevitable consequence of this must be, an increase of taxes, already too heavy, and an addition to the national debt, which presses us with intolerable weight. We beg you to consider, what must be the situation of this kingdom, under an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution of commerce; an increase of national debt, and an equal decrease of national resources.

These are the immediate and unavoidable consequences of this war. The probable ones are still more fatal. If our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhausted of men and money--when our most valuable commerce is ruined, and our bravest and veteran troops sacrificed.--What is it that can shield us from immediate ruin?--If we involve ourselves, then, in this obnoxious and expensive civil war, we must owe our safety to the forbearance of our enemies. either do we think it improbable, from the desperate valour with which the Americans defend their dearest liberties, that all our efforts will be unsuccessful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down under a grievous addition of debt, the shame of defeated armaments, and the fatal loss of our useful and affectionate colonies.

The provision that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, instead 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 nt of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are slaughtered in an unnatural, unnecessary, inglorious contest.

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

Neither can it be to settle a due subordination of the Colonies upon the Parent State, since they have repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged their subordination, and submitted to our controul.

We cannot therefore discover any real object, or possible event of this dispute, should we be successful, but that of establishing the arbitrary power of the crown over our fellow subjects in America, which must greatly endanger the constitution here, and increasing the number of placemen and pensioners, already so enormous, as to threaten the utter destruction of freedom and independence among us.

The people of the colonies have appealed to their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, for the justice and necessity of their conduct. We are convinced of their having been injured and oppressed. We sympathize 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 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 prevailed to prevent the dreadful extremities we now lament. The petitioners have been studiously driven to the last resources of despair, by a denial of redress, and

an accumulation of grievances, too severe to be endured by a free people.

In the united petition last year from all the colonies to the king, they asked for peace, liberty, and safety. Did it become us to refuse such a request? Or to persist in violating the peace, liberty, and safety 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, restrained, in points of commercial advantages, for our benefit; and labouring, in consequence of that restraint, under a heavy and accumulating 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 solemnly 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 sword 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 still they were determined to try the force of fresh supplication. This they have done in their late petition to the throne, more humble but still fruitless as the former. They say, "knowing, to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required, by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your majesty, to our fellow-subjects, and ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further 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 earnestly aiming at peace and reconciliation.

In pursuit of these laudable purposes, they solemnly declare their most ardent desire, that "the former harmony between the two countries may be restored, and a concord may be established between them, upon so firm a basis, as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations in both countries." They declare that "they do not request such a reconciliation, as might, in any manner be inconsistent with the dignity 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 assert and maintain the rights and interests of his majesty, and of their mother 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 colonists to the throne, in pursuance of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that the wished for opportunity may soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion, becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate colonists."

To this petition an answer has been refused. The unhappy petitioners are left to deplore the prospect of inexorable war and desolation, 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 apprehensions.

We lament the blood that has been already shed; we deplore the fate of those brave men, who are devoted to hazard their lives, not against the enemies of the British name, but against the friends of the prosperity and glory of Great-Britain. We feel for the honour of the British arms, sullied not by the misbehaviour of those who bore them, but by the misconduct of the ministers, who employed them, to the oppression of their fellow-subjects. We are alarmed at the immediate, insupportable expence, and the probable consequences of a war, which we are convinced originated in violence and injustice, and must end in ruin.

These are the sentiments, gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reasons upon which we have acted, trusting 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 WILKES, mayor.

GEO. HALEY, } sheriffs.

NATH. NEWNHAM, }

Counter-signed by order,

WILLIAM RIX, Town-Clerk.

OF. 6. At last the thunderbolt is upon the point of bursting upon the heads of the authors of the present civil war.

The following toasts are now drank in all constitutional companies and societies in and about London.

Axes and halberds, 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 adorned 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 receive the full reward of their deserts.

October 18. Yesterday about noon his majesty went from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two his Majesty got into the state coach, attended by the duke of Anquaster and lord Bruce, and proceeded to the House of Peers, where being seated on the throne, and a message having been sent to the Commons, requiring their attendance, his Majesty opened the present session of parliament with the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The present situation of America, and my constant desire to have your advice, concurrence, and assistance, on every important occasion, have determined me to call you thus early together."

"Those who are long too busily laboured to inflame my people in America by gross misrepresentations, and to infuse into their minds a system of opinions repugnant to the true constitution of the colonies, and to their subordinate relation to Great-Britain, now only avow their revolt hostility, and rebellion. They have raised troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have seized the public revenue, and assumed to themselves legislative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exercise in the most arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of their fellow subjects; and although many of these unhappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to feel the fatal consequence of this usurpation, an wish to resist it, yet the torrent of violence has been strong enough to compel their acquiescence till a sufficient force shall appear to support them."

"The authors and promoters of this desperate conspiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuse by vague expressions of attachment to the parent state, and the strongest protestations of loyalty to me, whilst they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your last sessions that a rebellion existed within the province of the Massachusetts Bay; yet even that province we wished rather to reclaim than to subdue. The resolutions of parliament breathed a spirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propositions accompanied the measures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to cases of criminal combinations amongst subjects not then in arms. I have acted with the same temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion 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 discerned the traitorous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a subject of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the freest member of any civil society in the known world."

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the success of such a plan."

"The object is too important, the spirit of the British nation too high, the resources with which God hath blessed her too numerous, to give up to many colonies which she has planted with great industry, nurtured with great tenderness, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treasure."

"It is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions. For this purpose I have increased my naval establishment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to my kingdoms."

