

F R I D A Y, JULY 2, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMER II.

HAVE attempted to lay open several principles of action, which, in certain circumstances, may excite men to co-operate with Britain in her wish to reduce the Americans from a virtuous and wild adherence to the articles of their compact into which we have entered with the Court of France. I shall in this paper proceed a little in the same track, and take notice of another great and elastic spring, which may produce the like effect. I mean to speak of the connection of the old trade with Britain.

It was in vain sought for, at the commencement of the debate, in the hatred of the Scottish nation to the name of Wilkes, and their mixing his cause with the cause of America, that the greater part of those of that nation on the continent were opposed to our resistance. For though this, in some degree, may have influenced some immediately from Britain, and with the last impressions warm upon their minds; yet the more general and commanding cause was not resentment to any men, but as they were traders, and a war, more especially with Britain, must have been hurtful to them, it was interest.

At the commencement of the debate the greater part of gentlemen of the Scottish nation, at least in the southern states, were traders. They had acted as factors to the companies from Glasgow and other cities, or they had embarked on their own stocks, and from their connection with friends at home were in a happy way of making, in a short time, splendid fortunes. A war unavoidably cut them off from every prospect of this nature, and therefore, without believing that they were greater devils than their neighbours, we might easily expect that they could not be able to conceive clearly, and without prejudice, the justice of our cause; or if convinced of the justice of it, yet they could not readily and from their hearts engage to support it. It is observable that those of this nation not engaged in trade have not been so warm. The landholders, a few exceptants upon government, and a few under the dominion of a national attachment, excepted, have been pretty generally whigs, and from a certain warmth of temper peculiar to the nation have been impetuous whigs.

One settlement, indeed, upon the confines of North Carolina were the greater part of them, planters, and yet gave us some trouble in the insurrection quelled in that state. But these men who had just emigrated from their native kingdom, with the recollection of an unfortunate rebellion fresh upon their minds, were too ignorant to be able to distinguish the circumstances and the cause, and were disposed to take part with a king who had beaten Earl Lochiel and other chiefs, and who, in their apprehension, was also able to beat the Americans. Ignorance, with these, was the cause of torquism, but the interest of trade was the cause with the greater part of the gentlemen of that nation resident in these territories.

The same cause operated with the like effect with regard to other men, natives of Britain and natives of America, engaged in trade. It was not, indeed, to be expected that men, old in their connections with the trading houses of London, Bristol and Liverpool, or who had just established a correspondence with these, could be easily induced to give up advantages to be derived from an intercourse in this channel. Yet I acknowledge there are amongst commercial people, those who early and uniformly have acted in the cause, and of these I entertain the highest sentiments, and am persuaded that the name of the *wise merchant* of America shall be ranked with the names of her first patriots. That virtue is ever greatest which has resisted the greatest temptation. But we know that the connection of the old trade with Britain has hung heavy upon the wheels of the affections of many with regard to our exertions, and from the same cause it will still hang heavy on the affections of many persons, when by any offer of Great Britain the least dawn of a reconciliation may appear. The dawn of a reconciliation will play upon their minds, and the day of an alliance will immediately succeed it. They will fancy to themselves letters and orders received already from their old correspondents in the trading towns, cargoes consigned to them, and the channel of trade opening the channel of opulence in a full flow of abundant prosperity. For this reason, when Britain shall have come to make her insidious offer of an alliance with these states, I will advise the manufacturers, and mechanics, and farmers of America to beware of commercial gentlemen in the connection of the old trade with Britain. If these gentlemen are serious, their own good sense will teach them that they stand in need to be watched, and if they are whigs, and would prefer the true interest of their country to their own temporary employment, they will wish to continue to prefer it, and therefore will not take it amiss, that in a case where the bias of immoderate interest may operate upon their minds, and when they are now about to sleep and to tumble from the path of rectitude, their countrymen should be at hand, and, as we say in familiar conversation, *give them a leg that they may not slip right again.*

I must desire that I may not be taken as meaning to inflame the least the least favourable to commerce or commercial gentlemen. On the contrary, I well know that commerce is a great source of opulence to any state, and that commercial gentlemen are amongst the members the most useful and the most ornamental to society. If I may to express myself, they are most safe to the commonwealth, and from them seldom any thing is to

be dreaded hostile to liberty. The merchant, like the halcyon of the shore, loves a calm; like the mule, he loves peace and free government. The adventure of his ship upon the ocean, and the return of her voyage loaded with the wares of different countries, fastenly engage his hopes, and detach his mind from the great objects of political ambition. It is not always a peculiar malignity of temper that causes one man to aspire to honour, and eminence, and office, more than another, but the want of something to fill his mind, which is stronger and more elevated than his neighbours, and cannot be satisfied with the small concerns of a private life. Ambition is frequently the disorder of the noble mind, and arises from that vastness of conception, which, unless it finds an equal object to exert itself upon, will be restless and inquiet. Now the immense ocean, and the islands that embosom, and the countries that border it, and the commodities imported and exported, and the plans to be meditated, and the correspondencies to be established, and after all the risk of a shipwreck, and the hopes of a safe voyage, occupy and fill the mind, and keep it at a distance from the debates of party, and the desire of eminence by the depression of another.

Commerce is the child of free government, and like a pious child it caresses and supports its parent. It supplies riches and resources wherewith to resist foreign force, and it furnishes an object to the most enterprising mind, and thereby secures the state from the violence of internal faction. I make this observation with the more pleasure, as America bids fair to be a great commercial country, which circumstance forms a happy foundation of my hope that she will be long a free as well as a polished country.

The only case in which the attachments of the merchant may become unfavourable to the interests of the community is where he carries on a trade with a nation, whose ambition or avarice may have prompted them to advance a claim of unjust dominion upon the country of which he is a citizen. His love of peace, and his good will for correspondents on the foreign shore, may dispose him to think too favourably of their intentions, and to concede with too great facility to their demands. If a war should be consequent, waiting the sweets of commerce, and confining her barks to the harbour, he may become too soon weary of it, and fail in his resistance, and be disposed to accept terms of unequal and impolitic accommodation.

A case of this nature would seem to have happened in our intercourse with the nation of Great Britain. Individuals amongst commercial gentlemen, biased by the advantages of trade which a war must interrupt, have been avowedly opposed to our resistance, or have reluctantly engaged in it. The force of an attachment of this nature will more declaredly begin to operate, when Britain shall have come to make her offer of acknowledging our independence on certain disreputable and iniquitous conditions. The merchant, in the connection of the old trade with Britain, will cast a look withfully upon the ocean, and will desire too anxiously a restoration of peace and of commerce, in the old channel of a close and intimate connection with her island. It will therefore behove every good American, at this juncture, to assist the virtue of his countrymen, the old traders, by keeping a watch upon them, that the memory of correspondents in Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, London, and other cities, may not operate too powerfully upon their minds, and cause them to embrace the idea of a reconciliation at the expense of honour and of solid and general advantages, which will result from a firm adherence to that for which we have hitherto contended, and for which I flatter myself we shall have the magnanimity through every reverse of fortune to continue to contend, *independence*, and a free intercourse of trade with the whole world.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

WILLIAMSBURG.

IN COUNCIL June 16, 1779.

THE board proceeded to the consideration of the letters of Colonel Clarke, and other papers relating to Henry Hamilton, Esq. who has acted some years past as lieutenant governor of the settlement at and about Detroit, and commandant of the British garrison there, under Sir Guy Carleton, as governor in chief; Philip Dejean, justice of the peace for Detroit, and William Lamothe, captain of volunteers, prisoners of war, taken in the county of Illinois.

They find that governor Hamilton has executed the task of inciting the Indians to perpetrate their accustomed cruelties on the citizens of these states, without distinction of age, sex, or condition, with an eagerness and activity which evince that the general nature of his charge harmonised with his particular disposition. They should have been satisfied from the other testimony advanced, that these enormities were committed by savages acting under his commission; but the number of proclamations, which, at different times, were left in houses the inhabitants of which were killed or carried away by the Indians, one of which proclamations, under the hand and seal of governor Hamilton, is in possession of the board, puts this fact beyond doubt. At the time of his captivity it appears that he had sent considerable detachments of Indians against the frontier settlements of the states, and had actually appointed a great council of Indians to meet him at the mouth of the Tanissee, to concert the operations of this present campaign. They find that his treatment of our citizens and soldiers, captivated and carried within the limits of his command, has been cruel and inhuman; that in the case of John Dodge, a citizen of these states, which has

been particularly stated to the board, he loaded him with irons, threw him into a dungeon, without bedding, without straw, without fire, in the dead of winter and severe climate of Detroit; that in this state he harrowed and waited him, with incessant expectations of death; that when the rigours of his situation had brought him so low, that death seemed likely to withdraw him from their power, he was taken out and attended to, till somewhat mended, and then again, before he had recovered abilities to walk, was returned to the dungeon, in which a hole was cut seven inches square only, for the admission of air, and the same load of irons again put on him; that appearing again to be in imminent danger of being lost to them, he was a second time taken from his dungeon; in which he had lain from January to June, with the intermission before mentioned of a few weeks only. That governor Hamilton gave standing rewards for scalps, but offered none for prisoners, which induced the Indians, after making their captives carry their baggage into the neighbourhood of the fort, there to put them to death, and carry their scalps to the governor, who welcomed their return and successes by a discharge of cannon; that when a prisoner brought alive, and destined to death by the Indians, the fire already kindled, and himself bound to the stake, was dextrously withdrawn and secreted from them by the humanity of a fellow-prisoner; a large reward was offered for the discovery of the victim, which having tempted a servant to betray his concealment, the present prisoner Dejean, being sent with a party of soldiers, surrounded the house, took and threw into gaol the unhappy victim and his deliverer, where the former soon expired, under the perpetual assurances of Dejean, that he was to be again restored into the hands of the savages; and the latter, when enlarged, was bitterly and illiberally reprimanded and threatened by governor Hamilton.

It appears to them that the prisoner Dejean was on all occasions the willing and cordial instrument of governor Hamilton, acting both as judge and keeper of the gaol, and instigating and urging him, by malicious insinuations and untruths, to execute rather than relax his severities, heightening the cruelty of his orders by the manner of executing them; offering at one time a reward to one prisoner to be the hangman of another, threatening his life on refusal; and taking from his prisoners the little property their opportunities enabled them to acquire.

It appears that the prisoner Lamothe was a captain of the volunteer scalping parties of Indians and whites, who went out, from time to time, under general orders to spare neither men, women, nor children.

From this detail of circumstances, which arose in a few cases only, coming accidentally to the knowledge of the board, they think themselves authorised to presume by fair deduction what would be the horrid history of the sufferings of the many who have expired under their miseries (which therefore will remain for ever untold) or who have escaped from them, are yet too remote and too much dispersed to bring together their well grounded accusations against these prisoners.

They have seen that the conduct of the British officers, civil and military, has in its general tenor, through the whole course of this war, been savage and unprecedented among civilised nations; that our officers and soldiers taken by them have been loaded with irons, consigned to loathsome and crowded gaols, dungeons, and prison ships; supplied often with no food, generally with too little for the sustenance of nature, and that little sometimes unsound and unwholesome, whereby so many of them have perished, that captivity and misery, death have with them been almost synonymous; that they have been transported beyond sea, where their fate is out of the reach of enquiry, have been compelled to take arms against their country, and by a new refinement in cruelty to become the murderers of their own brethren.

Their prisoners with us have, on the other hand, been treated with moderation and humanity; they have been fed on all occasions with wholesome and plentiful food, lodged comfortably, suffered to go at large within extensive tracts of country, treated with liberal hospitality, permitted to live in the families of our citizens, to labour for themselves, to acquire and to enjoy property, and finally to participate of the principal benefits of society, while privileged from all its burthens.

Reviewing this contrast, which cannot be denied by enemies themselves in a single point, which has now been kept up during four years of unintermitted war, a term long enough to produce well founded despair that our moderation may ever lead them into the practice of humanity, called on by that justice we owe to those who are fighting the battles of their country, to deal out at length miseries to their enemies, measure for measure, and to direct the feelings of mankind by exhibiting to them spectacles of severe retaliation, where we had long and vainly endeavoured to introduce an emulation in kindness, happily possessed by the fortune of war of some of those very individuals, who having distinguished themselves personally in this line of cruel conduct, are fit subjects to begin on with the work of retaliation, this board has resolved to advise the governor; that the said Henry Hamilton, Philip Dejean, and William Lamothe, prisoners of war, be put into irons, confined in the dungeon of the public gaol, debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, and excluded all converse except with their keeper. And the governor orders accordingly.

Attest. (A copy) ARCHIBALD BLAIR, C. C.

B O E T O N, June 27.

A small armed schooner from this port, named the *Restoration*, with four carriage guns, one pounder, and six swivels, returned yesterday from a short cruise, in

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 363

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER III.



It may easily conceive what may be the next address of commissioners from Britain to the Congress of these States. Gentlemen, we have the candour to confess that the fate of your has balanced in your favour, and it seems to be the will of heaven that you should be independent. Whether it is your real happiness time alone must discover. Be this as it may, we are now furnished with powers to acknowledge, nay to guarantee your independence. You are pleased to think yourselves out of your apprenticeship, and that with great propriety you may set up at your own head. We have often told you, that in our opinion a thing of this kind was rather immature. Nevertheless, since it must be so, we are disposed to acquiesce. We will do as well as we can for you, and set you up in the world; only it will be necessary that you quit all improper company, and place yourselves in the firm and natural alliance of the people of Great-Britain. Or, if, from that pride of thought too natural to men who have been successful, you scorn the alliance of the power of Britain, yet for God's sake do not add yourselves to our natural enemy, who will make use of the advantages which the may draw from the connection, to effect the ruin of us both.

We take the freedom, gentlemen, to assure you that Britain, though unfortunate, yet has had your happiness in view through the whole of this debate. If it was her wish that you should continue longer in dependence on her, it was because she thought it for your interest. But now that you are arrived to mature years, she is willing that you should be men, nay she will guarantee your rights as freemen, and atone for any severity she may hitherto have exercised, by showing you in future times the most disinterested acts of kindness.

The devil trust her, says an honest man; and for my part, if it is at all proper to introduce the devil in a serious discourse, I must confess he cannot be better coupled, than with a power who has acted in many instances so much like him. When we take a view of her conduct in past cases, it must in this case be natural to ask, is it possible that Britain in her present embassy of commissioners can be, in the least degree, sincere? I say it is not possible.

The passion of a nation is the aggregate of the passions of individuals, and has the same characters with the passions of an individual. If it can be found in history or experience, that an individual who has greatly injured his neighbour can cease to hate the individual who has been the subject of the injury, then it may be possible that a nation who has been guilty of the like injuries can act with the like forgiveness. But in history or experience there are not frequent instances of individuals who have done an injury becoming friendly to the person who has been the subject of it; for, though the individual who has been the subject of the injury may readily forgive, yet the individual who has done the injury cannot know that the forgiveness is sincere, and therefore cannot but distrust, and distrustful fear, and fearing hate, and endeavour to destroy.

Britain, to the people of America, has been guilty of the most manifest injustice, in advancing a claim of dominion which must have bound them down, limb and body, in a more glorious servitude than that in which he is placed who labours chained at the galley oar. She has attacked us weak and defenceless, and through a tedious war, by every cruelty in arms, and by every fraud in stipulation, has fixed upon our minds the most durable impression of her baseness. She well knows that this impression has been made, and therefore it may as well be expected that the flame of Aina shall flow down in a cool stream of refreshing water, as that Britain can entertain the most distant cordial thought of friendship for America. Having a thousand times declared that the independence which we seemed to affect would not be our happiness, it is not possible that she can labour to establish it, in direct contradiction to her own prophecy and judgment. I am persuaded that no circumstance in the course of things could give her more acute pain, than to be a witness of our happiness in a state independent of her island. It would be as reasonable to suppose that the devil, in his flight by the confines of heaven, could be pleased with the innocence and gaiety of those smiling plains, as that Britain, in her voyages on these coasts, could be pleased with a prospect of those fields flourishing, which she had wasted, and those houses built again, which she had burnt down.

If she herself had built them, possessing in the mean time the inhabitants in a state of slavery, and dependent on her favour, she might then, and only then, be pleased with the circumstance.

If Britain cannot wish well to our independence, will she have it in her power to injure it, should we too credulously receive her advances, and put an implicit trust in her proposals? Without doubt she will have it in her power greatly to injure us. The moment that commissioners appear and express a willingness to grant the long debated article of independence, it will be thought by every superficial mind that the controversy is wholly at an end. Britain will be considered as a rising sun, whose early beam will be hailed: for reconciled with these states, she will have at least the interest of a friend to assist those, who by court paid shall seem to deserve her favour. Now it is a much more easy thing to pay court to a tyrant power, than to the whole body of a free and virtuous people, amongst whom nothing but distinguished merit can advance to public office. For this reason, all who have not a confidence in their own integrity and talents will seek to raise themselves by that power, who can be better served by artifice and fraud, than by integrity or distinguished talents, cramped in their operation by an ill-natured principle of virtue.

Britain will more than meet advances of this nature. She will court individuals, and even address herself to particular states, and in the interim of negotiation endeavour to allure by proposals of particular advantage. She may stipulate with one state to take from them what tobacco she shall want, or to give to another the exclusive importation of a certain article of commerce, by this means constituting them her factors in the exclusive importation of that article. To another she may grant the exclusive privilege of trade from a certain of her West-India islands.

These conditions she may stipulate with particular states, in order that she may secure their vote to co-operate with her to bring the states in general from their connection with the court of France to a connection with the court of Britain, or perhaps to induce a state of dependence on her.

There is a wide interval between a declaration on the part of Britain to acknowledge our independence, and a declaration of her willingness to acknowledge it, on this condition that we relinquish our alliance with the court of France. This interval is not easy and valuable. It boils up with quick-sands. Let us not tread upon it to our ruin.

It ought to be our first question to the commissioners—Gentlemen, are you furnished with powers to ratify your consent to the independence of the state? Yes, upon condition that you re-

linquish your unnatural alliance with the court of France. Gentlemen, the expectation is an insult upon our honour, and the idea, if admitted, would be destructive of our happiness. You will excuse us from any farther conversation relative to that which appears to be the object of your embassy: Our independence, clear and disconnected with conditions, is what we chuse to hear conceded to us, and until that point, single and alone, is conceded, we can have no place for any intercourse by writing or by message whatsoever.

I am of opinion, that even when Great-Britain shall have ceased every act of open and avowed hostility against us, it will be wise, for some length of time, to keep her at a distance. We may rest assured that she will not easily give up the hope of adding these states to her dominion: Circumstances that do not yet appear may put an object of this nature greatly in her power. When emigrants from her kingdom, rising in the pride and prejudice of Englishmen, like monsters from the ocean, half man half shark, shall have spread themselves upon our soil, and be added to the number who already have the hostile mark upon them, the may hope to form an interest, by which the balance of our councils may preponderate in her behalf. When she comes to extend her commerce, and to plant her factors on every river of America, she may hope to accomplish that by artifice, which a ten years war, and a thousand ships, had not been able to effect.

For these reasons, I would not wish to see this country renewing, with too much avidity, her intercourse and correspondence with Great-Britain. When those men are dead, who have fought our lives, then, and then only, will it be safe for us to go down into Egypt.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* Non anni domus decem, non mille carinae.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL now present the public with the following extract, taken from a Maryland paper, with some animadversions thereon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in this city, dated May 19, 1779.