"I have also the satisfaction to inform you, that I have received the most friendly 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 Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, 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 national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, safety, and protection 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 will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, I shall be ready to receive the melted with tenderness and mercy, and in order to prevent the inconveniences which may arise from the great distance of their situation, and to remove as soon as possible the calamities which they suffer, I shall give authority to certain persons upon the spot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return to its allegiance. It may be also proper, to authorize the persons so 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 security as if such province or colony had never revolted."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons

"I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your assistance to me, and your resolution to maintain the just rights of this country, for such supplies as the present circumstances

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

10

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 safety and happiness of all my people, and to the re-establishment 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 measures which I mean to pursue for suppressing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wisdom. And I am happy to add that, as well from the assurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I see no probability that the measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by disputes with any foreign power."

As soon as his majesty's speech had been read in the upper assembly by the lord chancellor and clerk of that honourable assembly, lord Townsend rose up, and in a very manly and masterly manner went fully into the unhappy disputes between America and this country; at the conclusion of which he moved a 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 assisted with the three above, lord Rochford, lord Coventry, the duke of Grafton, lord Sandwich, lord Lyttleton, the Bishop of Peterborough, lord Dartmouth, lord Ervingham, lord Grosvenor, the duke of Manchester, lord Gower, the duke of Richmond, lord Shelburne, lord Warwick, and lord Fergus; after which the question 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 0.

The house again divided upon the address as originally 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 a candidly owned they had been misinformed last year, and that their measures were consequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of success. His concession furnished matter of severe 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 sword. The d— of R— followed the r— d p— te's argument with his usual inaccuracy and inelegance of manner, but with much force of matter. Lord S— ne, in a most warm and picturesque flow of words, painted the present ill effects of the contest, and shewed how much more fatal the consequences might be if the unnatural war was pursued. His lordship was extremely severe 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 sent to Gibraltar and Minorca, would be called to a proper account, and undergo an exemplary punishment. Lord G— r spoke to the fallacy of the addresses, and the unfair means used to procure them, which he proved by citing an instance of shameful partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. Lord F— rs opposed the address.

The business of parliament was opened in the house of commons by swearing in several members; after which the speaker read twice his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne; whereupon Mr. Ackland, son 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 assuring his majesty of the approbation of the measures already taken against the Americans, and of firm support from his faithful commons in the prosecution of the war.

The motion for an address was seconded by Mr. Lyttleton, late governor of Jamaica, who likewise expatiated on the necessity of strengthening 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 consider every subject who fell on either side as assassinated by the m—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 the empire.

Governor Johnston spoke on the insufficiency of the present forces to carry this favourite point of administration! He averred, that a general dissatisfaction 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 unusual warmth of argument: He called for information from the treasury bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Asked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boston itself, owned at this time the superiority of the British arms?—He declared his confidence forbade his assent to the b—y of the provincials; and therefore he firmly protested against the address.

Lord George 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

said that, notwithstanding the distresses and obstacles the king's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Col. Barre entered minutely into the consequences of the summer campaign, described the situation of the king's forces as a wren, or little excrescence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boston, and the fleet not even master of the river in which it lies: He drew a conclusion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 Provincials and a fleet of 22 sail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in subduing Canada, though completed every spring—what little prospect could there be for 10,000 men to effect the conquest of all America?—He told the minister that, as he expected but little information from him, he would give him some:—That he had received a letter from a major Caldwell, who was settled on a large estate in Canada, who assured 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 assembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large sticks, but had concealed 400 fire-locks in the woods, which they were determined to make use of against the English, if they forced them to take either side: 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 observed, that he and his friends were censured 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 seated 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 disaffection of the officers, &c. assured the house that they would receive satisfactory accounts to the contrary in seven or eight days.

The solicitor-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 insinuate) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negotiation with the Americans.

At ten o'clock Mr. Burke rose, and spoke for near two hours. He raised the laugh of the house at lord N—'s experience, by repeating some vaunting expressions (which he 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 seriously 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. The disgraceful blocking up our troops in Boston, he portrayed 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 (says Mr. Fox) exult at having brought us into such a dilemma as the ablest of men 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 lost—he has lost a whole continent—most able adviser, most accomplished general!" Mr. Fox mixed his railery with some very serious observations on the conduct of the ministry, and took occasion to mention the old political distinctions of whig and tory, describing the present members of a—n as enemies to freedom, and rank Tories.

As soon as he concluded, lord N—th rose, and after entering into a long justification of himself, and the plan of conduct he had pursued while in office (replying with considerable spirit to the insinuations 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 wisdom as the situation of affairs would 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 whiggism, 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 rose. 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 such a measure, and of what evil consequences it might hereafter be productive, were it now suffered to pass into 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	278
Against it	108
Majority	170

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 assembled,

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 pursuing against them—measures that must (notwith-

standing the great uncertainty of their success) eventually be productive of new and more burthenome taxes, the increase of an enormous national debt; and finally, 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 entirely depends.

That his majesty having been graciously pleased, in answer to a late humble 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, to declare, that he should abide by the sense of his parliament, this court conceive it to be their indispensible duty, thus early in the session, in the most respectful manner, to apply to this right honourable house, that it will be pleased to adopt such measures for the healing of the present unhappy disputes between the mother country and her colonies, as may be speedy, permanent, and honourable.

FRIDAY, October 27.

The lord chancellor acquainted the house that his Majesty 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 several of the members accordingly proceeded to St. James's, and presented the following

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

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, 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 see the real design of those desperate men, who, by the grossest misrepresentations, have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow-subjects in America, into measures no less subversive of their own happiness and true interests, than dangerous to the prosperity and safety of Great-Britain. The powers they have assumed, and the arbitrary and oppressive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traitorous purpose to induce the colonies to shake off the control of the supreme legislature, 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 desired 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 prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a just sense of the motives which have regulated your Majesty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow-subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; but since the rebellion is now become more general, and manifest 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 persuaded, 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 pleasure that your Majesty has increased your naval establishment, and also greatly augmented your land forces. We are sensible of your Majesty's kind consideration, in having done it in such a manner as may be the least burthenome 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 garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which assistance 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 sincere thanks for having so providentially pointed out to us a farther resource in that national body of men, so constitutional in their nature, and so zealous in their duty, the militia of this kingdom.

"We cannot sufficiently admire your Majesty's benevolent declaration, that when the wished for period arrives, that the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, your Majesty will receive the milded with tenderness and mercy; and we are fully sensible of the wife and compassionate sentiment which has determined your Majesty to delegate authority to certain persons, upon the spot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return 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 Majesty's salutary measures.

"Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Majesty for the full and explicit communication 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, flowing from the source of never-ceasing attention with which your Majesty is occupied for the safety and happiness of all your people; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we participate the same desire which animates 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 dependence upon, Great-Britain."

to which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

" My Lords,
I RECEIVE with the most sensible satisfaction this address, so fully expressive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the assurances you give of your utmost support to enable me to re-establish order and tranquility throughout all my dominions, and I shall most carefully concur with any measures that may tend to so salutary a purpose."

F R I D A Y, October 27.

A report was made from the committee appointed to draw up an Address to his Majesty, that the committee had drawn up an address, which was read.

Rejoiced, That the said address be presented to his Majesty by the whole house.

Ordered, That such members as are of the privy council do wait on his Majesty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for re-committing the address, a great debate ensued, in which most of the principal speakers on both sides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the following clause: "We thankfully acknowledge the gracious considerations which induced your Majesty to take this step," meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon.) The gentlemen in opposition considered this clause as a full approbation 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 itself 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 parliament in not granting a sufficient force; by the ministry 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 *then* assert, 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 future 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 send to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of success. He censured those members very severely, who had voted last session with administration, and expressed themselves very differently in this debate: he alluded particularly to Mr. Ch. Fox, who, he said, as well himself, had been raised to very important offices in the state at too early an age.

Mr. Fox, in reply, protested that he had been deceived by the ministry; he had been taught to believe that government had so 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 ensure *peace*; that upon this principle he had voted for sending over the forces last session; *peace* was his object in that measure, but now that the minister declared himself for *war*, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The lord advocate of Scotland said; it would be ridiculous in administration to recede at present, or to listen to conciliatory measures, whilst America was making so effectual a resistance; that all Europe would say, 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 any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire. He said it was not uncommon for Great-Britain to be unsuccessful in the beginning, and victorious in the progress and conclusion of our wars, and that he was not at all dismayed by the gloomy pictures which some gentlemen were pleased to draw of our perious and deplorable situation.

Mr. Th--loe insisted that decency demanded that we should return his Majesty thanks for the considerations which induced him to take the step, though might afterwards condemn the measure. *Sua sponte modo, sed fortiter in re*, should ever be the maxim of 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 consequently we could more see any legality, than he could danger, in the measure.

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

Mr. D--ning argued upon the same grounds.

Governor J--n--tine arraigned the conduct of administration pretty severely; he declared that he certain the Hanoverian soldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences, that if they should be tried, they would have an action in Great-Britain against their officers, and that if any of them should be put to death in consequence of the sentence of a court martial, those who gave the sentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws; he insisted, that the 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 said, that nothing but misfortune could be the consequence. Let administration, says he, call the pope from Rome, the musk from Constantinople, the high priest from the Synagogue to their aid, let them put the assnating knife into the hands of slaves, and teach them to butcher their masters, yet still the event must be ruinous to this nation. Suppose America conquers its towns destroyed, its fields laid waste, we must keep up a large standing army to support our triumph! Can we make them in such a state raise money sufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them buy up their shattered cities by force?

Mr. F--land, then, confessed his dislike to employing foreign mercenaries, without the consent

parliament, declared his objection to the re-commitment of the address; he did not wish to impose the measures of government at so critical a time, but he wished the minister had called the parliament together last summer, rather than take that step without their concurrence, however necessary the step might have been; he was sorry, 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 *indolence* of temper, and *dislike* to business, which seemed inherent in the character of the minister; and to this disposition he attributed the little success of what he *ventured* to call our summer's campaign in America; however, he sweetened this dose of censure with a great many compliments on the vast abilities and amiable disposition of the noble lord.

This called up Lord North, who, after some difference about order, 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 come 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 not displeased to hear his faults from whatever motive they might be suggested; sometimes, as in the present instance, they were suggested by *candid*, and sometimes by malicious ones. Those who suggested them from the first could be thanked and esteemed; those who displayed them from the latter principle he despised. He confessed the *indolence* of temper which Mr. F-- had had notice of, and that dislike 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 storm had subsided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his measures last sessions to the then state of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cause. It was easy, he said, to see what has happened, but who could have foreseen that things would happen so? Administration had proceeded upon the information then had received; if gentlemen were in possession of better information, why did they not communicate it? He said, that when he adopted the necessary plan of sending Hanoverians to our garrisons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the measure; that if it should be found he was mistaken in this point, 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 *solely* in our militia for the defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces against the rebels. To call the parliament in the middle of summer, would, he said, have been exceedingly agreeable and burthen some to the nation, and many instances could 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 their glorious ancestors, to hesitate a moment in the choice between slavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the present instance there was no question of slavery. Their friends have said, that they wished to be put on the same footing on which they were in 1763. He asserted, 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 increased power of Great-Britain, to the blessings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her. He spoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, of the happiness which he hoped to derive in the moments of his life, from the testimony of his conscience; and concluded with a beautiful description of the envied splendid wretchedness of his ministerial station.