"I this moment received your's of the 14th, and am much concerned that we are not likely to see you here this summer, tho' I will not give up the hope. Would to God my conjectures of the designs of the enemy had proved wrong: It hurts me to think we shall endure this campaign, especially as I am convinced it might have been avoided, if we had acted wisely and honestly the last fall and winter. I do from my soul believe we should have had peace this spring, had it not been for the execrable faction."

The public may be assured, that the writer of this letter is a gentleman of character, and one who was both last fall and winter a member of the honourable congress. If the present distresses and ravages of war, and the expence of our blood and treasure, is owing to the dishonest and unwise practices and conduct of any man, or set of men, they ought to be exposed to the public, and the measures they have so fatally pursued to be reprobated and condemned. This writer appears fully convinced that not only this campaign might have been avoided, had we acted honestly and wisely last fall and winter, but that we should have had peace this spring, had it not been for the execrable faction. Whatever faction has prevented peace, is execrable almost beyond the powers of language to express; and I am extremely sorry that this gentleman has not told us in plain words what faction it is, which has prevented a peace from taking place this spring.—Is it a tory faction, a British, or American faction?—We certainly know it cannot be a French faction; since his most Christian Majesty has from the first been averse to a war with Great-Britain, and as early as the beginning of February last, by his minister, acquainted congress with his desire for peace, and urged them to come to such resolutions, as might be the basis for opening a treaty, and the putting an end to the ravages of war.

It is reported that congress are still debating what the terms shall be, and that some men strenuously insist on such, as others fear will not be agreed to, and as they apprehend may prevent any treaty at all; and such as our ally, by his treaties with us, is by no means bound to support us in demanding.—That these latter are very apprehensive of the consequences of insisting on articles, which may in the very first stage of a negotiation bar all future progress in the treaty, and possibly not only disgust our ally, but prevent other powers from offering to mediate, or to interfere at all in the dispute. This is as important a subject as has ever fell under the consideration of congress; and it is evident they consider it as such, having already spent more than four months without deciding on it, though repeatedly urged by the minister of France to come to their final resolution.

No one, who is in the least acquainted with the state of public affairs, and the interest and views of the contending powers, will ever attribute our not having peace, or at least a negotiation opened for it, to a French interest or faction. This dispute in congress has divided (as the discussion of every important question naturally must) the house into two parties. Can it be supposed that either of these are designed by the phrase execrable faction? If so, it is high time that not only the journals of congress, and the yeas and nays should be published, but that the doors of the house should be thrown open, and their constituents have an opportunity of judging for themselves, who are the men who oppose themselves to the peace and happiness of these states.—I am very sensible of the impropriety and the danger, as well as of the absurdity, of debating in public on the terms to be proposed in a treaty, on what is and what is not ultimately to be insisted on, or in what manner proposals are first to be made, and how they may afterwards be explained or altered. But

when this bleeding country is told, that an execrable faction prevents peace, it is but natural to enquire where this faction is, who compose it, and what are their views. Congress alone are invested with the powers of war and peace; this faction must therefore be in that body, or be so powerful at least without doors, as to influence a majority of the votes within. From what this gentleman has positively asserted, and from general report, it cannot be doubted that overtures or proposals of peace have been made from some quarter or other; whether they originated from France or Great-Britain, or in congress itself, is immaterial: Every one will agree that peace is an object most devoutly to be wished for, if to be had on safe and honourable, as well as just and equal terms. What then can be the views of those who oppose it? I presume no one, whether in congress, or out, whether in the French, American, or British interest, is against a peace, though they may differ widely in their opinions, as to the terms on which it ought to be made. France, having no other interest or object in this war than the securing our independence and sovereignty, and the separating us for ever from Great-Britain, by which her commerce would be enlarged, and that of her rival lessened, and her increasing maritime power checked,—it is evident, that terms which will secure this must be agreeable to France.—Had Great-Britain, when first made acquainted with the treaties between these United States and France, agreed to a suspension of hostilities, and offered to treat with us as sovereign, independent states, on terms similar to those in the treaties with France, what would have been the consequence? Must it not have produced an immediate peace? France wished to avoid a war, and had no demands on Great-Britain on her own account, but what might have been adjusted without recourse to arms. On our part, we did not take up arms with the view of conquest and acquisition, either of new territories or rights. Our petitions, before hostilities were commenced, were "for peace, liberty and safety, not for any new right in our favour." If Great-Britain has actually made, or is willing to listen to overtures of peace; if our ally is solicitous to put an end to hostilities, and to stop the further effusion of human blood; if other powers, convinced of the justice of our cause, are willing and disposed to offer their mediation; is it possible there can be a party, a faction, in these states, and in their councils, who oppose themselves to peace, and wish to prolong the horrors and calamities of war?—If such a faction does exist, what are their motives and views? Do they wish to make acquisitions to these states by conquest; or do they imagine that in treaty we are in a situation to dictate the terms? Congress, in their declaration of independence, in the name of the United States of America, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, and that as free and independent states they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. His Most Christian Majesty, convinced of the justice of this declaration, formed an alliance with these states, by which he engaged to guarantee to them their sovereignty and independence, as well as the territories to them belonging, and certain others, if in the course of the war they should acquire them.—The words of the treaty on this subject are as follow:

"ARTICLE 1st. The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is, to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, of the said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce."

"ARTICLE 11th. The two parties guarantee mutually, from the present time and for ever, against all other powers, to wit, the United States to His Most Christian Majesty, the present possessions of the crown of France in America, as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace; and His Most Christian Majesty guarantees on his part to the United States, their liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce; and also their possessions, and the additions or conquests that their confederation may obtain during the war, from any of the dominions now or heretofore possessed by Great-Britain, in North America; conformable to the fifth and sixth articles above written, the whole as their possession shall be fixed and assured to the said states, at the moment of the cessation of their present war with England."

It is not my intention to make any observations on this, or any other parts of the treaties: They are evidently expressed in clear, unequivocal terms, and appear to have been dictated by plain, sincere and sound policy. There can be no doubt as to what the contracting parties, by those treaties, guaranteed to each other; but it is reported, that the debates and delays in congress, on the terms of the treaty proposed to be opened, have arisen from the desire and wishes of some men to include in it certain objects and rights, which were not in our possession, either at the time of the declaration of independence, or of the concluding the treaties of Paris: In a word, that a right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland shall be acknowledged and guaranteed to these states, and that such an article shall be made a sine qua non of the treaty.

This fishery is undoubtedly an object of great consequence to the United States, to two or three of them more especially. But as these banks are not contiguous to the shores of any of these states; as it is a question, whether the subjects of these states had any other right to that fishery, but what they derived from their being subjects of Great-Britain; and as it cannot be pretend-

ed they were in the possession and enjoyment of such right, either at the time of the declaration of independence, or of signing the treaties of Paris, nor that it was ever included in any one of the charters of the United States; it cannot be surprising that many, who judge a peace to be of the utmost importance to the interest and happiness of these states, should be afraid of the consequences which may follow from making this an ultimatum in a negotiation; nor that, as France by treaty is not bound to guarantee any thing out of the dominions of these states to them, unless acquired by their arms, and in their possession at the time of pacification, can it be strange that some men should be apprehensive whether France will support this claim, and whether insisting on it may not tend to prevent the interposition and mediation of other powers? It is very natural that congress should be divided on so important a question; for though all of them are interested in obtaining this point, yet some of them are very remotely so, compared with others. It is very unhappy that this question has been touched on or agitated at all at this time; and though the delay in resolving finally upon it has been a principal cause of the continuance of the war, of this campaign at least, yet I cannot consider, either those who are for insisting on this as an ultimatum, or those who are against saying any thing about it at present, to merit the harsh epithet of execrable faction. The policy of Britain, ever since the declaration of the Spanish ambassador to that court, that his master could not remain an idle spectator, but must offer his mediation, has been to postpone and put off this mediation as far as possible, and at all events until the end of this campaign, which they, in the mean time, resolved to push with vigour, hoping to be able at the close to treat on better terms than at the opening of it. There is undoubtedly a British faction in these states, and many among us who are at heart in the British interest, and with success to our enemies. These persons and their faction may be justly styled execrable; and the more so, as they frequently conceal and mask themselves, under the appearance of patriotism, and zeal for the public interest and honour. There are also not a few, who, though they will on no occasion give up the independence of these states, yet in their hearts prefer a connection and alliance with England to any other, and will not be displeased to see the war continued, until such an event can by some means or other be brought about. Though it cannot be supposed there are many of these characters in congress (if indeed there are any) yet it cannot be doubted that there are but too great a number out of doors, who exert themselves incessantly on this occasion, by throwing embarrassments in the way of congress, and who at the same time, with a well affected zeal for the peace, liberty and happiness of these states, pursue measures pregnant with anarchy, confusion, and evils as dreadful as the ravages of the most barbarous war itself can possibly be. The delaying the resolutions, as to the terms on which we are willing to treat, has already produced the most mischievous, if not fatal effects; among which we may number;—the rapid depreciation of our paper money, the fall of which, since the good people of these states found themselves deceived, as to the good news said to have been received the beginning of February last, has been astonishingly great,—and the expenses, as well as calamities and distresses of this campaign; the events of which are at best doubtful. It is the insisting on conditions and terms, which neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaties of Paris, authorized us to challenge as our rights, has caused the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and prevented a peace, or at least a negotiation being opened for one, those who have challenged and insisted on those claims are justly responsible for all the consequences.

Governor Johnstone, in the house of commons, freely declared he had made use (whilst in America) of other means to effect the purposes of his commission, than simply those of reason and argument. Have we not good right, from present appearances, to believe that in this instance he declared the truth? But to whom is it to be supposed he applied these means? To professed Tories, and British partizans, to keep them steady to the cause? To your moderate men, to induce them to persevere in their hypocritical neutrality? No. He knew his business better; the first wanted no bribing, and the latter would but illy repay the purchase.

"Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
"A worn-out trick; wouldst thou be thought in
"earnest,
"Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury."—
Philadelphia, June 13. AMERICANUS.

THE ADDRESS of the COMMITTEE of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to their fellow-citizens throughout the United States.
Friends and countrymen,

NECESSITY and convenience, have again called into being a body of men, hitherto known throughout the several parts of America by the name of committees; and we presume that when the several reasons therefor are collected and considered, that their re-institution at this time will not only be justified, but approved and followed.

However, in the tranquil hours of peace, we may admire, and confine ourselves to the guidance of written laws, yet in times of traitorous war, and more especially so in an invaded country, they will in general be found too slow in their operation, too uncertain in their effects.

The ingenuity of men in the invention of new crimes, the prostituted ingenuity of others, in screening criminality from legal punishment; the additional opportunities which a state of war affords to the subtle, the selfish, and dissipated, together with the impossibility of legally describing the numerous kinds of dissipation, practicable in an invaded country, render the revival of committees during the present war, not only a convenient but a necessary appendage to civil government.

There are offences against society which are not in all cases offences against law, and for the prevention or punishment of which no written laws can be timely constructed, or sufficiently applied. Circumstances may combine to prove a man undeserving the rank he may hold or the residence he may enjoy among the citizens of this or any other state, and yet by some accidental defect of the laws in being, the perversion of

a well intended clause, the failure of immediate evidence, or even from the novelty of the crime, he may escape the punishment of a court of justice. In all such cases therefore, or others of a singular nature, we hold this maxim, that where the offence is publicly dangerous or injurious, and the laws unable to relieve or punish, the community in its own defence, and for its further security, has a right to expel.

Formidable as the punishment of expulsion may appear, we nevertheless justify the right of using it on the grounds and principles of citizenship, and the admitted and immemorial custom of mankind. It is a right claimed and exercised by every separate society in this and all other countries, and as the community at large is an incorporated collection of the several parts, therefore the right of the whole cannot be inferior to the parts of which it is composed.

It is inconsistent to suppose that the lenity of our laws, or their silence on crimes we can have no conception of, are to become a safeguard to the dissipated in their acts of studied delinquency, or that no other offences are punishable in an invaded country, than what are to be found in the laws of a settled and well regulated society. We cannot construct laws that will reach all cases, and therefore we maintain the right, as well as the necessity of holding every man accountable to the community, for such parts of his conduct by which the public welfare appears to be injured or dishonoured, and for which no legal redress can be obtained.

In times of war and invasion, we conceive it necessary that a discretionary power should exist somewhere; for as the authority of civil government cannot, without exceeding its bounds, or descending from its character, extend to all the circumstances that may arise; therefore a numerous race of subtle or new invented offences, will, without the interposition of such a power, have a certain and extensive latitude to act in, unrestrained and unpunishable by law.

To blend such a power with the constitutional authority of the state, would, according to our ideas of liberty and conception of things, be unwise and unsafe; because being once incorporated therewith, the separation might afterwards be difficult, and that which was originally admitted as a temporary convenience, justified by necessity, might in time establish itself into a perpetual evil, and be claimed as a matter of right.

The exertions which are sometimes necessary to be made by the inhabitants of an invaded country, for their own preservation and defence, are frequently of such a peculiar and extraordinary quality, that as they ought not to become the rule of legal government in times of peace, should not be mixed therewith in times of war; for that which in the community may be the spirit of liberty, introduced into the laws would become its destroyer. Therefore as we cannot, on the one hand, permit our laws to be equivocally constructed and discretionarily applied; in order to fit and bend them to every new case, so neither ought we on the other hand, to suffer the general interest to be lapped by a species of delinquents, who governed by avarice, or prompted by defection, are studying to evade what they dare not transgress.

It is to those evils, too amphibious to be defined, and too subtle as well as too transitory to become the object of established laws, that we wish to apply a remedy, capable of suiting itself to the variety of the offence, without opposing the rules of its institution, and this we conceive can be no other than the discretionary power of the citizens organized, and acting through a committee.

The condition of an invaded country sufficiently proves the exercise of such a power necessary, and we have already stated our reasons why it ought to be detached from the legal government. It is furthermore our opinion that the exercise of discretionary powers for the redress of temporary evils, is best intrusted with temporary bodies, because when the necessity which called forth such powers shall cease, the occasion of such bodies ceases therewith, and the authority of civil government, undisturbed and uninterrupted, continue its original channel.

We are likewise of opinion that the laws already in being, would derive great support from the re-institution of committees, and that such a reinforcement of power to the powers of government is necessary in an invaded country. It is the best if not the only mode by which the community can conveniently throw in their portion of assistance, and contribute to the authority of the state. The fear of offending against the general interest, where a mode of punishment is provided, which can be easily and powerfully executed, is a forceable inducement to legal obedience, and operates with peculiar efficacy on those whom no public principle can restrain.

Such being our thoughts on the subject, we submit them to the consideration of our fellow-citizens, in every part of the United States, and shall now proceed to give our sentiments on a matter to which the usefulness of committees may with particular advantage be easily and extensively applied. We mean the re-institution and supporting the credit of our currency.

It is a well known maxim, that that which is every body's business, is no body's business. Each one looks with discontent at the other; the expectation is returned and continued, and every one is surprised that no one begins. Such has been the state of our currency for some considerable time past, and such it will continue to be, until it be put under the care of particular bodies, present in all places, who shall be empowered to watch against the means by which it has been depreciated, prevent their increase, and punish them on detection.

The hope of the enemy appears to be principally fixed on what they would stile the bankruptcy of the continent, occasioned by a failure of the currency. Every one among us seemed to apprehend its probability, and though all appeared to lay it to heart, no one lent his hand to prevent it. Every day made the matter worse, and the task heavier. We looked at one another, complained, murmured and went away.

Yet so mistaken and extraordinary have been our conduct, that while we dreaded the evil we invited it on, and hastened to meet the event we wished to avoid. At the rate we were going from January to May, a state of bankruptcy must have taken place in the space of a few weeks. A bankruptcy of a paradoxical kind, a bankruptcy produced, not by the want of money, but by the abundance of it. Such has been the con-

dition we were unwisely exposed to, and such is now become the object that claims our attention.

By the efforts of the inhabitants of this city on the 15th of May, a stop has been put to the depreciation, and afforded us an opportunity of fixing the value of the consideration of all.

For once we shall leave public spirit and public virtue out of the question, and address our arguments to the interest, rather than the honour, to the welfare, rather than the patriotism of individuals.

To what end is it that we get money with one hand, and depreciate in the other? Let the planter, the merchant, the miser, and any or every other order of men reckon their wealth at this time, and they will find themselves poorer in value though richer in quantity than they were last Christmas or a year ago. Our service in this instance operates without its usual cunning, and we mutually impoverish ourselves to be a match for each other.

We are possible that the property of America, should fall, her lands become barren, her rivers dried up, agriculture extinguished and population wasted, the currency would then want a foundation for its credit, an ability for its redemption; because in these cases it would be a representation of nothing. Or did the credit of it depend on foreign loans, it would then, like all other matters of favour, be subject to interruption and disappointment. Besides which we should be doing only exchange one debt for another, less suited to our interest and more expensive to redeem. But the case now is otherwise. We are both debtor and creditor. We not only hold the money, but we possess the property by which it is to be made good, and nothing but our own content is wanting to make it of what value we please.

Yet notwithstanding these advantages, the rage for raising prices will, unless it be put a stop to, become the ruin both of those who contrived it, and those who follow it. We shall descend from pounds to shillings, from shillings to pence, and from pence to nothing. It has long been said that trade will regulate itself, yet sufficient experience has shown that the maxim, though admittedly true in some cases, is not so in all. While monopolizers are suffered to exist, who by stepping in between the importer and the retail purchaser can produce a scarcity when they chuse, or by their transporting their goods backward and forward from state to state can occasionally create a want in any or in all, or while the retailer by laying on what profits he pleases, becomes regardless of what prices he gives, or how much they outbid each other. In all these cases trade is deprived of its chance and becomes clogged with a disease, which left to itself will destroy its credit and produce its destruction.

By laying an additional price on what we have to sell, be it what it may, we lay a loss upon the money we have in hand, more than equal to the advance we get; and while we are counting the profits of a sale, the depreciation upon the capital makes a balance against us; the instant one article rises another falls in double proportion against it, and the hope of him who made the first advance is defeated by the practice of all around him. In short, we seem not to be sensible that we cannot raise our prices without turning the tide of our own currency against us, which running faster and more forcibly down, than we are able to row up, carry us deceitfully away, and all our labour turns to no account.

If for the sake of leaving a little trade to regulate itself, the whole community is to be impoverished, the public faith suspected and impeached, and the abilities of the states reduced and weakened, it is time to take the matter up on the most serious and determined grounds; for we had better be without trade, than exposed to the consequences it has hitherto produced.

Under proper regulations, and carried on with principle and honesty, it might render to us every advantage which, in times like these, we ought to look for; but left to itself, to find its own balance by no other practice than extortion, and to regulate itself upon the ruins of public credit, and at the hazard of national success, is an evil too dangerous to be admitted, too serious to be trifled with.

It is in vain that we complain of the currency, unless we comply with measures for restoring it; and which, if we do not, we shall assuredly sink in our own hands, the hoards and funds, that, if supported, would make us rich. The money is our own. No power is bound to make it good, if we, whose property it is, make it otherwise. Besides which, we ought to reflect, that the public faith, or the United States is but another name for ourselves; and that while we individually undervalue the currency we diminish the faith and abilities of the states, on whose credit it is uttered. Neither can we have any right to demand in one character a value, we deny to it in the other.