Col. B--re, in a very ludicrous manner, observed that the noble lord could very calmly bear to hear faults announced from some quarters; that his lordship stood the attacks of a certain *northern dialect* with good grace, and he was instantly shot dead with *brogue*; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one side of the house, was downright malicious from another: He kisses the rod in some hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very sore when the lash is taken by some others. The reason, he said, which induced all America to take arms sooner than the noble lord had expected, was to oppose a common enemy; circumstance put him in mind of a speech made by Marshal Schomberg to the British troops as they crossing the river Boyne in Ireland, *à le devoir, infants, voilà vos ennemis!* At length the house called to the question by Sir George Young, who proposed an amendment, which, being out of order, was not put; after some altercation the question being then 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 who rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions." was carried, and the house rose immediately (about a quarter after one this morning) and adjourned on Monday.

This day, at two o'clock, the address of the house of commons was presented to his majesty at St. James's.

*** For the American News and News Advertiser see the next page.

A N N A P O L I S

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

Baltimore, December 23, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money only,
a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following:

<p>A LOES.</p> <p>Antimon. crud.</p> <p>Argent. viv.</p> <p>Bals. Capiv.</p> <p>— Folu.</p> <p>— Feruv.</p> <p>Borax.</p> <p>Calcor. Ruff. & Nk.</p> <p>Calomel ppt.</p> <p>Cantharides.</p> <p>Camphor.</p> <p>Cortex Peruvian.</p> <p>Crem. Tartar.</p> <p>Elect. Lenitiv.</p> <p>Ex. act. Cort. Peruv.</p> <p>Flores Chamomel.</p> <p>— Sulphur.</p> <p>— Benzoin.</p> <p>Fol. Senec.</p> <p>Ichthocola.</p> <p>Magne. alba.</p> <p>Manna.</p> <p>Rad. Ipecac.</p> <p>— Julap.</p> <p>— Rhei.</p> <p>Raur. C. C.</p> <p>Sal Glauber.</p> <p>— Nitri.</p>	<p>Tart. Emetic.</p> <p>Vermilion.</p> <p>Phials sorted.</p> <p>Nip. e glass.</p> <p>Shop furniture, such as boxes and shutters la- belled.</p> <p>Large bottles for distilled waters.</p> <p>Tincture and species bot- tles of different sizes, la- belled and plain.</p> <p>Ointments.</p> <p>Syrups.</p> <p>Pill pots of various sizes labelled and plain.</p> <p>Mortars and p. dles.</p> <p>Searcher.</p> <p>Surgeon's instruments.</p> <p>An electrical apparatus, very complete and easily portable.</p> <p>A collection of books, mainly and less publica- tions.</p> <p>Household and kitchen fu- niture in general, a most new.</p>
--	---

Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and sober.

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be sold finally, so it is expected those who want will take all their time. A considerable discount will be made to the person who will purchase the whole. If not sold the middle of February, they will be otherwise disposed of. (34)

ALEX. STENHOUSE

N. B. I shall leave this place soon.

Annapolis, August 23, 1773.

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

ISAAC HARRIS

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

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

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

JAMES DICK

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD:

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, Thomas Akitter, a Yorkshireman, talks very bravely and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanikin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown ruled cloth, three or four shirts, two pair of old trousers; one of roll up other of snafibre, and a pair of old shoes with string.

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

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

BENJAMIN MERRY
JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 20th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, bay mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his nose occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscribers, shall receive 20 shillings.

OVERTON C.

ing
 o-
 z-
 d,
 et-
 k-
 old
 a
 a-
 he
 .
 o-
 un,
 an,
 an
 wo.
 air
 ted
 els,
 in-
 ook
 red
 na-
 of
 un-
 tra's
 tri-
 nge
 les,
 up
 may
 nty
 and
 t of
 mar-
 AN,
 4th
 bds
 ong
 ec-
 to
 ber,
 ff
 RR.

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

12 CAMBRIDGE, December, 28.

Capt. Nowell, of Newbury-port, was one of the shipmasters 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 10 carriage guns 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 sent to England in the Tartar, which sails 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 reported that the continental congress have declared the colonies in a state of independence.

We are informed that there is now fitting up at the theatre, and will be performed in the course of a fortnight, 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 Bombardment of Boston.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.

The Hon. convention of Virginia on the 8th ult. resolved, 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 six months, and allow the price of six shillings per pound for the same.

In COMMITTEE of the city and liberties, Jan. 2, 1776.

Resolved, That no master or owner of any vessel or vessels, shall ship any provisions, goods or merchandize, of any kind, from this port, without first giving satisfaction to or receiving the approbation of this committee.

By order of the committee,

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, sec.

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 Monday last; that after about an hour's firing, a few boats were sent ashore under cover of the cannon, and concealed by their smoke, which was blown in on the shore, and several houses were set on fire in different places along the river, that this was done so suddenly, and amidst so much smoke and noise, that it was impossible to prevent it; that the wind being favourable to their design, 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 incessant 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 posts notwithstanding, and had pretty smartly chastised those who set fire to the houses; they were reinforced by lieutenant colonel Stephens, with about two hundred marksmen, 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 six of seven 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 lasted twenty-five hours when the express came away, and the flames were raging (it being impossible to extinguish them on account of the heavy fire from the ships) and had consumed two thirds of the town. Our men, notwithstanding 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 incessantly for twenty-five hours, and the express says he heard the firing all the way on the road. Notwithstanding 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 seem animated in their glorious cause, and appear to be shielded as the favourites of heaven.

Upwards of thirty of Jack Dunmore's hopeful gang, consisting of soldiers, sailors, and negroes, arrived here yesterday as prisoners, under a strong guard. They are taken proper care of.

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

In CONVENTION, December 22, 1775.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this convention are justly due to the brave officers, gentlemen volunteers, and soldiers, of North-Carolina, as well as to our brethren of that province in general, for their prompt and generous aid in defence of our common rights against the enemies to America, and of the British constitution.

TO be sold by the subscriber, an excellent workbench, two children, and her husband, who is a good flauemaker, has worked four or five years at the carpenters trade, and is very handy about every kind of plantation business. The wench is a very great scold, for which fault only she is sold. She would suit a bachelor well, being remarkably neat, and understands housekeeping.

DANIEL JENIFER.

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

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Samuel Nickolls, late of Queen Anne town, are requested to bring them in; and all indebted to said estate are desired to settle their accounts with Messrs. Richard and Singleton Wootton, who I have employed for that purpose. Those who cannot pay immediately it is hoped will give their notes with security, as I am bound to settle the estate and do justice to the creditors of the deceased; such therefore who are so unreasonable as not to settle their accounts as above (if any such there be) will put me under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought without respect to persons, of which all concerned will please take notice.

WILLIAM NICKOLLS,

administrator of Samuel Nickolls deceased.

LEFT a Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quantity of whole fagots of English square steel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner or owners are desired to take them away, paying the toll of this advertisement and storage.

Gentury's Point, Jan. 17, 1776.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER,

A SOBER, industrious man, who is a good farmer. A married man with a small family will be most agreeable. Apply to

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1776.

WHEREAS divers ill designing 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 against such persons with all the rigour of the law.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

P. S. Particularly my servants, 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, slit and under cut in the left ear, and a crop in the right. The owner desires to gain on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of John Baptist Bellwell, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, near Capt. Thomas Haulon Marshall's, a large red and white cow, marked in the right ear with a notch, and the left ear cropped, and a piece about three inches long cut off the under side; she has been about my plantation about five or six weeks. The owner may have her again on paying for her wintering and the charges of this advertisement.

Baltimore, Jan. 10, 1776.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Sund, will sail for London the first of February. Those gentlemen who want to send letters by her will lend them to Messrs. 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, Jan. 2, 1776.

To be sold 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 Gathrell, taken in execution by virtue of his lordship's writ of fieri facias to me directed, at suit of Rezin Mobberly and others, assigns of the commissioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of A. A. county.

December 28, 1775.

WANTED to carry on the GUNLOCK MANUFACTORY, immediately to be established in Frederick-Town in Frederick county, FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC, a number of workmen in each different branch of gunlock making; very great encouragement will be given to smiths, and liberal rewards to others according to their skill and application. Whitesmiths, 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 intreated to favour this necessary work; by searching out, 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 sold 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 sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr.

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

STEPHEN STEWARD.

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

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

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

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webber had on a good custom hat fin-tail'd, checked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog, with white feet and breast, rears a kaily fat.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres where there are woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low and may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, 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

November 28, 1775.

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

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

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

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

JAMES RAWLINGS.

Annapolis, December 6, 1775.

WANTED to purchase for cash, or bills of exchange, some young able field negroes, boys and wench, from 15 to 25 years of age, enquire of

WILLIAM ROOKE.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

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

JOSEPH DUVAL.

Nov. 3, 1775.
tribe, the two
Webster, an
feet 8 or 9 in
brown hair,
red at the ears,
not-toed; is a
very complai
with him, a light
coat has been
air white Russia
two brown Russia
other cloath., or

made a gardener,
s business, about
ft, full face,
with him, a shirt
ns, a blue cloth
good buckskin
ditto, one white
and may have

to mast boat, and
ers. They took
appealed they in-
secure the above
them again, shall
ales, 40 shillings
pro ince £5 for
le charges, paid
M REYNOLDS
or hat fin-tail'd,
with new white
e-buckles; they
white feet and

D,
30 acres, situated
George's county,
level of Upper
n woods, 75 in
der incline, a
made meadow...
lith and in good
elling-rose, 44
lage below stairs,
and other con-
well watered and
kind.

MAS SIM LEE

November 28, 1775.
Annapolis, between
cost of goods, for

persons who have
they will discharge
with this request,
to settle them by
been long stand-
fute to close their
with their humble
THOMAS HYDE,
ready made coarse
money only.

November 3, 1775.
On October last,
boat, lying in the
and fore sail of the
in fail is about 27
; almost a whole
; has been middle
as a patch of can-
also, has been much
d, which is faced
the clew up to the
or give sufficient
may be obtained by
apolis, may receive
and above, upon
sons who stole the
ff-

OLL, of Carrollton.

WARD.

tribe, on Tuesday
ay or brown horse
wards of 15 hands
a few gray hairs in
ps, and when rode
hanging main, lit-
back; his tail when
as intended for a
of the person who
as a long boy, the
on the inside, and
lf worn, but if he
obable that one of
over takes up both
convicted, and the
tulent iron-work,
se shillings for the
be a great distance,
if brought home,
MES RAWLINGS.

December 6, 1775.
a, or bills of ex-
ld negroes, boys and
e, enquire of
ILLIAM ROOKE.

nty, May 24, 1775.
persons indebted to
nd; note, or open
settle their respect-
give no longer in-
will be adverted to,
methods to enforce
persons.
JOSEPH DUVAL.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1776.

CAMBRIDGE, January 4, 1776.

The following is a copy of Dr. Church's much talked of traitorous letter to a ministerial officer in Boston, dated July 23, 1775.