The means by which it has been depreciated are too numerous to be ascertained, and too intricate to be explained; but we in a particular manner caution you against those who affect to treat it lightly, in order to give a colourable pretence to their own extortion, and then clamorously cry out, "Why is it not made better?" neglecting at the same time to remember that their own practices contribute to its unnecessary reduction.

Having said thus much on the subject, we shall conclude, with recommending it to our fellow states, to concur with us in measures, absolutely necessary at this time, for redeeming and supporting the credit of our currency, and of consequence, individual prosperity. We wish to see committees formed in every state and county, whose immediate business it shall be to watch against the depreciation, and promote the value of the money; and that whenever they shall discover any person or persons trading the same, by demanding a giving more than a just and regulated price, that they summons a meeting of the inhabitants at some convenient time and place, to determine what portion of disgrace and disapprobation such person or persons shall undergo.

We have for the present proposed to reduce our prices month by month. But in order to carry the matter into extensive and effectual execution, by a rule that will agree to all places and things, we are of opinion, that a universal regulation, capable of applying itself in all cases, may be formed on the following plan: each state, for itself, to ascertain what the prices of the several articles of produce and importation were in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and to multiply that price by some certain sum-

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ber to be agreed upon for all the States, and the price so multiplied to become the regulated price.

In this regulation it is to be remembered that the prices of imported goods are higher in war time than articles of produce, and the exact difference is the expense of convey and rate of insurance. Therefore whatever those are, are to be added to the price such goods would otherwise be at, at the place of importation.

And in order to confine the sellers of dry goods to some fixed rule, and to prevent the hitherto scandalous evasions and extortion practised by some of them, every seller of dry goods to write on the several articles he or she deals in, or on a paper affixed thereto, the price such goods was worth or sold for in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

We likewise recommend to every State to open an office for the insurance of such vessels and cargoes only as belong to persons resident in such States; and that no person shall insure in any other office, at any person for him, than shall be established in the State he lives in. By this means the rate of insurance will be known, and one pretence for extortion cut off.

We furthermore recommend to retailers or other persons who may have money to spare to open subscriptions for raising funds for importing their own goods, under the management of persons to be chosen by a majority of the subscribers.

And in order to prevent the unnecessary removal of goods from one State to another under various pretences, by which the prices are enhanced, it is hereby proposed, that the inhabitants of any State, whose ports may at any time be blocked up or rendered unsafe, shall have full privilege to import their cargoes into this port, and to remove the same under the management of a sworn agent of their own appointing; and this we presume will more effectually answer their purpose than their depending too much on the purchasers they may hope to make of goods already imported—because by encouraging importation we in a great measure prevent monopolizing.

It gives the well affected inhabitants of this city, and their committee, great pleasure to find, that the measures lately adopted are so generally approved, and so warmly supported. We can only call it a beginning, and hope to see it productive of universal benefit.

The committee have already received letters of approbation and request from several of the neighbouring States, and we in a particular manner invite and call on our fellow-citizens of the State of Maryland, because we are persuaded that the contrivances which have been carried on between this city and Baltimore, have in an extraordinary manner contributed to undermine the value of our currency.

We are now arrived at a period at which nothing can hurt us but want of honesty, and in which to be rich or to be poor depends on our own choice and consent; and such being truly our situation, we submit the further consideration thereof to the wisdom, justice and patriotism of the States in union.

Signed in behalf and by order of the committee,
WILLIAM BRADFORD, chairman.
Committee-room, June 26, 1779.

The printers in the several States are requested to insert the above address in their papers.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, June 26, 1779.

AGREEABLE to the resolution of the last general town-meeting, for lowering the prices month by month, the following list of several articles, and the prices they bore on the first day of April last, is published for the guidance of buyer and seller, for the month of July, and to commence on the first day thereof.

And the several dealers and others are likewise desired to take notice, that if any article or articles, whether mentioned in this list or not, shall, after the first of July, be charged higher than the same was charged on the first day of April last, that such person or persons will, on detection, be proceeded against in the same manner as if such article or articles were herein mentioned and limited.

And it is furthermore intended that the regulations do take place as well in the markets as the shops, of which all persons, as well buyers as sellers, are desired to take notice, and abide the consequences.

And whereas murmurings and discontents have arisen respecting the price of butter: Therefore

Resolved, That if any inhabitant of this city shall give more than fifteen shillings for a pound of butter, such person or persons so purchasing, whether man or woman, shall either be summoned to appear at the next town-meeting, or pay twenty shillings into the hands of this committee, to be applied to the relief of the poor; one half thereof to the poor of this city, and the other half to the poor of the township where the seller of such butter shall live.

PRICES of the following articles on the first of April, which are to continue for the month of July.

WHOLESALE.		RETAIL.	
Coffee	per lb. 0 15 0	per lb. 0 16 0	
Chocolate	do. 1 17 6	do. 2 0 0	
Bohea tea	do. 4 10 0	do. 4 15 0	
Common green do.	5 10 0	from 6 1 to 7 10 0	
Best ayon do.	18 0 0	20 0 0	
West India sugar	6 5 0	6 12 6	
Country ditto	4 10 0	4 15 0	
French ditto	4 10 0	4 15 0	
Malabar sugar from 50 1 to 51 1 per hundred		from 15 1 to 16 1 per lb.	
Loaf sugar from 2 1 6 to 2 10 0 per pound		from 4 1 6 to 4 10 0 per lb.	
Rice		17 1 per lb.	
French indigo	per lb. 2 15 0	40 1	
Carolina ditto	2 0 0	45 1	
Black pepper	1 17 6	45 1	
Cotton	from 40 1 to 55 1	45 1 to 50 1	
Flour		8 1	
Candles	1 17 6	15 1	
Best hard soap	1 17 6	15 1	
Butter		15 1	
Bloomery bar iron per ton	100 1	per hundred wt. 25 1	
Refract iron	100 1	35 1	
Nail rod iron	100 1	35 1	
Sheet iron	per lb. 1 17 6	per lb. 1 17 6	
Best iron for leather		per lb. 1 17 6	
Wool leather		by the side 150 1	
A calf skin that will cut four pair of shoes		per lb. 150 1	
Harp leather		per lb. 150 1	

Bridle ditto	from 150 1 to 200 1	
Boots per pair	from 30 1 to 40 1	
Mens best leather shoes	from 150 1 to 200 1	
Womens shoes	from 120 1 to 150 1	

The committee have continued the price of flour, middlings, &c. the same as on the last month, and are happy to inform the public, that the price of molasses and the various kinds of salt are at present lower than on the first of April, and the committee expect they will not be raised higher than at present.

WHEREAS under pretence of supplying our fellow-citizens in the country, great quantities of goods are daily removed from this city, and there is reason to believe, with a design of concealment, in order to produce a scarcity: Therefore

Resolved, That if any goods, exceeding the value of one hundred pounds, be removed or offered to be removed from this city, without first obtaining a permit from this committee; such goods, so removed or offered to be removed, shall, on detection, be detained under the care of the committee, until the next town meeting, and the owner to abide the consequences.

Signed by order of the committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, chairman.

BOSTON, June 26.

TUESDAY last we hear, a ship of about 250 tons, being one of the Cork fleet, laden with provisions, was taken by capt. Friend, in a small privateer schooner, belonging to Newbury, and carried in there.

Friday last arrived here the prize private ship of war, Revenge, captain Sheppard, formerly known by the name of the Blaze Castle, mounting 26 carriage guns, besides collops, swivels, &c. She was captured by the three letters of marque, Cadwallader, Minerva, and Charming Sally, after an obstinate resistance of near two hours; she had five men killed and a number wounded, and the ship much shattered.—The Cadwallader and Minerva had not a man hurt; the Charming Sally had one killed and three wounded, among which was the captain, though not dangerous.—The privateer was principally owned by Sir George Collier, and had made prize of one small letter of marque brig, before she was taken, and was but twelve days from Halifax.

Yesterday forenoon, about day-break, a body of the enemy landed at Point Judith, and collected a number of horned cattle and some sheep, but being attacked by colonel Henry Jackson's light troops and a few militia, they soon retreated to their boats, and left most of their booty behind, taking with them eight of the inhabitants. Several of their wounded were carried on board their boats. We had three men wounded. There have been four or five skirmishes since, the particulars of which we have not yet learnt.

Yesterday arrived here two brigs, laden with rum and molasses. They were retaken by the Hazard and Tyrannicide; which also took the privateer Lively, captain Stout, from New-York, (who took the above-mentioned brigs) and sent her, together with a prize sloop, into a safe port.

June 17. Last Sunday a brig arrived at Marblehead in 21 days from Cape Francois, the master of which informs, that a ship from Liverpool of 550 tons, laden with goods of all kinds, and several other prizes of value, were sent into that port by a French privateer. Also that his Most Christian Majesty's cruisers were in almost every part of the West-Indies, and were extremely successful.

A large topsail schooner, laden with 92 hogheads of genuine cod-fish, 90 barrels of mackerel, &c. &c. the property of Dr. Prince, a noted villain, formerly of Salem, now residing at Halifax, was taken and sent into Marblehead last Friday, by the privateer Terrible, who was left in chase of another vessel out of Halifax, laden with fish.

A prize sloop, loaded with rum, sugar, fruit, &c. from St. Kitts, bound to Newport, was taken by the Bever privateer, and carried into New-London, last Friday.

The privateer Hancock has taken the privateer schooner Hawke, from New-York, and carried her safe into New-London, last Lord's day. The Hawke had taken four or five prizes, and sent them into New-York.

Two or three privateers from Salem have taken a large ship from London, bound to Quebec, laden with 400 hogheads of rum, some bale goods, &c. which is hourly expected in port.

FISH-KILL, June 24.

The main body of the British army continues at Ver Plank's Point, and in their usual way distress the inhabitants, by taking their cattle and household goods, without paying for them, sparing neither whig nor tory. It is apprehended they mean to attack our fort. By a deserter we learn, that a number of heavy artillery were brought up from Kingbridge last Monday.

It is reported, that a spy was taken up on the other side of the river some days ago, with dispatches for general Clinton from colonel Butler, informing, that he could not proceed against the back settlements for want of provisions; and was under the necessity of retreating at Niagara.

On Saturday the 5th instant, a great majority of the citizens of Albany, assembled at the market house, unanimously nominated a committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting measures to check the evils arising from the depreciation of the continental currency, to prevent monopolies, to reduce the exorbitant prices exacted for the necessities of life, and to restrain a variety of other abuses and impositions.

The committee immediately met, and after electing general Ten Broeck chairman, and adopting several salutary regulations, among which the prohibiting the circulation of specie, and the reduction of the prices of many of the necessities and conveniences of life, were the most remarkable, proceeded to address circular letters expressive of their intentions, to the inhabitants of the several districts of Albany county.

A numerous meeting being convened at the request of the committee, they required the approval or disapproval of their constituents to the measures they had suggested, and had the satisfaction of finding, that those measures were approved of with unanimity and satisfaction; and it is supposed, from the cheerful acquiescence, and the conformity to, these regulations, which the citizens of every rank have evinced on the occasion,

that the resolves of the committee will be strictly adhered to and rigorously enforced.

TRENTON, June 25.

By a gentleman who made his escape from New-York on Friday last, we learn, that Sir Harry Clinton returned there on Saturday forenoon with his suite and baggage, from his tour up the North river—that captain Armstrong, with several other officers, taken in fort Mifflin, contrary to the articles of capitulation, were stripped of their side-arms on their arrival at New-York—that the Delaware frigate, mounting 32 guns, with 200 men, commanded by captain Maiton, was taken and sent to an eastern port, by the Boston frigate—that the Role man of war of 20 guns, captain Read, with 100 men, was sunk in an engagement with one of our frigates—that an armed ship of 22 guns, belonging to a Mr. Totton in New-York, with several other armed vessels, have been lately taken by the Queen of France and one other of our frigates off Sandy Hook, and sent to the eastward—that a short time after fort Mifflin surrendered, fifteen waggon loads of the enemy's wounded were brought into New-York at night—and that general Clinton has sent for all the troops from Halifax.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. House of Assembly, June 25, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this State hath passed "An act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit, heretofore emitted in this State while the same was a colony" in and by which it is enacted, that "all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this State, shall be brought into the treasury, to be exchanged, on or before the first day of January next," and, "all those bills which shall not be so brought in, on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable."

And whereas many of those bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring States, which, unless timely notice be given, may now be brought in within the time limited, to the great injury of the possessors, to prevent which;

Resolved, That the printers of public news-papers, in this and the neighbouring States, be requested to insert the above extracts from said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

By order of the house,
J. PHILLIPS, clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

The examination of two deserters, taken here on Saturday last.

"They were of the 17th British infantry, left King's-Ferry the 15th inst. when the baggage and cannon were embarked in order, as they apprehend, to proceed against the fort at West-Point. The royal army they suppose to be nine or ten thousand; the company they belonged to 45 in number, besides commissary officers, yet the strongest in the regiment. A strong work at Stony-Point had been formed, wherein four guns, 24 pounders, and four long twelves, are erected."

"The British forces on this side of the Hudson, were the 17th, 60th and 64th regiments infantry, and about fifty yagers. Two large ships of war, two row-galleys, bombs, &c. and above thirty transports, lay near the army."

"General Clinton had been down to New-York but was returned. The enemy had built two block-houses on the eastern side of the Hudson. Their desertions, of late, have been very great."

Other accounts some days later, represent the motions of the enemy as uncertain. Our officers with they may attack Fort Clinton, but fear they will not.

A gentleman from Albany tells us, that the American forces in that quarter had marched for Fort Schuylers; that several Tories had been brought in prisoners for attempting to burn Johnstown; and that the new committee proceeded vigorously in supporting the regulated prices; two traders having been detected in off-fendings, and brought to their marrow-bones for it.

By the Betsey prize, from St. Christopher's, we understand that some armed merchant vessels with valuable cargoes, were shortly to sail together for New-York.

Some weeks since capt. Josiah, and two others, in letters of marque, bound from this port for the West-Indies, obliged a privateer of ten guns, belonging to New-York, to strike to them, but by leaving too many of the former crew on board, opportunity was given to the prisoners to rise. They made use of it, and we hear she is arrived at New-York.

It appears that capt. Bethel, in a schooner from Havanna, was captured by a small cruiser, southward of cape Henlopen, but he and his seamen set ashore in Maryland.

A private letter of the 5th instant, found in the prize from St. Augustine, mentions the arrival of the Perleus and Ariel, British ships of war, from Jamaica, at that port. The Experiment, Wallace, was looked for. They were to cruise on the coast.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 16, 1779, to a gentleman in this city.

"We rejoice that so noble a spirit prevails among you, and that the Philadelphians, who lately had the name of the greatest extortioners on the continent, now freely step forth to remedy the evil which threatened destruction to the land. I hope you will persevere in it until extortioners and monopolizers are known no more among you. We in this little city have cheerfully followed your example. We have chosen a committee, who have regulated the prices of goods, and have wrote to the several districts, to come into the same measures, which it is expected they will cheerfully do."

"Last week two transgressors, who had paid for more than the regulated price, were publicly cried through this city by order of the committee, as having incurred the just indignation of the people. The offenders, after being immediately to appear before them, being met at the market-house, where, by falling on their knees on a scaffold, they acknowledged their guilt, and promised to abide by and assist the orders of the committee, upon which they were discharged. It is earnestly wished and hoped the town of Boston and its State will come into the measure; for if they do not, we shall cut off all trade and commerce with it, and confine

ourselves in Philadelphia. Hard money is not to pass here any more; we have lately hung up and burned in effigy a dealer in hard money.

"P. S. I just now hear that all our districts have chosen committees, and are regulating the prices of country produce."

July 2. The sloop Hornet, a few days ago, off Egg harbour, took the sloop Clinton, captain Parks, from New-Providence for New-York.—She had some days before fallen in with the Hammond, of New-York, who had taken possession of her, and put a prize matter on board, suspecting she was bound for this port.

By captain Wilson, who arrived here last Wednesday in fourteen days from the Havannah, we are informed, that Spain, on the 11th of April last, acknowledged the independence of the United States of America.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 24, 1779.

"Our present situation is truly alarming, and is briefly as follows:—A junta early formed in congress, have, by some means or other, contrived to keep their principal leaders, either actually in the house, or in some of the most important departments; and by acting constantly in concert, have at last brought it about, that a minority, and a small one too, can retard, delay, and even obstruct, every proceeding. The foundation of this junta was laid during the sitting of the first congress. At that period there were many real grounds, as well as some pretended ones, for suspecting New-York, and one or two others of the middle states. This naturally led the northern and southern ones to unite the more strictly in the measures then pursuing, to obtain the great objects in view. It is not my intention to give you the history of this junta at present, but will only inform you, that for upwards of twelve months past, a club has been formed of certain of the delegates from New-England, New-Jersey, and this state, and of two or three members from the southward.—They meet regularly, debate upon, and adjust the manner of their proceedings; and congress, at all times, being a fluctuating and changing body, these men, acting in concert, are able to keep back or obstruct any measure whatever, until, by the absence of some members, and the division of others, they can, with a small majority, carry the vote as they please.

"By accident I have had a fight and perusal of Mr. Deane's narrative, and I find that the first thing done by him, after his return, was to inform congress, that a foreign loan, if early and properly applied for, might be obtained; but that every day's delay rendered it more uncertain and difficult.

"The necessity of our procuring a foreign loan is generally acknowledged; and, as we now experience paper currency to be no real property, but only the representative of money, it seems to be the desire of the people, that this measure should be adopted; but already a jealousy has arisen, and the question is, who shall have the negotiating of it?—This has produced already much canvassing in secret, relative to the plenipotentiary to be sent abroad on this important business.

"The character with which Mr. Deane returned from the court of France, and the reputation, it was apprehended, he would acquire from the treaties, and the fleet solicited for and obtained by him, together with the little attention (much too little for his interest or peace) which he paid those who formed this cabal, (and who he knew had been secretly his enemies, set these men to move every engine in their power, to prevent his either receiving the approbation of congress for what he had done, or having any opportunity to serve his country further. Effectually to do this, every artifice was made use of to delay a decision on his affairs, and to spread, in the mean time, calumnious insinuations against him, among the people. Unjustly and ungratefully indeed he has been treated! but had he only suffered, if this had been all, we might have been happy. Many are the evils the public have laboured under, in consequence of this—the parties and factions raised on his and Mr. Lee's account, have retarded and put off matters of infinitely greater importance; and, in fact, brought us into our present disagreeable situation. It is certain that France does not wish a continuance of the war; Spain has long since been arming, and as early as in November last, formally offered her mediation, and plainly declared, she could no longer remain an inactive spectator of the ruin of the commerce of France, if her mediation should be refused. France, justly supposing that England would, on this, incline to peace, and apprehensive that application might be made to congress, to treat separately, immediately sent to their minister here, to apply to congress, and to urge them (if they needed urging) to lose no time in coming to resolutions on what terms they would treat, and to appoint a person, or persons, to repair to Europe, with ample powers for that purpose; at the same time the strongest assurances were given of the friendship and assistance of France, and even of Spain, if their resolutions, as to the terms of a treaty of peace, were such as should be honourable and just.