I HOPE this will reach you; three attempts have I made without success; in effecting the last the man was discovered in attempting his escape; but fortunately my letter was sewed in the waistband of his breeches; he was confined a few days, during which time you may guess my feelings; but a little art and a little cash settled the matter. 'Tis a month since my return from Philadelphia. I went by way of Providence to visit mother. The committee for warlike stores made me a formal tender of 12 pieces of cannon, 18 and 24 pounders. They having— to a previous resolution to make the offer to general Ward, to make a merit of my services I sent them down; and when they received them they sent them to Stoughton to be out of danger, even though they had formed the resolution, as I before hinted, of fortifying Bunker's Hill; which, together with the cowardice of the clumsy col. Gerrish, and col. Scammon, were the lucky occasion of their defeat. This affair happened before my return from Philadelphia. We lost 165 men killed then; and since dead of their wounds: 120 now lay wounded, the chief will recover. They boast you have 1400 killed and wounded in that action. You say the rebels lost 500, I suppose with equal truth. The people of Connecticut are raving in the cause of liberty. A number from this colony, from the town of Stamford, robbed the king's stores at New-York, with some small assistance the New-Yorkers lent them. These were growing turbulent. I counted 280 pieces of cannon, from 24 to 3 pounders, at Kingsbridge, which the committee had secured for the use of the colonies. The Jerseys are not a whit behind Connecticut in zeal; the Philadelphians exceed them both. I saw 2200 men in review there by general Lee, consisting of quakers and other inhabitants, in uniform, with 1000 rifle-men, and 40 horse; who together, made a most warlike appearance. I mingled freely and frequently with the members of the continental congress. They were united, determined in opposition, and appeared assured of success. Now to come home: The opposition is become formidable; 18,000 men, brave and determined, with Washington and Lee at their head, are no contemptible enemy. Adjutant-general Gates is indefatigable in arranging the army. Provisions are very plenty. Cloaths are manufacturing in every town for the soldiers. 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 constantly employed, in Philadelphia and New-York. Volunteers of the first fortune are daily flocking to the camp; 1000 rifle-men in two or three days. Recruits are now levying to augment the army to 25,000 men. Ten thousand militia are appointed in this province to appear on the first summons. 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 immediately, these harbours will swarm with privateers. An army will be raised in the middle provinces to take possession of Canada. For the sake of the miserable convulsed 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 sent you is faithfully true. The papers will announce to you that I am again a member for Boston. You will there see 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 consequence of the late continental petition. A view to independence grows more and more general. Should Britain declare war against the colonies, 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 sake prevent it by a speedy accommodation. Writing this has employed a day. I have been at Salem to reconnoitre, 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 you fully, it being scarcely possible to escape discovery. I am out of place 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 stranger to you, but being recommended to you as a gentleman of honour; you took the liberty of inclosing that letter, treating me to deliver it as directed; the person, as you are informed, being at Cambridge. Sign some fictitious name. This you may send to some 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 which arrived at Boston last week from London, informs, that 26 fail of vessels laden with stores and provisions were, when he left England, failed or sitting out for Boston, for the support of the garrison the present winter; but that no troops may be expected before the spring; and that 120 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 fast with the survy; that it is adjudged their stores cannot last them many weeks longer, and that their fuel cannot last them but about six days.

It is confidently reported that general Howe is come to the determination of sending out of Boston all those who refuse to take up arms in the service of the ministry.

It is said Admiral Shuldham is arrived at Boston, to supersede Admiral Graves.

At the same time arrived seven transports, we hear, without any troops.

On Wednesday, the week before last, major general Lee set out for Rhode-Island: He was attended from hence by his guard and a party of rifle-men; and from Providence, by the cadet company of that place, and a number of minute-men. He entered the town of Newport the Monday following, preceded by the cadets, his guard; and the rifle-men. While there, he called before him a number of obnoxious persons, to whom he tendered an oath of fidelity to the country, which was taken by all of them, excepting col. Joseph Wanton, jun. Nicholas Lechmere, and Richard Beale, two custom-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 Wednesday, from whence he came to town last Saturday.

NEW-YORK, January 11.

On the 2d instant, the governor issued a proclamation to dissolve the assembly of this colony, and writs were issued for a new election of representatives of the people to serve in general assembly. The 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 advertisement expresses it thus: To the representatives of the said city and county to assist the captain-general, or commander in chief, in a general assembly.

Montreal, Dec. 21. Last night gen. Wooster received information by letters from Boucherville, 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 concerted, and to be conducted by St. Luc Lacorne, who had a strong party in readiness to put it in execution.

On this intelligence, colonel Ritzma, with a detachment of 100 men, among whom was part of my company, was ordered in quest of the principal persons mentioned in the information. About ten o'clock at night embarked in three batteaux, crossed the river, and marched about twelve miles to Boucherville, where we surprised and took at. Luc La orne, his son in law, major Campbell, and several others, whom we brought to general Wooster, who ordered them to La Prairie, in order to be sent down to one of the United Colonies.

I do not think the information was supported by sufficient evidence, but it was such as made it indispensable for the general to act as he did; and St. Luc Lacorne was known to be a very dangerous person in Canada. Our garrison is weak, but general Wooster is taking the most prudent and spirited measures to put it in the best order of defence possible. I hope a full conviction of the very great importance of this place, and the necessity of a powerful army to defend it, will be obtained when the Providence has favoured us in so remarkable a manner, will stimulate the United Colonies to send speedy and ample supplies of men, well fitted with every article necessary to that end; 10,000 men will secure the country against all attempts that may be made to retake it from them.

Jan. 15. Wednesday last the ship Sampson, capt. Coupar, sailed for London, having on board the following cabin 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, Esq. Mr. James Kington, lieut. Moncrieffe, lieut. George Robinson of the navy, Monf. Orillard of Canada, col. Glazier, and Miss Mawleds.

The October packet from Falmouth for this port, we hear, is failed for Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

In CONGRESS, January 11, 1776.

WHEREAS it appears to this congress, that several evil disposed persons, in order to obstruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defence of their just rights, have attempted to depreciate the BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of this Congress.