"The minister waited on congress early in February, with a message and information, to this purpose; and, in a long interview with them, pressed on them dispatch, in the most forcible terms. This was really the subject, which gave rise to the report of great and good news; with which the whole continent was for some time amused.

England, on her part, rightly judging that Spain would not take an active part, until her mediation should be refused, and that she could not, without knowing the terms of America, have any grounds to go on, with certainty; and doubtless finding other means to amuse and delay Spain, determined to exert her whole force, during this interval, and try the fortune of another campaign, in which such events might arrive as might enable them to treat with more advantage on their side. They were further induced to this, by having the supplies cheerfully voted in the house of commons, and having no continental war in Europe, they had no fear of losing any thing, and might gain much. In discus-

ing what had been communicated and proposed by France to congress, two objects are said to have been in view; the first, what the terms should be, and then who should be sent out charged with them. What and how many terms congress have agreed upon, I know not; but though the minister has been every week urging them to finish, they have, to this hour, delayed the giving him any answer. The difficulty arises from the New-England delegates insisting, as I am informed, on making our right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, &c. a sine qua non. They are, as is credibly whispered, joined in this, by some gentlemen from the other extremity of these states, and who firmly stand by each other, as they doubtless mean mutually to serve and carry on each others purposes. Thus, as far as I can learn, the matter rests at present; and thus have the people of these states been deceived with the hopes of peace, whilst by these measures, they will be exposed to suffer all the extremities of the reverse.

"You will justly be surprised, when I tell you, that our commissioners at Paris appear totally ignorant of what is doing in either France, Spain, or England; for it is impossible they should be informed, and never write one syllable about it.

"But what must be your surprise, when I assure you that congress was informed, and that by two of their members, in writing, that the French minister had expressly declared, and wrote, that he could place no confidence in Mr. Lee, for he feared, or suspected him, and those about him—What, I say, must be your surprise, to find this party able, after this, to counteract a large majority of congress, and prevent his recall! It is well known this gentleman's former private secretary was of a very suspicious character; that after going several times privately back and forth from Paris to London, he took up his residence in London, under the protection of the British ministry; and that the man who succeeded him, as Mr. Lee's secretary, was one Ford, a most infamous tory, and refugee parson, from London, whither he had fled from Virginia, to avoid the vengeance of his countrymen, and where he lived, like other refugees, until he went over to Paris, and entered on his secretaryship, under Mr. Lee. You will hardly credit this, but they are facts, and have long since been well attested and laid before congress. By this one instance, you will be able to judge of the strength of this minority, and to what lengths they will go in promoting private views, and supporting of their party, family connections, and interest. Were I to give you all the instances which have come to my knowledge, of transactions of a similar complexion, and of the wretched deranged state of our finances, and other departments; and also of the trifling subjects which have repeatedly engaged congress, for days and weeks together, during the last important six or eight months, I should fill a volume, and might, with great propriety, entitle it, 'The Book of Lamentations.' But to lament is to no purpose; and unless different measures are pursued, I dread the consequences.

"Governor Johnston, you must remember, openly declared in parliament, that he had made use (when in America) of other means than those of persuasion and argument, to effect the purposes of his commission. What those means were, the present times demonstrate—they already begin to have their dreadful effects—anarchy is now labouring to rear her tattered but bloody standard in this capital. In a word, unless this party and faction can be broke (for until it is, the same measures will be pursued) we shall be in danger at least of being ruined, and that suddenly, by ourselves.

"You will communicate the contents of this, to whom you think proper; but I fear, at this time, that the public at large should know even the truth in its full extent; and yet it is cruel to keep them in suspense and ignorance, whilst accumulated ruin is preparing to burst on them from every quarter.

"I will give you one instance with what industry this party, this select phalanx, conduct their manoeuvres: I he night before it was expected the question on Mr. Lee's recall was to be put, an express was sent off into Jersey, to call Dr. W—n and Dr. S—r; Dr. W—n was alarmed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and set off instantly, to be in congress before the question should be put; and Dr. S—r, who lived more remote, followed the same day, each of them with as much expedition as if they had been flying before the enemy. They arrived in season, and by the paper sent you herewith you will see how they voted.—O tempora! O mores!"

The following agreement was entered into by the second battalion of Maryland militia, met at the Head of Elk, June 23, 1779, agreeable to law.

BEING deeply impressed with the growing evils that threaten not only this state, but the United States in general, from the exorbitant prices of every necessary of life, the venal practices of monopoly, engrossing and forestalling, which hath depreciated our currency, and counteracted every virtuous measure adopted by our most worthy citizens, in direct violation of the laws of the state, wishing as much as possible to coincide with our brethren in the neighbouring states to restore things again to rights, and to recover the credit of our currency.

And as we trust the constitution and the laws of the state are very sufficient (if properly executed); or if not, we look on it as the only safe way of remedy, to remonstrate and petition to our legislature in a constitutional way, for such amendments as from time to time may be thought necessary.

We therefore bind ourselves to each other, under the strictest ties of virtue and honour, that we will support the civil authority in the execution of the laws (inviolable) to see them duly executed by the proper officers, as appointed by law; nor shall any man or set of men usurp the power of legislation, or executing the laws, but such as have authority by the constitution and from the legislature of the state; and that we will use our utmost endeavours to prevent all monopolizing, engrossing and forestalling of every sort whatsoever, and will present all persons guilty of any of them to the executive

powers; and earnestly recommend it to the magistrates, grand-jurors, and all other persons in authority, to exert themselves at this crisis, informing against and prosecuting all such persons as may be so loit to virtue as to attempt to prey on their brethren the honest citizens; and we pledge ourselves that we will, by the strict ties aforesaid, support them in the same.

And we earnestly entreat all traders, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, to conform to the laws of the state, and sympathize with, and contribute to, the relief and necessities of their distressed brethren, and do caution all traders in goods of every sort to conform to the regulations as directed by the acts of assembly, as we hold ourselves bound, they must answer for the contrary to the penal laws of the state.

The above being unanimously agreed to by the battalion, was ordered immediately to be made public, that all persons concerned may govern themselves accordingly.

Signed by order of the battalion,

H. HOLLINGSWORTH, col.

July 6. The electors of Washington county have instructed their delegates in general assembly not to agree to the passage of the bill, published by order of the session, for the consideration of the people, and entitled, "A bill for the relief of certain nonjurors, on the terms therein mentioned," as they consider it fully calculated to relieve the notorious offender, as well as the ignorant and deluded; at the same time they express their desire, that those who may be relieved who have not had an opportunity of capacity to judge for themselves, and have been misled by disaffected and designing men.

ANNAPOLIS, July 3.

On Monday last Mr. William Goldsmith and Mr. Samuel Harvey Howard were chosen of the common council of this city, in the room of Mr. John Bullen and colonel James Brice, who are chosen aldermen in the room of Samuel Chase, Esq; appointed recorder, and Thomas Jennings, Esq; resigned.

Captain John McKirdy, in the brig Tom Johnson, arrived here this morning from Nantes, but left from Breit, which port he left about the first of May, under convoy of five ships of the line, three frigates, and twenty transports, said to have on board from ten to fifteen thousand men, and bound for Martinico. He parted with them in the latitude of Madeira. Captain McKirdy, in company with the ship General Washington, arrived in Patowmack, fell in off our capes with a small privateer of six guns and twenty-five men, which they took and brought in with them.

Extract of a letter from commodore Griffin, on board the Chester galley, to his excellency our governor.

"On Monday morning (the 8th of June) we weighed and stood out to sea; at 8 o'clock saw a ship and a schooner standing in for cape Henry, and immediately gave them chase, till within about two leagues of them; they then tacked and stood towards us, which gave me an opportunity of getting nearer the cape, and in shoal water; when we were about three leagues from cape Charles, and four miles from the ship, it fell almost calm. I then anchored, hoping she would have done the same, but she still kept under way; finding the tide driving her farther from us, as soon as the people had dined, which was 1/2 past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we weighed, and row'd down on her; at 4 we fired a shot, which she returned with a broadside; in about 10 minutes the action became general, and continued without intermission till after sun-set, when the wind sprung fresh up southerly; she then made all the sail in her power, and stood to sea; we continued the chase till near 10 o'clock, at which time she was quite out of gun-shot; we then hauled in for the land. She was quite a clean ship, just out of port, mounted with 18 4 and 6 pounders, and two stern chaces, on one deck, 4 carriage guns and several swivels on the quarter deck and fore-castle. I have the greatest pleasure in assuring your excellency, that the officers and men behaved with great conduct and bravery, and that we had not one man killed or wounded, except captain Dashiell, who received a slight wound on his hip bone by a cannon ball."

LOST by the subscriber,

THE PROCEEDINGS of the ancient TUESDAY CLUB, bound in parchment; several of the leaves are loose. Whoever will deliver them to him, at his office, shall receive forty dollars for their trouble. FREDERICK GREEN.

THE creditors of JAMES MAWE, late of this city, carpenter, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally proved, in order to be settled; and those indebted to the said estate are hereby informed, that unless they make immediate payment, compulsory means will be made use of by the subscriber to enforce a compliance.

JUDITH DOYLE, administratrix.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform all persons indebted to the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unless they speedily settle and pay off their respective accounts, compulsory measures will be taken in every instance; and in a particular manner he requests those sheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the several sums with which they stand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in suit.—All persons having claims on said estate are desired to make them known to

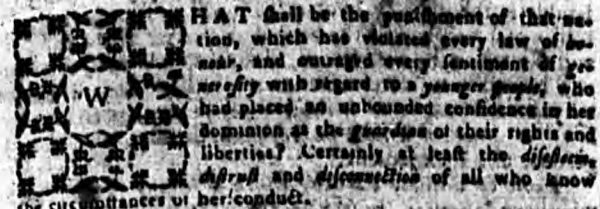
F. GREEN, adm.

Worcester county, Maryland, May 18, 1779. NOW in the jail of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay charges and take him away. BENJAMIN PURNELL, sheriff.

F R I D A Y, JULY 16, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER IV.



WHAT shall be the punishment of that nation, which has violated every law of humanity, and outraged every sentiment of justice with regard to a younger people, who had placed an unbounded confidence in her dominion as the guardian of their rights and liberties? Certainly at least the disfigurement and dishonour of all who know the circumstances of her conduct.

I am so far from wishing to see the people of America united to the people of Great-Britain, even by the most slender link in the chain of an alliance, that I am rather willing to excite a spirit of indignation, that shall breathe resentment to the second generation. Why? Is not forgiveness evangelical, and is it not the characteristic of the noble mind to forget an injury? I grant it, and am clearly informed from revelation and from reason, that it is unlawful for a single moment to indulge the evil passions of the breast. But—are there not cases where punishment is necessary, to reclaim offenders, and deter others from a perpetration of the like injury?

In the social state, a violation of the perfect rights is cognizable by the civil law; but the violation of imperfect rights is not cognizable, and therefore there are cases even in society, where it rests with individuals to manifest a disapprobation of injurious treatment. Where a man withholds or takes my property, attempts my liberty or life, or wounds my reputation, the law is made and provided in that case; but where he has acted an ungrateful part, or has deceived me in professed friendship, or has haughtily frowned upon me in humble and distressed circumstances, in which cases he is not amenable to any laws of man, it certainly remains with me to deny him confidence; esteem or intercourse, until he shall become duly sensible of his ignominious conduct. For with regard to those rights, which cannot be secured to us by society, we revert to a state of nature, and it remains with every man to distribute natural justice.

Nations, with relation to each other, are in what is called a state of nature, bound by certain laws; the sanction of which laws is not rewards or punishments from any superior and commanding power constituted upon earth; but only the general approbation, confidence, esteem, or general disapprobation, disesteem and distrust of nations. For the same reason, that in the social state there would be a general outcry against the unbecomable indignity of a magistrate, who at any time should entertain the guilty with impunity, there ought to be amongst nations a general disapprobation of the facility of any people to admit the correspondence and connection of a tyrant; a general condemnation to exterminate or put to death a wicked nation might not be justifiable; but it lies on all who pay the least regard to truth and justice to bear a testimony against the conduct of a selfish nation, and deny them that esteem and confidence which others have deserved.

In the social state, if individuals would more generally deny an approving countenance to those who have been guilty of ingratitude, or have betrayed the secrets of a friend, or enviously detracted from the reputation of another, we should have fewer instances of ungrateful, and unfaithful conduct. But men contract their thoughts to private and immediate interest, and it is no matter what a man has done, if he now has it in his power to serve them in this case they will pay him court, and receive him, if not to a sincere, at least to an hypocritical friendship.

If, amongst nations, who are with relation to each other in a state of nature, men more generally would scorn the intercourse of tyrant powers, we should have fewer instances of unjust encroachment, perfidy and fraud; but little politicians at the head of empires, whose souls were never touched with the love of virtue, regard the present moment, and their own particular interest, and are ready to ally themselves with Satan, if he shall appear to be a great power, and if not with Satan, at least with those who have done what Satan never had it in his power to do, that is, to shed his blood and spurn trampling with the blood of men, women, children.

It is true, that there is oftentimes a generous indignation amongst neighbouring states against the nation which has waged an unjust war, and the apprehension of this general indignation forms a happy check on the rapacity of tyrants for hence the custom of the declaration of the causes of war. Those who entertain the most unjust designs are willing to possess some character of honesty amongst their neighbours, and for this reason do generally draw up and publish to the world some specious claim, or some pretended circumstance of injury, which hath made it necessary to appeal to arms. It would be well for mankind if this claim or pretended circumstance of injury was more generally examined, and a more certain indignation did take place against the power, whose declaration had appeared to be the just apology of injuries or ambition.

It is greatly to the honour of the French nation, that in but controversy with the tyrant they have examined our cause, and finding it to be the cause of truth and mankind, have determined to countenance and show it favour. I wish I could inspire the nations of the world with a like love of justice.

It will be an encouragement to Britain, and to every other nation who shall act wickedly, if, after all hostilities committed on the soil of North-America, she shall be honoured with the countenance of nations, and find an easy pardon from the people whom she has ravaged, wounded and insulted. I am therefore willing to impress upon the public mind a proper sense of injury sustained, and villainy intended, that by giving way to just and durable resentment, they may avert the sword of tyranny, and strike it down from every future hostile purpose of ambition. You have heard, my countrymen, the magnificence and contemptuous language of the nation of Great-Britain: you have seen her loaded on your territories, waiting every honour and luxury of the soil, destroying towns and villages, and forced edifice, poisoning in a track of blood, and bayoneting the aged and the young, the sick, the wounded, and the dead themselves; calling out for farther opportunity of havoc, and wishing anxiously and intelligently to say, burn and exterminate: you have felt the griefs of widows, fathers, parents, who have lost their husbands, brothers, sons, in this unnatural contest: hearing, seeing and experiencing, you have been witness of the unjust, ungenerous claims, the pride and insolence, the cruel and determined war of Britain: these are the injuries which have justified you in rebellion, which bring up remembrance in the breast of the American, and urge you to resentment.

These are the injuries which will demand it of you, that even after you have ceased to pursue with arms the nation of the tyrant, you hold them at a distance, and give them to perceive that magnanimity offended knows why it will admit to favour: The weak and varying mind may be easily prevailed upon, but

the steady reason and reflection of the virtuous soul shall, but from proper motives, be adduced to reconciliation. The voice of natural justice demands it of the people of America, that, at least for half an age, they scorn the intercourse and intimacy of the tyrant.

The names of the heroes who have fallen in the cause demand it of you, that you give not up yourselves to the advances of a people, and that you take not them to your breasts, who have been the cause of immense death to many in the bloom of youth, and in the hope of long, useful and desired life.

The past age demands it of you, that you discontinue injustice in the earth; that a nation, like an individual, may take something from the footsteps of a politically honest character, and disposed to act a just part. The past age has been a witness of many instances of national malignity, unjust pretensions, and cruel spoils of arms. She has groined under it, and would be happy that her history had never told the circumstances.

Your own age demands it of you, that in your dying disapprobation; distrust and distrust of a nation, who is greatly criminal, you show such regard for justice, that if she should propose to bribe and flatter, and to promise half her empire, as a murderer would promise half his riches, yet that should not prevent the execution of the vengeance which she has deserved.

The coming age demands it of you, that you send not down to her the story of a people, who having gallantly repulsed the foe, yet, by an unfeeling and unjust facility of disposition to admit to favour, have encouraged her to like excesses. It is not necessary that you say God damn Great-Britain, nor that you entertain the thoughts of malice, hatred and revenge, within your breasts, but that, like men who act from passion not from passion, even when the enemy baffled and confounded, shall have created hostilities, you shall send them from you, and, like heaven's justice in the ways of providence, by steady and determined firmness you give the world to understand that there ought to be a different retribution to a people, who have exhibited a character of rectitude and generosity; and to those who have discovered in a national capacity, injustice, fraud, and every wicked principle and propensity to action.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

L O N D O N, April 21.

C O L. Campbell lately arrived from Georgia, waited on his majesty in his highland dress, and had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand. Captain Parker kissed his majesty's hand on his promotion to be rear admiral of the red, and his advancement to the honour of knighthood, for his services in America, now admiral Sir Hyde Parker. The earl of Cornwallis, aid de camp, capt. Brodrick, and a number of other general officers, took leave of his majesty previous to their setting out for America.

April 22. Sir Joseph Yorke, the English ambassador at the Hague, has presented a very spirited memorial to the States general of the United Provinces, in the name of his master the king of Great-Britain, wherein he represents to their high mightinesses the evil consequences of the negotiation carrying on between them and France, for the protection to be given to the transportation of all sorts of naval stores, and the danger to which they will expose themselves by listening to proposals which will oblige them to infringe a neutrality which they have to often declared they wished to support, and which at once attack their independence, sap the basis of their government, and threaten nothing less than their dissolution. At the same time that the end of all these intrigues is manifestly designed to cause the republic to quarrel with the king, and to bring on a war between their high mightinesses and Great-Britain, under the seducing pretence of a perfect neutrality and the interest of trade, of which the king can no longer remain an indifferent spectator, and therefore finds himself obliged to lay before their high mightinesses the danger into which France wishes to plunge them.

Sir Joseph supposes that his majesty had ordered him to add, that he cannot depart from the necessity he is under of excluding the transportation of naval stores to the ports of France, and particularly timber, even if they are escorted by men of war; and that the example which France has set of favouring some members of the republic to the detriment of others, is directly contrary to the union and independence of their high mightinesses, the king hoped never to be obliged to follow, unless a concession to the views of France obliges him to take that method of making amends to those members of the republic, who are hurt by the partiality of his enemies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 21.

There was a very full attendance of the members this day, in order to take into consideration the papers relative to Lord Howe, Sir William Howe, and General Burgoyne.

At half past three the house resolved itself into a committee, on which the correspondence between Lord George Germain, as secretary of state for the American department, and those several gentlemen, was referred to the said committee, and Mr. Montague was called to the chair.

A short conversation now took place. At length Sir William Howe rose in his place, and, after some apology read a narrative, frequently interrupted by animadversions and explanations as he proceeded, containing a chronological account of every transaction he was concerned in, from the time of his being appointed commander in chief and commissioner, to the minute of his resignation of both. He was on his legs upwards of two hours and a half.

A difficulty now arose, whether to proceed upon the reading of the papers, or call witnesses to be examined at the bar. The former mode was adopted, and the clerk began to read the letters containing the instructions, &c. to General Howe, from Lord George Germain, and continued reading them until about half past nine o'clock, in the course of which time nothing came out that could afford our readers any amusement.

Yesterday morning arrived at Spithead admiral Gambier, from New-York, in his majesty's ship the *Arcturion*, with the *Unicorn* and *Raleigh* frigates. The *Richmond* frigate, which sailed with them, is put into Plymouth.

On Saturday evening a cabinet council was held at Earl Gower's house, Whitehall, at which all the cabinet ministers were present; they are said to have met for the express purpose of considering the proposals of the court of Versailles; the result of their determination was to be communicated to his majesty yesterday.

It was yesterday reported that the Spanish ambassador had received orders from his court to use his utmost endeavours to bring about a reconciliation between the court of England and that of France, and that last Saturday he communicated his orders to the ministry.

Letters from the Hague say, that the Spanish merchants are ensuring their shipping in all the ports of Holland at advanced premiums. This circumstance looks very suspicious, and gives great credit to the report of a Spanish war.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 21.

As soon as the order of the day was read, Lord Bristol rose, and after thanking their lordships for their very great indulgence to him in postponing the business of that day from time to time, entered into a detail of the state of the navy, since the coming in of the first lord of the admiralty.

For many complicated reasons his lordship thought himself bound to propose the following motion to the house:—That his humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to remove from his situation, as first lord of the admiralty, John earl of Sandwich, for his manifold misconduct in that department.

To this Lord Sandwich made a very long reply, justifying his own conduct, and announcing extraordinary merit and vigilance in his department.

The other speakers who took the most distinguished parts in this important debate, were the dukes of Richmond and Grafton, lords Lyttleton, Shelburne, Abingdon, Craven, Eslington, and the lord Chancellor.

About half past twelve o'clock the question being put, there appeared for Lord Bristol's motion,

Against it — 64

For it — 25

Majority 39

B O S T O N, June 20.

We hear that uniform and consistent patriot, the honourable Samuel Adams Esq; is soon expected in town from Philadelphia.

The *Mari* ship of war has returned into a safe port, and carried in with her a prize letter of marque ship, valued at a 5000l. sterl.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 1.

On Sunday last the first company of Philadelphia militia artillery were relieved from their duty in garrison at the fort on Mud-Island, after receiving a very polite and respectful letter of thanks from his excellency Joseph Reed, Esq; president.

On Monday the 28th, the company marched to the State-house and presented an address of thanks with assurances of their fidelity to the honourable supreme executive council, and their readiness to turn out again upon every emergency to defend and secure the freedom and independency of this and the United States.

From thence they marched to the college, where the committee were then sitting, and being invited into the hall, grounded their arms and delivered the following spirited address:

Philadelphia, June 28, 1779.

To the COMMITTEE of the city of Philadelphia and northern and southern districts, appointed at a general town meeting in the State-house-yard, May 25, 1779.

BROTHERS,

AT the general town meeting held the 4th of May, 78, the first company of Philadelphia militia artillery were in garrison at the fort on Mud-Island. We were informed of your meeting, and were well pleased with the resolves then adopted, and no less with the committee appointed for the purpose of regulating the prices of the necessaries of life and other articles; and as a garrison, contributed all in our power to forward the good purposes intended, by bringing to aid searching (agreeable to your order) all vessels going from the city, that provisions and other necessaries might not be conveyed from thence.

But notwithstanding we are convinced much good has arisen from the said resolves, and your appointment; yet we are well assured that your proceedings are attended with many difficulties, and require the most indefatigable attention and vigilance; yet we are very sorry to observe, that designing and interested persons endeavour by every means to elude your judicious intentions, and that something more vigorous and striking must at length bring them to reason.

We having fulfilled our tour of duty at Mud-Island and being properly relieved, are now returned to the city. We have arms in our hands, and know the use of them—and are ready and willing to support your honourable board in fully executing the righteous and equitable measures for which you were appointed. We will lay them down till this is accomplished. We will not to have the pre-eminence; but we will no longer be trampled upon.

We do therefore declare, as a firm and determined company of Philadelphia militia artillery, in which we are fully assured our whole corps as well as the mulque-

try are united.

First. That we will support and defend the executive power, and your honourable board in relieving the oppressed, and punishing the aggressors.

Secondly. That the prices of all commodities shall be reduced on the first of July to what they were on the first of April last, and that not only West India and foreign produce, but that also house rent, dry goods and the necessities of life brought to market be proportionably lowered in price.

That we will see the virtuous, innocent and suffering part of the community relieved, and endeavour to divert this city of the dissipated, inimical, and preys on the vitals of the inhabitants, be their rank or station what it may.

We would not wish by a long detail to take up your time, but submit it to your determination how the happy effect may be produced, whether by a speedy town meeting or otherwise; and if by reason of the obduracy and perverseness of individuals, your committee find themselves inadequate to the task, our drum shall beat in aid.

Signed at the unanimous request and by order of the said company,

JOHN M'GINLEY, capt. of artillery.
WILLIAM THORNE, capt. lieutenant.
WILLIAM M. ROBINSON, first lieutenant.
368 SAMUEL POWELL, second lieutenant.
JOHN DEAN, capt. engineer.

To which the committee returned the following satisfactory answer.

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 24, 1779.
The committee having been presented with an address from the first artillery company of city militia, Resolved, That the following answer be returned.

GENTLEMEN,
THE committee of the city of Philadelphia and its liberties, present their grateful respects to the officers and privates of the first artillery company of city militia, for the generous and public spirited address which they have been pleased to present; and for the cheerful, ardent and order with which they have gone through their tour of duty at the front.

To unite the citizen with the soldier, and the zeal of the patriot with the prudence of domestic industry, form not only the most useful but the most distinguished characters; and it is with infinite pleasure the committee perceive a reanimation of those virtues which rendered America the admiration of the world, and struck her enemies with shame and astonishment.

As your absence from the city on duty has, in some measure, prevented your knowing the situation of affairs with respect to the regulations, we have the pleasure of informing you, that the measures, resolved on, and entered into, at the town meeting on the 25th of May last, has already met with the approbation and support of several of the States, and we have no doubt but the other States, convinced by the same necessity and impressed by the same virtuous motives, will join their support.

We welcome you, gentlemen, to your homes and families; and to the more immediate participation and support of the constitution and laws of our country; and while we confide in your valour and patriotism, in contributing to the downfall of every species of monopolizing and extortion, we hope that the justice and reasonableness of the measures we propose and pursue, and the evident and universal consent to arise therefrom, will be able to encounter every ungenerous or disaffected opposition we may meet with, and accomplish the object so ardently desired.

Signed by order of the committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, chairman.
The company returned to their arms, gave the committee three cheers and fired three salutes, and were dismissed with the unanimous determination to support the committee in their righteous proceedings, to prevent monopolizing, support the credit of our currency, and ultimately to divest this city of Tories and enemies to our country.

July 7. We have the pleasure to assure the public from authority, that the general assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their sessions in January last, ordered taxes to be raised for their full quota of the 13,000,000 dollars requested by congress, by their resolve of the 10th of January. And that at their May session they provided for raising their full quota of 45,000,000, required by the late resolution of congress, payable at different periods, none to exceed the first of January.

We have no doubt but this vigorous example will be followed by all the States in the Union, which will convince our enemies that our resources for carrying on the war are ample; and assure our friends that the credit of our finance is established on a firm and solid foundation.

July 5. Capt. Tracey, of the Schooner Dauphin, arrived at Boston the twenty-fourth ult. in forty-five days from Bristol, informs that before he sailed the news arrived at that port, that the islands and forts of Jersey and Guernsey had been taken and plundered by a number of privateers fitted out from St. Malo and Nantes. Some private letters give information that the same report prevailed at L'Orient.

Capt. Tracey sailed in company with five ships of the line and five frigates, having under convoy a large number of transports and letters of marque, destined to reinforce count d'Estaing at Martinique, and to garrison St. Domingo. After the arrival of the above reinforcement, it is more than probable count d'Estaing will appear on our coast.

By letters as late as the 15th of June from Charleston, we find there have been several light skirmishes, which mostly terminated in our favour; that the enemy still their hospital very full, and that great part of their army were tired of their situation, which made numbers desert.

July 13. On Sunday last arrived here, the brig Hoker, captain Gaddis, from St. Eustatia. On his passage he took a valuable prize, bound from Georgia to New-York, and sent her into Egg-harbour; the captain brings us the agreeable news, that the troops of our ally, his most Christian majesty, are in possession of the island of St. Vincent's. He also spoke with an outward bound fleet, from Baltimore, consisting of 10 sail, all well.

The same day arrived here, the Schooner captain Taylor, with a valuable prize, from Jamaica to New-York, loaded with 190 hogheads of Jamaica spirits.

And yesterday arrived in this river, a large ship of 600 tons burthen, loaded with molasses and sugar, retaken from the enemy by captain James Montgomery, in the State ship General Green.

IN CONGRESS, June 29, 1779.

As congress are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private justice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, so it is their intention not only to avoid further emissions, but to diminish the quantity in circulation, provided that the respective States by correspondent and vigorous exertions shall put it in their power to raise the necessary supplies.

Resolved therefore, That twenty millions of dollars, or such a part thereof as shall be brought into the continental loan-offices on or before the first day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States at an interest of six per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the said loan, Resolved,

1. That the loan-officers in every State do immediately open subscriptions for the said loan.

2. That the executive authorities of the several States be requested immediately to appoint persons of character and influence in every county, town or district, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan officer or officers in the States respectively.

3. That no subscription be received for less than five hundred dollars.

4. That all subscriptions under ten thousand dollars shall be paid into the loan-office where the same shall be subscribed, or into the hands of the person obtaining the subscription, within fourteen days after the subscription shall be made.

5. That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars or upwards shall be allowed to pay the same at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the subscription, the residue on or before the first day of October next, the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, provided the other payment shall be punctually made.

6. That each lender shall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on interest until the whole amount of continental bills in circulation shall not exceed the sum in circulation at the time of the loan.

7. That interest on all sums which shall be paid into the loan-office before the said first day of October, or which shall be subscribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th resolution aforesaid, shall be payable annually at the continental loan-office of the State in which the money was originally subscribed.

8. That when the interest on monies which have been or may be placed in the several loan-offices on or after the first day of March 1778 shall become due and be paid, the same, until some more accurate standard of value can be devised, shall be increased in proportion to the increase of the sum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of such loans respectively.

Extra from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.

Extra of a letter from Charles Thomson, May 29, 1779.

This town has been for several days besieged by general Prevost, with about 4000 men; we have our lines in pretty good order, and well supplied with cannon. On general Lincoln's drawing near them with his army, the enemy retreated over Ashley river, and are mostly on James Island, opposite to this town. We have, in part, dismantled Fort Johnston on that island, and spiked the cannon.

"When the enemy lay at our gates, and summoned the town, it is said the council agreed to surrender, provided Prevost would agree to a neutrality, and suffer them to buy and sell rum, &c."

"Since I wrote the former part of my letter, one of my sons has just come in from general Lincoln, and informs me, that the enemy had fled from James and John Islands, that many of them had got on board vessels, prepared for them, and all the rest making their escape as fast as possible; that last night general Lincoln had detached one thousand men to Beaufort, to prevent the enemy getting footing there; and that this day he followed with the whole army. That he had given out, in general orders, this morning, an invitation for all the Georgians to collect and return home; and that they should be supported by an army. That colonel Dooley, of Wilks county, 1200, of Burke, and few of Richmond county, have even been at the head of about 2100 men in their several counties; and that, during all the troubles, they had their families and property always in forts; but that now they have possession of the town of Ebenezer, and I hope, in ten days, to be in Savannah; so that, for the present, I have put off the thought of coming to you at Philadelphia, as I mentioned in the former part of my letter."

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Friends and fellow-citizens,
THE fell attempts of tyranny, by your manly and vigorous efforts, have hitherto been successfully baffled; but if these designs from without were entirely defeated, expect not that the glorious cause you have engaged in would end here—No my countrymen, your vigilance, would have your trials to endure, yet proof to make—your internal police would require your strictest attention, your keenest watch; and at this interesting period both these are most highly necessary. Regard would be had to your councils, scrutiny should be made, and if there are any to be found not men of high probity, warm attachments, and fervent loyalty, reject 'em with infamy! Guard too, guard well, your suspicious neighbours, and secure your known internal foes—beware of seditious, seditious, and seditious, from rendering you the very mischief they most assuredly would do you, were they at will. The penalties you have hitherto imposed are slight, when compared with what they have justly merited—relax not in 'em, 'till being enough to do this when you yourselves are firmly established, and put, by the arm of your justice, beyond their reach. Some queries, for your consideration, have appeared in the last week's Maryland gazette, relative to a bill, published for the same purpose, by your late assembly; the subject is of magnitude and importance, but if you weigh well the aforesaid queries and address the following reflections, you will, I think, not be at a loss what to determine on; whether the bill shall, by your consent, and without it it cannot, pass into law, or whether it shall be rejected as impolitic, dangerous, and inexpedient.

Came to human nature, there are some among us, who have laboured, by the secret practices of fraud and circumvention, to sacrifice us to the inhuman English, and betray us to their treacherous purposes. Of these miscreant ingrates, I cannot but speak with warmth, tho' indeed they are, as far below our anger, as they are little deserving our pity; yet contemptible as they are, we are taught by experience, that insects and animals of a venomous nature, however despicable, may wound us, without recitation. I would with an eye of watchful indignance be kept on these wretches, lest, in the anguish of their confusion, and shame of disappointment, they make a deadly effort to poison and infect us with their last gasps, and by their tainted and rancorous breath, blast the weak minded, and by vile and deceitful arts, suck 'em to their dark and hellish designs. I know the honest hearts of my whig countrymen, cannot, without regret, believe there are any who wear a human form capable of such black attempts; and I know too, that these steady villains are assuming such countenances, as, if trusted to, might conceal their falsehood from the unsuspecting of credulous whiggism, but a little discernment and well governed reflection, will convince, in a moment, the fair appearances of these are not to be trusted in, and cool judgment assure us, most fully, that no just confidence can be placed in the constancy of men, whose attachment can only be secured by your success, and are, from a want of this themselves, inclined to side with yours, and are led, from disappointment, meanly to court an outward agreement with you, when their depraved hearts burn, in all the rage of malevolence and rancour—No—scorn such friendships, disclaim and refuse such fraudulent connections, reject 'em from your bosoms, let 'em share the tortures of their abject baseness, and be confounded in the meanness of their disgrace—treat 'em with a stern abhorrence, as due to those, whom no gentle or kind treatment could awaken into a sense of honour and gratitude—let not vain persuasions nor flattering professions lull your honest and too well grounded suspicions to sleep, but, be vigilant!

Your ruin was their aim, and that aim they will not cheerfully part with, but will strive to be feared, revive it on the first opportunity, with redoubled anxiety and devilish industry. Such is the rage and malice of disappointed pride and villainy, they may assume the semblance of friendship, while their detested minds are busily employed in secret designs to stab you to the heart and wound your very vitals—therefore be vigilant!

They will use all their address and eloquence to gain on your belief in an easy and complying moment—but beware! Guard against their subtle arts of insinuation—trust not! I repeat, to their false professions—and once more I repeat, be vigilant! Be circumspect!

CATO.

Annapolis, July 13, 1779.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber,

TWO strong able HORSES, that will answer for the saddle or team.

W. POLKHAM WILKIN.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE.

A SILVER TABLE SPOON, marked W M maker's mark, E B. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the printer.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 7th instans,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock E G. I here are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is bold all round, trots very hard, and has a swift tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if he is male, from home, 20 dollars, and if out of the county 10 dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by J. O. & F. L. & S. L. B. Y.

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.

THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH SCOTCH, about seven miles from Annapolis, one black and four white S H E P and one L A M B, each with one ear cropt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

CAME to the plantation of ANNE T. L. L. Y. at South river ferry, a K W K, and L A M B; the mark is, a piece cut off one ear, and another cut in the other. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

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F R I D A Y, JULY 23, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.



THE balance of a trade with Britain will always be against America. We shall take from her the manufactures of her kingdom, and the commodities of India, and she will take from us—gold and silver.

What her own soil produces, iron, fur, hemp, and yet she will take from Russia, a country in alliance with her; masts and boards she will take from Norway, subject to the king of Denmark, who is likewise in alliance with her. From a disposition to engage these powers in closer bonds of amity, she will take from them every article with which they can supply her.

Rice and indigo her colonies of East and West Florida, which we still suppose her to possess, will furnish tobacco the can life but little, and what she uses she can have from her plantations on the Mississippi river; lumber, to supply her West-India islands, she can readily import from her colonies of East and West-Florida.

It will be said, that the intercourse of trade with Britain formerly demanded these articles, and, as her natural wants are still the same, an intercourse of trade with Britain will still continue to demand them. I answer, that her natural wants are still the same, but her situation is politically changed, and her commerce will be governed by her change of situation. Our trade was heretofore restricted to the shores of Britain, and her merchants had it in their power to say what price we should receive for our commodities. We were indeed her planters, as she called us, and she the great commercial house, which, by our means, supplied the half of Europe with flour, tobacco, rice and indigo, and fur, and hemp, and lumber, and every article of commerce which our soil produces. Britain will no longer be the exclusive merchant of America, and wanting only what of our commodities is necessary for her own consumption, and of those only what she cannot have from neighbouring and allied countries, her exportation will be small from this continent. Nevertheless she will desire to furnish these states with the manufactures of her kingdom, and the commodities of India, and the produce of her West-India islands. For these we shall be under the necessity of making our remittances in gold and silver. The precious metals which shall flow to us from France and Spain will pass to Britain for her clothes and hard ware, gunpowder, sugar and printed calicoes; so that though we shall not be buyers of wood and drawers of water for the tyrant, as he had proposed to make us, yet in our intercourse with Britain, we shall be like the African upon Cape Corfe, Chamas, or Coromantia, collecting gold dust, and exchanging it for finery which might be better got from those nations who would contribute to enrich our farmers, by taking in return the produce of our country.

It is a maxim in all commercial intercourse, that where the balance of a trade with any nation is against us, we ought to lessen or refrain our trade with that nation, unless the commodities imported are again to be disposed of to others, by which traffic we may receive as much or more gold and silver than was transferred from us in the first purchase. Gold and silver are not wealth, but they are the signs of wealth, and when the balance to be paid in money is against a nation, the trade is then unequal, and though it may exist a branch of commerce, and be a nursery of steam, yet in the end it will exhaust a country of the precious metals which are the medium of internal commerce, and the nerves of war.

It may be said that in the East India trade, bullion is carried out from Europe, and yet that nation which has enjoyed the greater share of this trade has been proportionably opulent, and this in every age since a trade was first carried on to these countries. I grant it, for that nation which possesses the East India trade becomes the merchant of the states of Europe, and the gold and silver of every neighbouring country passing through her hands, her inhabitants as individuals are enriched, but the continual draining of the coin must in time impoverish Europe, and though particular nations may be comparatively opulent, yet this quarter of the globe in general will find itself exhausted of that which is the medium of commerce, and the sign of wealth with all nations.