Resolved, therefore, That if any person shall hereafter 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, county 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 Boston (yet continue open; that a man of war is stationed at to command the entrance of Salem, Beverly, and Marblehead harbours. That 500 fresh 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 Boston 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 fleet, consisting of 9 transports, containing 160 men, were ready to sail under convoy of the Scarborough 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 generally supposed to be Long-Island or Virginia. A number of other transports are taking in water, and they are baking large quantities of biscuit in Boston, some say for the use of the shipping, 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 soldiery quiet under their distresses, that the disputes would soon be settled, and that he was going to England for that purpose. That they had intelligence at Boston of 4 vessels having sailed from Hispaniola for this continent some time ago, laden with arms and ammunition. Our advices conclude with the following anecdote: That upon the king's speech arriving at Boston, a great number of them were reprinted and sent out to our lines on 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. This happening soon after the speeches were delivered at Roxbury, but before they were received at Cambridge, the Boston gentry supposed it to be a token of the deep impression the speech had made, and a signal of submission. That they were much disappointed at finding several days elapse without some formal measure leading to a surrender, with which they had begun to flatter themselves. When these accounts came away the army were all in barracks, in good health and spirits. That 5000 militia had taken the places of those soldiers who would not stay beyond their time of service; that they were good troops, and the whole army impatient for an opportunity of action.

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

General Carleton escaped from Montreal, by paddling with his hands; by our men in the night, and got safe 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 snow, and water poured on till it froze quite hard; which does very well, and we have some mortars in St. Roe, behind a tory's house, at a little distance from the Palace gate, from both of which we have put them into some confusion, and set the town on fire in several places; we have routed them up these five nights successively, and I believe they are almost tired out. Yesterday we sent a flag of truce to them, which they would not receive, and it was with great difficulty the raw sailors could be prevented from firing on the person who carried it. General Montgomery, in that, offered a safe convey to Carleton, and Cramahé, lieutenant-governor, but he would not read it. Last Saturday night we made the Indians fire several 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 refusal;—and another to Carleton, threatening him with immediate death, unless he gave up the city. Was it not for Carleton, Cramahé, colonel M'Clellan, a Scotchman (who was taken up by the congress at New-York, but denied all interfering in the dispute, when at the same time he had a commission to raise men) and Hanlie, collector of the customs, we should have been in Quebec before now; but in a few nights we are to take it by storm, 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 they please.

By a gentleman, arrived here from South-Carolina, we are informed, that the ministerial fleet, with lord William Campbell on board, unable to obtain water, or any supplies whatever, had failed, 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 grossly imposed upon, some of whom had given up their arms, and others joined the association. In short, that all trifling misunderstandings were cleared up, and the whole province was united in opposition to the arbitrary measures of administration.

Jan. 20. By an express from Canada, we learn that in storming the city of Quebec, gen. M'Clellan was unfortunately killed, upon which the ministerial troops were immediately drawn off. The particulars of this affair the printer has not been able to collect from any other authority than extracts of letters they differ much, it is thought proper to certain information. Our loss is not

14
It is reported, Capt. John M. Herken, junr. is amongst the slain.

On 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 sent 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. These gentlemen arrived in town also on Sunday night, having in their turn had the pleasure of escorting col. Kirkland.

The ramer (on board of which is lord William Campbell, late governor of South-Carolina) having taken a sloop for Bermuda, with two hundred and sixty half johaanes, the property of a house in Charlestown, the convention granted the injured an order to sell as much of his lordship's goods and chatties as would repay the money stolen from them; on which they told his coach, horses, &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 disturbed 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 restored in these parts.

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

About six weeks ago, Mr. Robert Cunningham, of Ninety-six, 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 insurgents, was taken prisoner, 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 Patrick Cunningham at their head, intending as is supposed, to make reprisals. Our late council of safety, at that time, had sent one thousand weight of gunpowder, 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 strongest assurances of observing a strict neutrality in the present unhappy dispute. This Cunningham's party determined to take possession of, which they easily effected, it being escorted only by a few rangers, whom they allowed to depart. The congress was sitting when advice of this outrage was received, and they determined immediately to adopt such 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, bearing that the insurgents were increasing daily in numbers, and threatening, 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, hastily erected a slight square breast-work of old fence rails, joined to a barn on a spot 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 surrender themselves prisoners, which was rejected with disdain. The jail, which is about three hundred yards distance from the fort, was taken possession of by Robinson's party, who had likewise cut off all communication between the stockade and the only spring of water near it. On the same 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 submit. On Tuesday evening, major Maylon received a message from major Robinson, offering a cessation of hostilities for twenty days, which was agreed to. 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 several (some say fifty-two) were killed, and many wounded; but particulars are concealed. 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 insolently demanded to surrender at discretion.

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 set out to join him with six hundred men; so that, when all our troops are united, there will be a body of upwards of four thousand men, a force, without doubt, sufficient to restore peace and good order in those parts.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from col. Howe, to the hon. the president of the convention, dated Dec. 23, 1775.

"I am at present, sir, so indispensably 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 saluter from the men of war, matters remain just as they did when I wrote you last: no effectual steps have been taken in respect to the exchange of prisoners, for which the enclosed copies of letters between lord Dunmore and myself will, I hope, account in such a manner as to leave me, in the opinion of your hon. body, free from blame."

"I this moment received your's of the 24th, and in compliance with your request, have empowered the bearer Mr. Laurie, to agree to any one of your lieutenants in our custody, being exchanged in place of Mr. Batut, lieutenant of the 14th regiment, and to an equal number of your privates, in lieu of those of the 14th with you now.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

ROBERT HOWE, Esq;

DUNMORE."

Colonel HOWE's answer to the above.

"My Lord,

December 23, 1775.

"Desirous 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, we can by no means submit to place the officers and soldiers of the army, who have been taken in battle, upon a footing with those officers of militia and the peasants that you have thought proper to deprive of their liberty. We have, since our march from the Great 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 continue 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. Laurie for particulars. I should be glad to be favoured with a list 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 servant,

His excellency lord DUNMORE. ROBERT HOWE."

The GOVERNOR's reply to col. HOWE.

"SIR,

December 26, 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, as 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 as officers of militia and peasants, whom you say I have thought proper to deprive of their liberty, come under that predicament, and were taken armed against their liege sovereign. 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, sir, your humble servant,

DUNMORE."