Had it not been for these immense supplies obtained in bars of gold and silver from the mines of Peru and Mexico, Europe before this time must have felt considerably a want of money from her hurtful traffic to the east. It is certain that though particular nations may find their account in it, and though it may be necessary for every nation to enjoy a share of it while others carry on a traffic to those parts, yet if all the states of Europe would agree to leave it off by consent, it would be for the common interest of them all.

Britain will be the East-India of America, and though individuals may be enriched by her traffic, yet the whole will be injured by it, and therefore, though it may be necessary for a particular state to possess a share of that trade while others possess a share of it, yet if the states in general would agree to discontinue that trade, it would be for the general interest of the whole.

Britain will be the East-India of America, and while she furnishes the luxuries of spices, teas, and the finery of stuffs and calicoes, she will take from us but few articles, and the greater part of our remittances must be made in specie. It is better therefore that we trade with others of the European nations who will furnish us with these commodities, and at the same time find themselves indebted for a balance in our favour on account of flour, tobacco, iron, hemp, rice and indigo, which

their natural wants will engage them to export from this continent.

It will be said that when a British vessel comes to any of our ports, laden with spices, teas, and printed calicoes, it will be more convenient for her to receive flour, tobacco, lumber, or such other articles as our soil produces, than to return empty. I grant it, but will half a score of ships, freighted with the heavy articles of flour, tobacco, lumber, and the like, be equal in the estimated value of their cargoes to one ship laden with the clothes of England, or the luxuries of the east? They will not be equal, and therefore, unless the trade of those nations which shall supply us with these articles shall support many vessels freighted from this continent, the states of trade will not be even, and it will be necessary that the balance be restored by war.

Britain will take from us but few articles, and therefore we have no reason to expect that she will lend to us one ship to take a freight in any of our ports, more than what shall have imported to us the expensive manufactures of her kingdom, or the commodities of India.

Will it not be wise therefore in the congress of these states, in whose power it is to regulate our commerce, to divert, by every regulation, the current of our trade as much as possible from Britain to other ports in the trading European countries? It will not be necessary to restrain exportation; for it is our interest how much of our commodities are taken from us by any nation. Nor will I undertake to say what duties shall be laid upon articles imported from the shores of Britain in order to restrain that importation; but I am clear and decided in my judgment, that it will be wise in the inhabitants of this country to reprobate every idea of an alliance with that people. For political connection will beget commercial intercourse, and in the very nature of the circumstance we shall be injured by an importation from the shores of Britain.

On these grounds, I am firm in my opinion that did we fear nothing from the industry of Britain to engage the minds of men amongst us, by the help of those rays that are said to dart from a piece of solid coin: did we fear nothing from the connection of the old trade affecting many of our merchants with a bias for her interest; did we fear nothing from the illusive reasoning, and gradual and almost imperceptible seduction of her advocates who are amongst us, and who shall yet spread themselves upon our soil: did we pay no regard to natural justice, in holding that nation at a distance who has acted an ungenerous, unjust and cruel part; yet our interest in the commerce of our country ought to weigh with us to shun her intimacy, and reprobate the least idea of an alliance with her island.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In COMMITTEE, Philadelphia, July 8, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following plan for raising money for the purpose of stopping the emissions, be published for the consideration of the community, and that the printers in the several states be requested to insert the same in their papers.

To our FELLOW-CITIZENS.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a general town-meeting held in the state house yard, the 25th of May last, for the laudable purpose of lowering and regulating prices, and redeeming and supporting the credit of our currency, you were pleased to invest this committee with discretionary powers to carry your said resolves into execution. We have to the utmost of our power endeavoured to fulfil your expectations, and earnestly pressed with an anxiety to render every real service in our power, we beg leave to submit the following to your judgment and consideration, that you may be enabled to give your opinion thereon at the next town-meeting.

Should it meet with your approbation, we shall then think ourselves sufficiently authorised to present it in your name to his excellency the president and council, who, together with the honourable house of assembly, will, we are persuaded, give to it every assistance which the interest and happiness of the state may require.

As fellow-citizens we take the liberty of remarking, that hitherto our currency has enabled us to make head against our enemies, and our efforts have been blessed with extraordinary success. But the quantity is now become too great for circulation, and to emit more is to add ruin to the whole. In this case either the practice of emitting must be stopped, and the full value of the present quantity ascertained, or the whole must be laid aside until the conclusion of the war, and new methods fallen on for carrying it on.

We need not mention the impossibility of prosecuting the war without money, and since we have a sufficiency for every good purpose, we certainly do not want hearts to part with it, or judgment to see our true interests. The universal cry is, "Stop the emissions." But in order to do this, some practicable and expeditious methods must be fallen on for collecting in a large and immediate supply, to defray the necessary expenses.

Taxation, in its present state, is to load our shoulders with a debt annually multiplying, and which ourselves at last must pay, or sink beneath the weight of it. Look on the condition of countries burdened with debts on interest, see them continually poor—for ever paying, yet for ever in debt; and learn by their example to shun an evil at once dishonourable and destructive.

To the spirit of liberty—to the love of glorious patriotism, we first owed our opposition to the tyranny of Britain, and became an independent people; and though the contest has been long and the conflict severe, yet those same principles which thus gave us being as a na-

tion, are still able to give success to our politics, and triumph to our arms.—The coal, long oppressed and threatened with suffocation, is yet alive, and though checked in its lustre, will rekindle with a touch; remember the spirit that broke out at the affair of Lexington—call to mind the times that are past, when no selfish thought engrossed our care, and every fond soul with drew and trembled! Those, though recent, are to us the days of our antiquity, and though chequered with misfortune, were periods of renown.

For once let us look back with virtuous envy, and endeavour to recover the vigour we have lost.—Our strength, our wealth, our honours, are at stake upon it. It is the palladium of our rights and liberties—the political "one thing needful." Let us then without hesitation or debate exert from ourselves, from our counsels and from our country, every thought and measure which tends to lessen or oppose it. Let us rekindle the flame of seventy six, and know no other ambition than to excel in public service, no other avarice than for public good.

Much has been said and written on the state of our currency. Scheme after scheme has been proposed in vain, and months have been wasted without success. An uncalculated attention to private interest, or an unaccountable inattention to public good, has hitherto frustrated almost every measure for relief, and led us blindly on to the edge of national ruin. Emissions have been suffered to increase till they have exhausted their own abilities, and while we are debating on the means of recovery, the evil continues to accumulate.

In this stage of the disease, something must be done; and that something must be sudden and effectual. The greater the danger the more glorious the redemption, and as there is no situation so alarming, no condition so threatening, but the united efforts of a determined people are equal thereto, so in the present instance we have only to say it shall be done, and the business is half accomplished. Evils that can be remedied by consent are evils at command, and the first and principal thing wanting is a practicable line to act in.

Taxation, as we have already remarked, is not in the present instance sufficiently expeditious, and to induce persons to lend money, by promises of exorbitant interest, is not only to dishonour a virtuous cause by applying to our vices for support, but is adding distress to our country by feeding the disease which occasioned it. Yet money must be had that the emissions may be stopped.

The scheme we have now to propose appears to be easy, effectual and capable of being quickly executed, and if heartily and immediately gone to, will remedy all the evils complained of, and that in a manner truly honourable, and perfectly suited to the interest both of the country and the individual.

First. That no money be emitted by congress after the last day of September next.

Secondly. That a revenue be raised by subscriptions, to be solicited from house to house, for the service of the United States, for three years, on the following terms and conditions.

First. Each subscriber to enter his name and place, and against it the sum subscribed, to pay one third at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at two equal half yearly payments.

Secondly. The subscription to bear no interest, but in lieu thereof, the yearly amount of each subscriber's taxes, during the said three years, to be transmitted to the office and placed opposite to the sum he shall have subscribed, and at the expiration of three years, his subscription shall exceed the amount of all his taxes, the balance to be paid to him within the space of six months, or bear interest till it can be paid, or go on till his future taxes be equal thereto.

Thirdly. The name, place and sum of each subscriber, unless otherwise directed, to be copied off and engrossed on books of vellum, and placed with the records of each state, and remain there for ever.

Fourthly. Twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum subscribed in each state, to be sent to congress, on or before the first day of September next, and each state to appoint their own treasury delegate, who, with others so nominated, shall be trustees of the whole sum, and shall take receipts of congress, for the several sums which congress shall draw upon them for, and transmit copies thereof to each state, together with printed quarterly accounts of all expenditures, and the date to which they shall be applied.

We conceive that a plan of this kind suits best to all ranks and circumstances of people, without producing inconvenience to any. It agrees with our situation, our interest and our principles, because we want the emissions stopped, the quantity of money reduced, the value of it supported, and the patriotism of the cause maintained.

The defence of America has hitherto stood on honourable grounds, and all the means for continuing that defence, whether by raising men or money, must have some correspondence with the original cause. In constructing plans for raising money by loans we must either consider men as subscribing thereto on the faith of the interest on the loan, or an interest of six per cent. is not, in the present state of things, a sufficient inducement to a more modest man, and as it carries with it an appearance of lucrative temptation, is not, on the other hand, sufficiently honourable to the most patriotic; and thus being imperfect both in the temptation and the reputation, is liable to fail in its application to both.

To offer high and exorbitant interests, frequently creates a doublet of the security, and operates as effectually against borrowing from one cause, as very low interest do from the other. But the plan we propose to your consideration, is free of all these embarrassing refinements, and mutually suits with our principles, our

We do therefore declare, as a firm and determined company of Philadelphia militia artillery, in which we are fully assured our whole corps as well as the mulquetry are united,

First, That we will support and defend the executive power, and your honourable board in relieving the oppressed, and punishing the aggressors.

Secondly, That the prices of all commodities shall be reduced on the first of July to what they were on the first of April last, and that not only West India and foreign produce, but that also house rent, dry goods and the necessaries of life brought to market be proportionably lowered in price.

That we will see the virtuous, innocent and suffering part of the community redressed, and endeavour to divert this city of the dissipated, inimical, and preys on the vitals of the inhabitants, be their rank or station what it may.

We would not wish by a long detail to take up your time, but submit it to your determination how the happy effect may be produced, whether by a speedy town meeting or otherwise; and if by reason of the obduracy and perverseness of individuals, your committee find themselves inadequate to the task, our drum shall beat to arms.

Signed at the unanimous request and by order of the said company,

JOHN M'GINLEY, capt. of artillery.

WILLIAM THORNE, capt. lieutenant.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, first lieutenant.

SAMUEL POWELL, second lieutenant.

JOHN DEAN, capt. engineer.

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To which the committee returned the following satisfactory answer:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 28, 1779.

The committee having been presented with an address from the first artillery company of city militia,

Resolved: That the following answer be returned.

GENTLEMEN,

THE committee of the city of Philadelphia and its liberties, present their grateful respects to the officers and privates of the first artillery company of city militia, for the generous and public spirited address which they have been pleased to present; and for the cheerful, ardent and order with which they have gone through their tour of duty at the fort.

To unite the citizen with the soldier, and the zeal of the patriot with the prudence of domestic felicity form not only the most useful but the most distinguished of characters; and it is with infinite pleasure the committee perceive a reanimation of those virtues which rendered America the admiration of the world, and struck her enemies with shame and astonishment.

As your absence from the city on duty has, in some measure, prevented your knowing the situation of affairs with respect to the regulations, we have the pleasure of informing you, that the measures resolved on, and entered into, at the town meeting on the 25th of May last, have already met with the approbation and support of several of the states, and we have no doubt but the other states, convinced by the same necessity and impelled by the same virtuous motives, will join their support.

We welcome you, gentlemen, to your homes and families; and to the more immediate participation and support of the constitution and laws of our country; and while we confide in your valour and patriotism, in contributing to the downfall of every species of monopolizing and extortion, we hope that the justice, and reasonableness of the measures we propose and pursue, and the evident and universal consent to arise therefrom, will be able to encounter every ungovernable or dissipated opposition we may meet with, and accomplish the object so ardently desired.

Signed by order of the committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, chairman.

The company then returned to their arms, gave the committee three cheers and fired three salutes, and were dismissed with the unanimous determination to support the committee in their righteous proceedings, to prevent monopolizing, support the credit of our currency, and ultimately to divert this city of Tories and enemies to our country.

July 7. We have the pleasure to assure the public from authority, that the general assembly of the state of Connecticut, at their sessions in January last, ordered taxes to be raised for their full quota of the 15,000,000 dollars requested by congress, by their resolve of the 31st of January. And that at their May session they provided for raising their full quota of 45,000,000, requested by the late resolution of congress, payable at different periods, none to exceed the first of January.

We make no doubt but this vigorous example will be followed by all the states in the union, which will convince our enemies that our resources for carrying on the war are ample, and assure our friends that the credit of our finances is established on a firm and solid foundation.

July 9. Capt. Tracey, of the schooner Dauphin, arrived at Boston the twenty-fourth ult. in forty-five days from Bristol, informs that before he sailed the news arrived at that port, that the islands and forts of Jersey, and Guernsey had been taken and plundered by a number of privateers fired out from St. Malo and Nantes. Some private letters give information that the same report prevailed at L'Orient.

Capt. Tracey sailed in company with five ships of the line and five frigates, having under convoy a large number of transports and letters of marque, destined to reinforce count d'Estaing at Martinico, and to garrison St. Domingo. After the arrival of the above reinforcement, it is more than probable count d'Estaing will appear on our coast.

By letters as late as the seventh of June from Charleston, we find there have been several slight skirmishes, which mostly terminated in our favour; that the enemy fill their hospital list very fast, and that great part of their army were tired of their situation, which made numbers desert.

July 13. On Sunday last arrived here, the brig Holker, captain Gaddis, from St. Eustatia. On his passage he took a valuable prize, bound from Georgia to New-York, and sent her into Egg-harbour; the captain brings us the agreeable news, that the troops of our ally, his most christian majesty, are in possession of the island of St. Vincents. He also spoke with an outward bound fleet, from Baltimore, consisting of 10 sail, all well.

The same day arrived here, the schooner captain Taylor, with a valuable prize, from Jamaica to New-York, loaded with 190 hogheads of Jamaica spirits.

And yesterday arrived in this river, a large ship of 300 tons burthen, loaded with molasses and sugar, retaken from the enemy by captain James Montgomery, in the state ship General Green.

IN CONGRESS, June 29, 1779.

AS congress are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private justice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, so it is their intention not only to avoid further emissions but to diminish the quantity in circulation, provided that the respective states by correspondent and vigorous exertions shall put it in their power to raise the necessary supplies.

Resolved therefore, That twenty millions of dollars, or such a part thereof as shall be brought into the continental loan-offices on or before the first day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States at an interest of six per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the said loan, Resolved,

1. That the loan-officers in every state do immediately open subscriptions for the said loan.

2. That the executive authorities of the several states be requested immediately to appoint persons of character and influence in every county, town or district, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan officer or officers in the states respectively.

3. That no subscription be received for less than five hundred dollars.

4. That all subscriptions under ten thousand dollars shall be paid into the loan-office where the same shall be subscribed, or into the hands of the person obtaining the subscription, within fourteen days after the subscription shall be made.

5. That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars or upwards shall be allowed to pay the same at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the subscription, the residue on or before the first day of October next, the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, provided the other payment shall be punctually made.

6. That each lender shall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on interest until the whole amount of continental bills in circulation shall not exceed the sum in circulation at the time of the loan.

7. That interest on all sums which shall be paid into the loan-office before the said first day of October, or which shall be subscribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th resolution aforesaid, shall be payable annually at the continental loan-office of the state in which the money was originally subscribed.

8. That when the interest on monies which have been or may be placed in the several loan-offices on or after the first day of March 1778 shall become due and be paid, the same, until some more accurate standard of value can be devised, shall be increased in proportion to the increase of the sum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of such loans respectively.

Extra from the minutes,

CHARLES HOMSON, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.

Extra of a letter from Charles Homson, May 29, 1779.

"This town has been for several days besieged by general Prevost, with about 4000 men; we have our lines in pretty good order, and well supplied with cannon. On general Lincoln's drawing near them with his army, the enemy retreated over Ashley river, and are mostly on James Island, opposite to this town. We have, in part, dismantled Fort Johnston on that island, and spiked the cannon.

"When the enemy lay at our gates, and summoned the town, it is said the council agreed to surrender, provided Prevost would agree to a neutrality, and suffer them to buy and sell rum, &c.

"Since I wrote the former part of my letter, one of my sons has just come in from general Lincoln, and informs me, that the enemy had fled from James and John Islands; that many of them had got on board vessels, prepared for them, and all the rest making their escape as fast as possible; that last night general Lincoln had detached one thousand men to Beaufort, to prevent the enemy getting footing there; and that this day he followed with the whole army. That he had given out, in general orders, this morning, an invitation for all the Georgians to collect, and return home; and that they should be supported by an army. That colonels Dooley, of Wilks county, Twigs, of Burke, and Few, of Richmond county, have ever been at the head of about 1200 men in their several counties; and that, during all the troubles, they had their families and property always in forts; but that now they have possession of the town of Ebenezer, and I hope, in ten days, to be in Savannah; so that, for the present, I have put off the thought of coming to you at Philadelphia, as I mentioned in the former part of my letter."

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Friends and fellow-citizens,

THE fell attempts of tyranny, by your manly and vigorous efforts, have hitherto been successfully baffled; but if these designs from without were entirely defeated, expect not that the glorious struggle you have engaged in would end here—No my countrymen, your virtue

your vigilance, would have you trials to engage in, yet proofs to make—your internal police would require your strictest attention, your keenest watch; and at this interesting period both these are most highly necessary. Regard would be had to your councils, scrutiny should be made, and if there are any to be found not men of high probity, warm attachment, and severe honour, reject 'em with infamy! Guard too, guard well, your suspicious neighbours, and secure your known internal foes. Secure 'em! Hammer, pinion, and bind 'em, from rendering you the every mischief they most assuredly would do you, were they at will. The penalties you have hitherto imposed are slight, when compared with what they have justly merited—relax not in 'em. 'Twill be time enough to do this when you yourselves are firmly established, and put, by the arm of your justice, beyond their reach. Some queries, for your consideration, have appeared in the last week's Maryland gazette, relative to a bill, published for the same purpose, by your late assembly; the subject is of magnitude and importance, but if you weigh well the aforesaid queries and address the following reflections, you will, I think, not be at a loss what to determine on; whether the bill shall by your consent, and without it it cannot, pass into a law, or whether it shall be rejected as impolitic, dangerous, and inexpedient.

Chame to human nature, there are some among us, who have laboured, by the secret practices of fraud and circumvention, to sacrifice us to the inhuman English, and betray us to their treacherous purposes. Of these miscreant ingrates, I cannot but speak with warmth, tho' indeed they are as far below our anger, as they little deserve our pity; yet contemptible as they are, we are taught by experience, that insects and animals of a venomous nature, however despicable, may wound us, without recalcitration. I would with an eye of watchful indignance be kept on these wretches, lest, in the anguish of their confusion, and shame of disappointment, they make a deadly effort to poison and infect us with their last gasps, and by their tainted and rancorous breath, blast the weak minded, and by vile and deceitful arts, sicken 'em to their dark and heathenish designs.

I know the honest hearts of my whig countrymen, cannot, without regret, believe there are any who wear a human form capable of such black attentions; and I know too, that these steady villains are assuming such countenances, as, if trusted to, might conceal their falsehood from the unsuspecting of credulous whiggism, but a little discernment and well governed reflection, will convince, in a moment, the fair appearances of these are not to be trusted in, and cool judgment assures us, most fully, that no just confidence can be placed in the constancy of men, whose attachment can only be secured by your success, and are, from a want of this themselves, induced to side with yours, and are led, from disappointment, meanly to court an outward agreement with you, when their depraved hearts burn, in all the rage of malevolence and rancour—No—scorn such friendships, disclaim and refuse such fraudulent connections, reject 'em from your bosoms, let 'em share the tortures of their abject baseness, and be confounded in the meanness of their disgrace—treat 'em with a stern abhorrence, as due to those, whom no gentle or kind treatment could awaken into a sense of honour and gratitude—let not vain persuasions nor flattering professions lull your honest and too well grounded suspicions to sleep, but, be vigilant!

Your ruin was their aim, and that aim they will not cheerfully part with, but will strive to be feared, revive it on the first opportunity, with redoubled anxiety and devilish industry. Such is the rage and malice of disappointed pride and villainy, they may assume the semblance of friendship, while their detested minds are busily employed in secret designs to stab you to the heart and wound your very vitals—therefore be vigilant!

They will use all their address and eloquence to gain on your belief in an easy and complying moment—but beware! Guard against their subtle arts of insinuation—trust not! I repeat, to their late professions—and once more I repeat, be vigilant! Be circumspect!

CATO.

Annapolis, July 13, 1779.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, TWO strong able HORSES, that will answer for the saddle or gear.

W. J. POSEY, WILKINS.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE,

A SILVER TABLE SPOON, marked W. M. maker's mark, E. B. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the printer.

July 13, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 7th instant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock E. G. There are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is shod all round, trots very hard, and has a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if 12 miles from home 10 dollars, and if out of the county 20 dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by J. JOSEPH SELBY.

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.

THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH SCOTT, about seven miles from Annapolis, one black and four white SHEEP and one LAMB, each with one ear cropt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

CAME to the plantation of ANNE TILLY, at South river ferry, a LEW and LAMB; the mark is, a piece cut off one ear, and an under cut in the other. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING OFFICE, in Charles-Street.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
NUMBER V.

THE balance of a trade with Britain will always be against America. We shall take from her the manufactures of her kingdom, and the commodities of India, and she will take from us—gold and silver.

Wheat her own soil produces; iron, fur, hemp, and pot-ash she will take from Russia, a country in alliance with her; masts and boards she will take from Norway, subject to the king of Denmark, who is likewise in alliance with her. From a disposition to engage these powers in closer bonds of amity, she will take from them every article with which they can supply her.

Rice and indigo her colonies of East and West Florida, which we still suppose her to possess, will furnish: tobacco she can use but little, and what she uses she can have from her plantations on the Mississippi river: lumber, to supply her West-India islands, she can readily import from her colonies of East and West-Florida.

It will be said, that the intercourse of trade with Britain formerly demanded these articles, and, as her natural wants are still the same, an intercourse of trade with Britain will still continue to demand them. I answer, that her natural wants are still the same, but her situation is politically changed, and her commerce will be governed by her change of situation. Our trade was heretofore restricted to the shores of Britain, and her merchants had in their power to say what price we should receive for our commodities. We were indeed her planters, as she called us, and she the great commercial house, which, by our means, supplied the half of Europe with flour, tobacco, rice and indigo, and fur, and hemp, and lumber, and every article of commerce which our soil produces. Britain will no longer be the exclusive merchant of America, and wanting only what of our commodities is necessary for her own consumption, and of those only what she cannot have from neighbouring and allied countries, her exportation will be small from this continent. Nevertheless she will desire to furnish these states with the manufactures of her kingdom, and the commodities of India, and the produce of her West-India islands. For these we shall be under the necessity of making our remittances in gold and silver. The precious metals which shall flow to us from France and Spain will pass to Britain for her clothes and hard ware, gunbams, stiffs and printed calicoes; so that though we shall not be buyers of wood and drawers of water for the tyrant, as he had proposed to make us, yet in our intercourse with Britain, we shall be like the African upon Cape Corse, Chamas, or Cormanine, collecting gold dust, and exchanging it for finery which might be better got from those nations who would contribute to enrich our farmers, by taking in return the produce of our country.

It is a maxim in all commercial intercourse, that where the balance of a trade with any nation is against us, we ought to lessen or restrain our trade with that nation, unless the commodities imported are again to be disposed of to others, by which traffic we may receive as much or more gold and silver than was transferred from us in the first purchase. Gold and silver are not wealth, but they are the signs of wealth, and when the balance to be paid in money is against a nation, the trade is then unequal, and though it may exist a branch of commerce, and be a nursery of seamen, yet in the end it will exhaust a country of the precious metals which are the medium of internal commerce, and the nerves of war.

It may be said that in the East India trade, bullion is carried out from Europe, and yet that nation which has enjoyed the greater share of this trade has been proportionably opulent, and this in every age since a trade was first carried on to these countries. I grant it, for that nation which possesses the East India trade becomes the merchant of the states of Europe, and the gold and silver of every neighbouring country passing through her hands, her inhabitants as individuals are enriched, but the continual drawing of the coin must in time impoverish Europe, and though particular nations may be comparatively opulent, yet this quarter of the world in general will find itself exhausted of that which is the medium of commerce, and the sign of wealth with all nations.

Had it not been for these immense supplies obtained in bars of gold and silver from the mines of Peru and Mexico, Europe before this time must have felt considerably a want of money from her hurtful traffic to the east. It is certain that though particular nations may find their account in it, and though it may be necessary for every nation to enjoy a share of it while others carry on a traffic to those parts, yet if all the states of Europe would agree to leave it off by consent, it would be for the common interest of them all.

Britain will be the East-Indies of America, and though individuals may be enriched by her traffic, yet the whole will be injured by it, and therefore, though it may be necessary for a particular state to possess a share of that trade while others possess a share of it, yet if the states in general would agree to discontinue that trade, it would be for the general interest of the whole.

Britain will be the East-Indies of America, and while she furnishes the luxuries of spices, teas, the finery of stiffs and calicoes, she will take from us but few articles, and the greater part of our remittances must be made in specie. It is better therefore that we trade with others of the European nations who will furnish us with these commodities, and at the same time find themselves indebted for a balance in our favour on account of flour, tobacco, iron, hemp, rice and indigo, which

their natural wants will engage them to export from this continent.

It will be said that when a British vessel comes to any of our ports, laden with clothes, spices, teas and printed calicoes, it will be more convenient for her to receive flour, tobacco, lumber, or such other articles as our soil produces, than to return empty. I grant it; but will she have a score of ships, freighted with the heavy articles of flour, tobacco, lumber, and the like, be equal in the estimated value of their cargoes to one ship laden with the clothes of England, or the luxuries of the east? They will not be equal, and therefore, unless the trade of those nations which shall supply us with these articles shall support many vessels freighted from this continent, the scales of trade will not be even, and it will be necessary that the balance be restored by coin.

Britain will take from us but few articles, and therefore we have no reason to expect that she will send to us one ship to take a freight in any of our ports; more than what shall have imported to us the expensive manufactures of her kingdom, or the commodities of India.

Will it not be wise therefore in the congress of these states, in whose power it is to regulate our commerce, to divert, by every regulation, the current of our trade as much as possible from Britain to other ports in the trading European countries? It will not be necessary to restrain exportation; for it is our interest how much of our commodities are taken from us by any nation. Nor will I undertake to say what duties shall be laid upon articles imported from the shores of Britain in order to restrain that importation; but I am clear and decided in my judgment, that it will be wise in the inhabitants of this country to reprobate every idea of an alliance with that people. For political connection will beget commercial intercourse, and in the very nature of the circumstance we shall be injured by an importation from the shores of Britain.

On these grounds, I am firm in my opinion that did we fear nothing from the industry of Britain to engage the minds of men amongst us, by the help of those rays that are said to dart from a piece of solid coin: did we fear nothing from the connection of the old trade affecting many of our merchants with a bias for her interest: did we fear nothing from the illusive reasoning, and gradual and almost imperceptible seduction of her advocates who are amongst us, and who shall yet spread themselves upon our soil: did we pay no regard to natural justice, in holding that nation at a distance who has acted an ungenerous, unjust and cruel part; yet our interest in the commerce of our country ought to weigh with us to shun her intimacy, and reprobate the least idea of an alliance with her island.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In COMMITTEE, Philadelphia, July 8, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following plan for raising money for the purpose of stopping the emissions, be published for the consideration of the community, and that the printers in the several states be requested to insert the same in their papers.

To our FELLOW-CITIZENS.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a general town-meeting held in the state house yard, the 25th of May last, for the laudable purpose of lowering and regulating prices, and redeeming and supporting the credit of our currency, you were pleased to invest this committee with discretionary powers to carry your said resolves into execution. We have to the utmost of our power endeavoured to fulfil your expectations, and earnestly pressed with an anxiety to render every real service in our power, we beg leave to submit the following to your judgment and consideration, that you may be enabled to give your opinion thereon at the next town-meeting.

Should it meet with your approbation, we shall then think ourselves sufficiently authorised to present it in your name to his excellency the president and council, who, together with the honourable house of assembly, will, we are persuaded, give to it every assistance which the interest and happiness of the state may require.

As fellow-citizens we take the liberty of remarking, that hitherto our currency has enabled us to make head against our enemies, and our efforts have been blessed with extraordinary success. But the quantity is now become too great for circulation, and to emit more is to add ruin to the whole. In this case either the practice of emitting must be stopped, and the just value of the present quantity ascertained, or the whole must be laid aside until the conclusion of the war, and new methods fallen on for carrying it on.

We need not mention the impossibility of prosecuting the war without money, and since we have a sufficiency for every good purpose, we certainly do not want hearts to part with it, or judgment to see our true interests. The universal cry is, "Stop the emissions." But in order to do this, some practicable and expeditious methods must be fallen on for collecting in a large and immediate supply, to defray the necessary expenses.

Taxation, in its present state, is to load our shoulders with a row loans on interest, is to load our shoulders with a debt annually multiplying, and which ourselves at last must pay, or sink beneath the weight of. Look on the condition of countries burthened with debts on interest; see them continually poor—for ever paying, yet for ever in debt; and learn by their example to shun an evil at once dishonourable and destructive.

To the spirit of liberty—to the love of glorious patriotism, we first owed our opposition to the tyranny of Britain, and became an independent people; and though the contest has been long and the conflict severe, yet those same principles which thus gave us being as a na-

tion, are still able to give success to our politics, and triumph to our arms.—The coal, long oppressed and threatened with suffocation, is yet alive, and though checked in its lustre, will rekindle with a touch: remember the spirit that broke out at the affair of Lexington—call to mind the times that are past, when no selfish thought engrossed our care, and every fordid soul withdrew and trembled: Those, though recent, are to us the days of our antiquity, and though chequered with misfortune, were periods of renown.

For once let us look back with virtuous envy, and endeavour to recover the vigour we have lost.—Our strength, our wealth, our honours, are at stake upon it. It is the palladium of our rights and liberties—the political "one thing needful." Let us then without hesitation or debate exert from ourselves, from our counsels and from our country, every thought and measure which tends to lessen or oppose it. Let us rekindle the flame of seventy six, and know no other ambition than to excel in public service, no other avarice than for public good.

Much has been said and written on the state of our currency. Scheme after scheme has been proposed in vain, and months have been wasted without success. An unfeeling attention to private interest, or an unaccountable inattention to public good, has hitherto frustrated almost every measure for relief, and led us blindly on to the edge of national ruin. Emissions have been suffered to encrease till they have exhausted their own abilities, and while we are devoting on the means of recovery, the evil continues to accumulate.

In this stage of the disease, something must be done; and that something must be sudden and effectual. The greater the danger the more glorious the redemption, and as there is no situation so alarming, no condition so threatening, but the united efforts of a determined people are equal thereto, so in the present instance we have only to lay it shall be done, and the business is half accomplished. Evils that can be remedied by consent, are evils at command, and the first and principal thing wanting is a practicable line to act in.

Taxation, as we have already remarked, is not in the present instance sufficiently expeditious, and to induce persons to lend money, by promises of exorbitant interest, is not only to dishonour a virtuous cause by applying to our vices for support, but is adding distress to our country by feeding the disease which occasioned it. Yet money must be had that the emissions may be stopped.

The scheme we have now to propose appears to be easy, effectual and capable of being quickly executed, and if heartily and immediately gone to, will remedy all the evils complained of, and that in a manner truly honourable, and perfectly suited to the interest both of the country and the individual.

First. That no money be emitted by congress after the last day of September next.

Secondly. That a revenue be raised by subscriptions, to be solicited from house to house, for the service of the United States, for three years, on the following terms and conditions.

First. Each subscriber to enter his name and place, and against it the sum subscribed, to pay one third at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at two equal half yearly payments.

Secondly. The subscription to bear no interest, but in lieu thereof, the yearly amount of each subscriber's taxes, during the said three years, to be transmitted to the office and placed opposite to the sum he shall have subscribed, and if at the expiration of three years, his subscription shall exceed the amount of all his taxes, the balance to be paid to him within the space of six months, or bear interest till it can be paid, or go on till his future taxes be equal thereto.

Thirdly. The name, place and sum of each subscriber, unless otherwise desired, to be copied off and engrossed on books of vellum, and placed with the records of each state, and remain there for ever.

Fourthly. Twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum subscribed in each state, to be sent to congress, on or before the first day of September next, and each state to appoint their own treasury delegate, who, with others so nominated, shall be trustees of the whole loan, and shall take receipts of congress, for the several sums which congress shall draw upon them for, and transmit copies thereof to each state, together with printed quarterly accounts of all expenditures, and the uses to which they shall be applied.

We conceive that a plan of this kind suits itself to all ranks and circumstances of people, without producing inconvenience to any. It agrees with our situation, our interest and our principles, because we want the emissions stopped; the quantity of money reduced, the value of it supported, and the patriotism of the cause maintained.

The defence of America has hitherto stood on honourable grounds, and all the means for continuing that defence, whether by raising men or money, must have some correspondence with the original cause. In constructing plans for raising money by loans we must either consider men as subscribing thereto on the sake of the interest or the honour. An interest of six per cent. is not, in the present state of things, a sufficient inducement to a mere monied man, and as it carries with it an appearance of lucrative temptation, is not, on the other hand, sufficiently honourable to the monied patriot; and thus being imperfect both in the temptation and the reputation, is liable to fail in its application to both.

To offer high and exorbitant interests, frequently creates a doubtfulness of the security, and operates as effectually against borrowing from one cause, as very low interest do from the other. But the plan we propose to your consideration, is free of all these embarrassments, and mutually suits with our principles, and

honour and our advantage. An exemption from taxation is the best security a man can receive, because he becomes the holder of that security himself. Our public and private interest is likewise promoted, because in raising a revenue by this means, the country is not burthened with new debts, and consequently our future taxes will be less, and the value of our independence increased.

This plan will neither oppose or interfere with any other. Those who chuse to subscribe to the loan already proposed by the honourable congress, may nevertheless be inclined to promote an honourary one. But we are persuaded there are thousands of our fellow-citizens, whom a plan of this kind may suit which no other will, and we think that every eligible method ought now to be attempted, which may enable us to put a stop to the emissions.

Could a prompt payment of three years taxes be generally made throughout the United States, the benefits therefrom would be great and numerous.

First. The emissions would be stoped, the quantity of money reduced, and remainder would have the same value as the whole.

Secondly. The prices of every article would naturally be lowered.

Thirdly. The enemy seeing we were provided with a three years supplies already in hand, would be beaten from that frivolous hope they have so long dwelt upon namely—that of our failing from a want of means. We ourselves should be relieved from a variety of uneasy apprehensions, respecting the state of our currency, and the renewed life which such a measure would inspire, together with the amity and friendship which such a universal content would recreate, would give us the appearance of a new people, and fix us on a new foundation, both of strength and concord.

Our fellow-citizens will please to accept this plan and proposal from us, as naturally connected with the principal object of our appointment, that of redeeming and supporting the credit of our currency.

Published by order of the committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, chairman,

Committee-room, July 8, 1779.

FISH-KILL, July 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity at the Southward.

"The enemy before Charlestown have escaped to their shipping.—Letters from Ireland, and English papers, confirm an Irish revolt of 15000 men in the north, and about 15000 men in the other provinces, under Sir Charles O'Neil, the honourable Charles Conolly, and the earl of Clanrickard. The count d'Estaing is reinforced, his fleet consists of twenty-two men of war of the line, and twenty-four frigates.—The islands of Jersey and Guernsey are taken by the French.—Gibraltar is besieged by the Spaniards, and Port Mahon by a French Squadron."

ANNAPOLIS, June 23.

The General Assembly of this state, which was to have met here on Thursday the 15th instant, agreeable to the governor's proclamation, did not sit till yesterday, when a sufficient number of members met and then proceeded to business.

By a gentleman just arrived from France we learn, That Monsieur le Motte Piquette, with six ships of the line, some frigates and transports, with a number of troops, bound to Martinico, spoke on the coast of Portugal two French men of war, from the Straights to old France, by whom he was informed of their having taken a British ship of forty guns, called the Montreal, which they sent into Malaga.—That the Fox frigate, taken by the French from the English, was a little while since, by the carelessness of the pilot, entirely lost in the mouth of the river Villaine, previous to her loss she had made several captures on the English.—That the French would have thirty-two sail of the line besides frigates, well manned and equipped, ready for channel service in the month of May.—That it was daily expected in France the Spaniards would make their declaration in favour of America, in which case the fleets of the two nations, making seventy-two sail of the line besides frigates, would be combined, under the command of count d'Orvilliers, to act in the channel.—That admiral Hardey, lately appointed to the command of the British fleet, died in April last; who would succeed him was not known.—That the Bucksin, captain Johns, and the General Mercer, captain Robinson, were both arrived at Bourdeaux, and also the —, capt Lunn, at Morlaix.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, June 24, 1779.

"The two fleets are both in motion; admiral Byron and four other admirals, with twenty-two ships of the line and a swarm of frigates, were at St. Kitts last week, where the merchantmen had also assembled, the whole fleet amounting to 301 sail. Byron gave out that he intended to convey them as far as Bermudas, his fleet is superior to that of the French, and had blocked them up for many weeks before; but while he was exhibiting this grand show to the people of St. Kitts, d'Estaing came out and landed 2000 troops on St. Vincent. The inhabitants held out for 48 hours, and would not have given up for 48 hours more, had not the Caribs come down on the back of them and murdered without shewing any quarter, till restrained by the French officers. The French ships have gone back to Martinico, leaving their troops to fortify St. Vincent. There is now no certain news of Byron's fleet, and the taking of St. Vincent is not the worst news for government; for d'Estaing being apprised of Byron's coming with his fleet to relieve it, before it was given up, and leaving his merchantmen, 261 sail, with a small convoy, has sent several ships of the line to wait in a certain latitude to destroy them. This being discovered by some persons trading to Martinico and first told here, has a wonderful effect on the minds of those gentlemen here that have property in them and

those that are friends to government, which last set are not scarce here."