ROBERT HOWE, Esq; 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 acknowledge, whose appointment I honour, and to whose service I have devoted myself. I am I find, to inform your lordship of what I really thought you before acquainted, that conventions, from the fatal necessities of the times, have been compelled to establish three different military bodies, militia, minute battalions, and regular regiments, and that they have made a distinction in the rank of each: what I said 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 despise any rank derived from conventions, that courtesy itself cannot induce you even in the common forms of address to admit those appellations which they have affixed to particular characters. Circumstances, however, 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 service ranks only with a lieutenant colonel of the regulars; a colonel of militia, only with a lieutenant colonel of minute-men. This must make it plain 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 nominated him an officer, without his having done any one act that could warrant his seizure, 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 consider as a pledge in my hands for the redemption of some 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 sixteen to sixty years of age, without instructing them to act against government: these may meet and go through the manual exercise, and then return home, surely, 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 exchange? Or would you, my lord, should we seize upon the persons of the peasants, 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 assert, were taken in arms? 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 footing with

"I this moment received your's of the 24th, and in compliance with your request, have empowered the bearer Mr. Laurie, to agree to any one of your lieutenants in our custody, being exchanged in place of Mr. Batut, lieutenant of the 14th regiment, and to an equal number of your privates, in lieu of those of the 14th with you now.

"I have not had it in my power, till within this 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 servant,

His excellency lord DUNMORE. ROBERT HOWE."

Yesterday were brought to this city, from the Great Bridge, lieutenant Barut and five or six privates of the 14th regiment, who were wounded at the late battle at that place; also several Tories, sailors, and negroes, prisoners, in the whole about 30.

Godspoor, since our last, is burnt by our people, on which account old Sprowle has lost considerable property. No material news has been received from that quarter this week.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the continental congress 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 Prescott, 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 Prescott into irons, to remain in them until we have favourable accounts of our colonel and his men. Montgomery, hearing of the treatment of our people, refused to see general Prescott when he was taken, which was shewing a soldier-like spirit.

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

"The congress yesterday voted six battalions for the defence of Virginia."

The following is a LIST of the FIELD OFFICERS chosen by the convention.

1 Colonel Henry, William Christian, and Francis Eppes. 2 William Woodford, Charles Scott, and Alexander Spotwood. 3 Hugh Mercer, George Weedden, and Thomas Marshall. 4 Adam Steven, Isaac Read, and Robert Lawton. 5 William Peachy, William Crawford, and Josiah Parker. 6 Mordecai Buckner, Thomas Elliot, and James Hindricks. 7 William Daingerfield, Alexander McGinnahan, and William Nelson. 8 Peter Mullenburg, Abraham Bowman, and Peter Helvenstone. 9 Thomas Fleming, George Matthews, and Matthew Donovan.

LONDON, October 23.

The following, it is said, was the amendment proposed on Thursday last, in the house of lords, by the M----- of R-----.

"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 directed.

"We are satisfied, by experience, that the misfortune has, in a great measure, arisen from the want of full and proper information being laid before the parliament of the true state and condition of the colonies; by reason of which, measures have been carried into execution injurious and inefficient, from whence no salutary end was reasonably to be expected; tending to tarnish 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, confidence to his majesty's government, obedience, by a prudent and temperate use of its powers, to the authority of parliament, and a satisfaction and happiness to all his people.

"By these means we trust we shall avoid any occasion 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 blood by British arms."

In the house of lords, on Thursday, before any motion could be made for taking his majesty's speech into consideration, lord C----- rose and presented a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London. The petition was accordingly received, read, and ordered to lie on the table. The lord C----- rose, with some degree of warmth, and condemned the impropriety of the conduct of the noble lord who presented the petition; 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 whatever, till the speech from the throne was previously

ON SIK-KING, a red deer, about one year old, marked with a cross, lit and under cut in the left ear, and a cross in the right. The owner may have a gain on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of John Baptist Beisel, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, near Capt. Thomas Hanson Marshall's, a large red and white cow, marked in the right ear with a notch, and the left ear cropped, and a piece about three inches long cut off the under side; she has been about my plantation about five or six weeks. The owner may have her again on paying for her wintering and the charges of this advertisement.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Sand, will sail for London the first of February. Those gentlemen who 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 master, or

LUX and BOWLY.

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

ISAAC HARRIS.

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

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

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

JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

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

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen 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 occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1776. To be sold 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 Gathrell, taken in execution by virtue of his lordship's writ of fieri facias to me directed, at suit of Rezin Mobberly and others, assigns of the commissioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of A. A. county.

WANTED immediately to be established in Frederick Town, in Frederick county, the Publick number of workmen in each different branch of gunlock making, very great encouragement will be given to smiths, and liberal rewards to others according to their skill and application. Whitesmiths, 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 intreated to favour this necessary work, by searching out, 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 sold 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 sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr.

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

STEPHEN STEWARD.

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

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

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

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

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

TO BE SOLD.

ATRACT of Land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Mailborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, 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.

November 28, 1775.

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 24th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended, almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 5 dollars reward, and 5 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on the 24th of the said instant, a dark bay or brown horse, about 11 years old last spring, upwards of 13 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs on his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and a few grey with pretty good spirits, has a hanging mane, the forelock yellow nose, and short back; his tail was trimmed, which was very lately, was intended to switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long boy; his feet of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if has been much rode, it is very probable that one both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up the thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent manufactory shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINS.

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

JOSEPH DUVAL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

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

RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him a gray half thick coat lined with osnabrig, 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 securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

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

For apprehending a Runaway.

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

THOMAS JONES.

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

THE MARYLAND A-L M A N A C K

E P H E M E R I S

For the Year of our Lord 1776.