From the Pennsylvania Packet of last Tuesday.

Head-Quarters, New Windsor, July 16, 1779.
Half after 9 o'clock, a. m.

S. I. R.

I HAVE the pleasure to transmit your excellency the enclosed copy of a letter from brigadier-general Wayne, which this moment came to hand. I congratulate congress upon our success, and what makes it still more agreeable, from the report of captain Fishbourn, who brought me general Wayne's letter, the post was gained but with very inconsiderable loss on our part. As soon as I receive a particular account of the affair, I shall transmit it.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. General Wayne received a slight wound in the head with a musket-ball, but it did not prevent him from going on with the troops.

His excellency JOHN JAY, Esq;

Stoney-Point, July 16, 1779, 2 o'clock, a. m.

DEAR GENERAL,

The fort and garrison with colonel Johnston are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free. Yours, most sincerely,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

General WASHINGTON.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

Extract of a letter from major-general Greene.

"I have the pleasure to congratulate you upon our success last evening.

"General Wayne with the light-infantry surprised the garrison at Stoney-Point and took the whole prisoners. The particulars we have not yet; but it is not less than five hundred men. Our troops behaved to a charm, marching in the face of a heavy fire without firing a gun. We lost only four privates. General Wayne got a slight wound on the side of his face.

"I have not time to add, being called upon to attend to the orders of the general.

"It is more than probable this event will lead to a serious dispute for King's-Ferry."

Extract of a letter from New-Windsor, July 16.

"I wrote you by an express a few hours ago, of general Wayne's success this morning, in surprising the British garrison at Stoney-Point, and making them all prisoners, consisting of 500 men, with a number of cannon, a quantity of baggage, stores, &c. Our party consisted of 1200 light-infantry, drawn from the whole army on both sides the river. General Wayne was slightly wounded in the head, but he, his officers and men, have acquired the greatest honour.

"Lieut. James Gibbons, of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment a native of our city, commanded the advance, and first mounted their works. Colonel Fleury, and in short all the officers, distinguished themselves, and vied with each other to acquire glory to our arms.

"A few of the enemy were bayoneted—not a gun fired on our side, but the garrison was completely surprised, and not a man escaped.

"We turned their cannon on their shipping, who immediately made sail down the river.

"They have a garrison yet in their works on the east side the river, and we are in motion down towards them."

Extract of a letter from a captain in general Lincoln's army, dated camp at Sommer's Plantation, Stono, June 20, 1779.

"Last night general Lincoln ordered the greatest part of his army to march towards Stono Ferry, and this morning about half past 7 o'clock they attacked the enemy's lines at about forty yards distance, and continued till near 9 o'clock, when the general ordered a retreat to be made. I suppose we had upwards of 2000 men, and the enemy about 1200, but as their lines were defended by abatis and picquets, it prevented our men from forcing them, which perhaps was the occasion of the retreat. However we certainly have killed and wounded many of them, for there was a whole picquet consisting of 3 officers and 40 men almost destroyed by our infantry. Three deserters came in to us from out of the lines as soon as the engagement began. Colonel Johnson, of the North-Carolina loyalists, is mortally wounded."

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Lincoln's army, of the same date.

"Last night at 12 o'clock our army marched to attack the enemy. The cannonade began at half past 7, and lasted till near a quarter past 9 o'clock; the firing very heavy for three quarters of an hour. The enemy sallied upon colonel Henderson's light infantry, who ordered to charge with bayonets, when they run, leaving 27 killed, and a colonel Johnson; but they were too strongly posted to force their works. Our people behaved gallantly, and approached within 25 yards of their redoubts; it is said two of them were entered, but we were obliged to retreat. The enemy's loss must be considerable; ours is a few killed and about 80 wounded. The retreat was conducted with good order. It will reflect honour upon our troops, and will be of service in convincing the enemy that we have spirit and bravery, as well as showing to our own people that they are not invincible."

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, in South-Carolina, June 23, 1779.

"General Lincoln having received such intelligence of the intention, strength, and position of the enemy, as rendered it advisable to attack them at Stono-Ferry, did so on the 20th instant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, with great vigour. They were advantageously posted, and covered by three strong redoubts, and a well constructed abatis, supported by several pieces of artillery. The picquet having been driven in, the at-

tack began on the right, which was instantly continued through the line. A large body of highlanders sallied out on our left, but were soon driven, with considerable slaughter, into their redoubts. The action continued, without intermission, 35 minutes, when, at the general's command, the enemy put out of their lines, (which were so strongly constructed, that our light field-pieces could make no impression upon them) as the force of the enemy was much greater than had been represented, and as they had during the engagement obtained a large reinforcement from John's Island, our troops were withdrawn from the lines, and all our artillery and wounded brought off. Our loss is not considerable. Many of the wounded are already on duty, and most of the rest (their wounds being slight) it is judged, will soon recover. The enemy's loss is supposed to be much greater, as a number of their dead were reckoned on the ground; and it was observed that their field-pieces were several times left without a man to work them. Upon the whole, though we had not the wished for success, our people are convinced that they would have beaten the enemy, if they had quitted their lines. It is probable from the enemy's sticking close to them, that they were of the same opinion. Our men are in high spirits, and with for a fair trial, by equal numbers, in the open field.

"June 23. Two small privateers from St. Augustine went into Santee river last Monday, on a plundering scheme. The militia guard stationed there, killed the captain and took one of the privateers, the lieutenants of both and the crew of one, consisting of ten men, just brought to town, and retook 16 negroes, the other privateer made her escape. Our people received no hurt."

From a London paper of March 20.

The following is a part of an address sent by the Manchester people last week to their representatives, which (in the opinion of a correspondent) totally absolves them from the promise made of offering up lives and fortunes in the support of, &c.

"We need not remind you, that our American commerce is no more." The African trade is almost annihilated. The loss even of Dominica will be felt here, because the free port there supplied us with the materials of our most valuable goods. Both in our exports of wrought manufactures, and imports of raw materials, we are essentially affected by the high price of insurance, which amounts nearly to a loss of our Mediterranean trade. The precarious state of the islands makes the West-Indian commerce at least doubtful. And, in this dearth of foreign traffic, the want of money in common circulation, and the advanced rates of interest occasioned by the demands of government, have cast a gloom over that home trade which is now our chief support! In this situation, without fresh discouragements, we shall be obliged to discharge multitudes of manufacturers. On whom the maintenance of these poor men must fall, we pronounce not; but we presume that landed gentlemen, taxed as they are, and taxed as they are likely to be, have much to apprehend from the local increase of rates, attended with this certain consequence, that the value of their estates must sink, as trade falls. Your parliamentary abilities, Sir, have, till this distressful period, been happily employed in promoting the interest of many prosperous communities through a great district abounding in manufactures, and producing scenes of affluence and comfort. We are now reduced to the melancholy necessity of requesting your aid, to save, if possible, the wreck of our trade, and many thousands of your constituents, from poverty and despair."

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from half past two till four in the afternoon, during the recess of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

1. *James* W. GOLDEN, clerk.

Annapolis, July 23, 1779.
IMPORTED in the brig Tom Johnson, captain M'Kirdy, from Nantes, and to be SOLD, on Saturday the 31st instant, at the store of Wallace and Davidson,

A CARGO of GOODS, consisting of the following articles: Linens, woollens, calicoes, linen and silk handkerchiefs, sail-cloth, cordage, ship chandlery, window-glass, earthen and glass ware, iron ware, lead and shot, stationery, hats, Madeira wine, claret, rum, brandy, loaf sugar, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, alum, copperas, fig-blue, men and womens shoes, china, grindstones, and salt.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, some time in May, a BAY MARE, branded S. C. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.
STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 7th instant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock E. G. There are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is shod all round, trots very hard, and has a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if taken within this state, fifty dollars, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SELBY.

Annapolis, July 13, 1779.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber,
TWO strong able HORSES, that will answer for the saddle or gears.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JULY 30, 1779.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

In CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

HEREAS the legislature of the state of North-Carolina have represented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that state, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive reasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to the proper office, by the time limited by congress, and have therefore requested congress to grant such further time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said state may not be injured. And whereas it is also represented to congress that many persons in the different states have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said resolution. And whereas it was not the intention of congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any further inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits.

Resolved, That all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought into the continental loan-offices before the first day of January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan, or to be exchanged for other bills, and that the same rules and precautions as are provided for registering, certifying and defacing the bills of the said emissions, received by the respective commissioners of the loan-offices, before the first day of June last, be observed, in respect to all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought in by virtue of this resolution, provided that each holder of such bills shall previously take the following oath or affirmation, and cause to be delivered to the respective commissioners of the continental loan-offices, a certificate thereof, signed by the magistrate, administering the same.

I—do swear (or solemnly affirm) that—dollars of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz.—were my property or in my possession on the first day of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the resolution of congress, of the 2d of January, 1779, for taking the said emissions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount.

That the commissioners of the continental loan-offices be authorized to pay off the indented certificates which they shall have issued for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any persons to whom such certificates may be endorsed, provided that each endorsement shall be witnessed by a magistrate.

That the commissioners of the several continental loan-offices make returns to the board of treasury immediately after the first day of January next, of the amount of the bills received in their respective offices after the said first day of June, to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that for this purpose proper bills be lodged at the said offices, within sixty days from and after the first day of January aforesaid.

Whereas it will require time to provide loan-office certificates for borrowing twenty millions of dollars, in pursuance of the resolutions of congress of the 29th of June last:

Resolved, That loan-office certificates of any denomination already struck by order of congress, be issued for the purpose of the said loan, any thing contained in the said certificates to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

S I R, New- Windsor, July 13, 1779.

In my letter of the 9th, which I had the honour of addressing to your excellency, I informed you of the proceedings and ravages of the enemy on the Sound till that time, as far as I had been advised. I now take the liberty to transmit an extract of a letter of the 10th (No. 1.) from governor Trumbull, and of the same date (No. 2.) from general Parsons, by which your excellency will find that they have burnt Fairfield. I also transmit Sir George Collier's and major-general Tryon's address to the inhabitants of Connecticut, delivered at the time, and copy of colonel Whiting's answer. The enemy's devastations do not stop here, as you will perceive by the enclosure (No. 3.) (an extract of a letter from general Parsons, or the 11th) announcing the destruction of Norwalk. In the several descents made by the enemy, the militia, from the accounts I have received, considering their numbers and the sudden manner in which they assembled, acquitted themselves with great spirit.

Half past nine o'clock, P. M.

"I this minute returned from the fort and posts below, when I had the honour to receive your excellency's letter of the 9th, with the papers to which it refers. I have also to inform you, that by a letter from general Heath, of the 12th, just come to hand, the enemy have burnt Bedford. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency

John Jay, Esq;

S I R,

Lebanon, July 10, 1779.

"I received your favour of the 7th inst. this morning, and am much obliged to your excellency for your early and seasonable attention for the safety of this state, and by ordering general Glover's brigade to afford their aid to the militia of this state, which has for a considerable time past been threatened with the full vengeance of the enemy. They have made one or two unsuccessful attempts upon New-London, but failed of putting them

into execution, partly by the unfavourable weather, and partly by the alertness of the militia. But governor Tryon and Sir George Collier, in their late proclamation, seem to impute our preservation hitherto wholly to their lenity, but now threaten the whole execution of their vengeance, and have actually began by their first attempt upon the defenceless town of New-Haven, which was so sudden, as was also their departure, that though the militia turned out with great alertness, yet but few had arrived before the enemy evacuated the town. The few who were collected behaved with a proper spirit, and gave the enemy considerable annoyance. The enemy acquired but little, and mostly soldiers plunder, taken from the houses and persons of the inhabitants. Their next attempt was upon Fairfield, where their stay was also short, but their rage great, having consumed the whole of that town to ashes, except a very few houses. They then embarked and put across the Sound under Long-Island shore. By some deserters and prisoners we are informed their principal object is New-London, and indeed the whole of our sea coasts. We are, I believe, too well prepared at New-London for them to make an attempt there at this time.

"We are just informed by express from Greenwich and Norwalk, that there is a large body of the enemy in full march from Kingsbridge up towards those places. Have no doubt your excellency will, from time to time, afford such aid from the continental army, as the movements of the enemy make it necessary, and as may be consistent with the general security.

"Some days before the receipt of your last, we had sent an express to your excellency, requesting the detention of general Glover's brigade in this state for the present, or to turn his route on the sea-coast, which your timely provision has happily superseeded.

"We have enclosed the late address of Sir George Collier and major-general Tryon to the inhabitants of Connecticut. It was sent to colonel Whiting, of the militia, near Fairfield, giving him one hour for his answer, but before he had time to read it half through the town was in flames. The short answer you have enclosed. I am, with great esteem and regard,

Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
His excellency
JON. TRUMBULL.

General Washington.

DEAR GENERAL, Norwalk, July 10, 1779.

I arrived here last night, and find the fleet which transported the British incendiaries is returned to Huntington Bay, opposite to this town, where they now are. The troops employed for these purposes are, by the best information I can get, about 2000, commanded by governor Tryon. At New-Haven the few militia gathered in season to oppose the enemy's progress, behaved with great resolution and repulsed them in two attempts to possess themselves of the bridge over the river west of the town. After this repulse they made a circuit of about two miles and entered the town on another quarter. The militia kept constantly harassing them whilst they continued in town, and it is probable they left it sooner than they intended. At East-Haven a smart action took place between the inhabitants of the village and the enemy soon after landing, in which the inhabitants appeared inferior to the Britons in nothing but numbers. The loss in killed and wounded on each side in these skirmishes is considerable; their numbers I have not been able to ascertain, but, from accounts of deserters and prisoners, about 160 of the wounded were carried on board the fleet. At Fairfield a considerable skirmish happened at landing, with loss on both sides. After the enemy had possessed themselves of the town, they attempted to take the little fort, which was bravely and successfully defended by lieutenant Jarvis and about 20 men, the enemy dismounted all his cannon but one, and beat down great part of the works, but could not succeed in their intentions to take the fort. They have burnt East-Haven, the whole of Fairfield, except 4 houses, and the greatest part of Green's Farms, plundered New-Haven of every thing they could carry off. Their brutality and savageness here is unequalled by any barbarities Britons have exhibited to our notice before, during the war. The murder of old men, abuses of women and little children, will make but a small part of the black list. By accounts from Horse Neck, the enemy have advanced in force within one mile of that place, their numbers are said to be from 6 to 8000, with 12 field-pieces, near 1000 horse, and about 300 waggons, the numbers are doubtless exaggerated, but I believe they are in very considerable force in that quarter. I am, with the greatest respect,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

His excellency SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

General Washington.

A letter from brigadier-general Parsons, dated Wilt, July 11th, 1779.

"In my last, I informed that the enemy landed last night—At four this morning the enemy on their advance were met by the militia and some skirmishing ensued, but without any considerable effect on either side; at about six o'clock, the troops under general Wolcott and my small detachment of 150 continental troops were joined, and took possession of an eminence at the north end of the town. The enemy advanced in our front and on our left flank until about 9 o'clock, when they were checked in their progress, by the vigorous exertions of the parties of militia and continental troops, sent out to oppose them, and, in turn, were compelled to retire from hill to hill, at some times in great disorder. We continued to advance upon them, until near 11 o'clock, when a column having nearly gained our right flank, the militia in the center gave way, and re-

treated in disorder. This gave the enemy possession of our ground. General Wolcott, who commanded, exerted himself on this occasion to rally the troops and bring them to order again, but without effect, until they had retired about two miles, when some troops being again formed, returned to the aid of the right and left wings, who had retired but a small distance and in order. With these, the enemy were pursued again, and retreated with precipitation to their ships.

I am not yet able to ascertain our own or the enemy's loss; but in my next shall be able to give a more particular account. Of my handful of continental troops, I have lost five men. Lieutenant Gibbs and six privates are wounded; I don't know of any missing. Some loss the militia have sustained. I am satisfied the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. About twenty boats landed on the west side the harbour at 5 o'clock and immediately began to set fire to the buildings. They completed burning the town about 12 o'clock: this appears to have been their sole business, as they did not stay to carry off any plunder of considerable value.

The enemy were about 2000, our numbers between 900 and 1100. I am, dear general,

Your obedient servant,
His excellency
SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

By commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, and major-general WILLIAM TRYON, commanding his majesty's land-forces on a separate expedition.

ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS of CONNECTICUT.

THE ungenerous and wanton insurrection against the sovereignty of Great-Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of desperate and designing men, for private purposes, might well justify in you every fear, which conscious guilt could form respecting the intentions of the present armament.

Your towns, your property, yourselves, lie still within the grasp of that power, whose forbearance you have ungenerously construed into fear; but whose lenity has persisted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the most unworthy imputation.

The existence of a single habitation on your defenceless coast ought to be a constant reproach to your ingratitude. Can the strength of your whole province cope with the force which might at any time be poured through every district in your country? You are conscious it cannot. Why then will you persist in a ruinous and ill judged resistance? We have hoped that you would recover from the phrenzy which has distracted this unhappy country; and we believe the day to be now come, when the greater part of this continent begin to blush at their delusion. You, who lie too much in our power, afford the most striking monument of our mercy, and therefore ought to set the first example of returning to allegiance.

Reflect on what gratitude requires of you; if that is insufficient to move you, attend to your own interest: we offer you a refuge against the distresses which you universally acknowledge broods with increasing and intolerable weight over all your country.

Leaving you to consult with each other upon this invitation, we do now declare, that whosoever shall be found, and remain in peace at his usual place of residence, shall be shielded from any insult either in person or property, excepting such as bear offices either civil or military under your present usurped governments; of whom it will be further required, that they shall give proof of their penitence and submission; and they shall then partake the like immunity.

Those whose folly and obstinacy may flight this favourable warning, must take notice, that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity which their inactivity would now render blameable.

GIVEN on board his majesty's ship Camilla in the Sound, July 4, 1779.

GEORGE COLLIER,

WM. TRYON.

Colonel Whiting's answer to the flag from general Tryon.

Connecticut having nobly dared to take up arms against the cruel despotism of Britain, and the flames having preceded their answer to your flag, they will persist to oppose, to their utmost, the power exerted against injured innocence.

July 7, sun-set. SAMUEL WHITING, col. com. Major-general Tryon.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

A return of the killed and wounded of the light-infantry at the storm of Stony-Point, under the command of Brigadier-general Wayne, July 15, 1779.

Colonel Febiger's regiment. Killed, 1 sergeant, 6 privates. Wounded, 7 sergeants, 1 corporal, 29 privates.

Colonel Butler's regiment. Killed, 1 sergeant, 2 privates. Wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 25 privates.

Colonel Meigs's regiment. Killed, 3 privates. Wounded, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 6 privates.

Major Hull's detachment. Killed, 2 privates. Wounded, 1 lieutenant, 4 privates.

Total killed, 2 sergeants, 13 privates.

Total wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 3 corporals, 64 privates.

By order of the general,

BENJAMIN FISHBOURN, A. D. Camp.

Fort Montgomery, July 21, 1779.

(A true copy.)

General return of the prisoners taken at Stony-Point.
Officers sent to Easton on parole. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 12 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 conductor of artillery, 1 assistant-surgeon.
Officers and privates wounded and sent in. 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 39 privates.
Left at Kakaui. 9 privates, 2 attendants.
Sent to Easton. 441 privates, 25 servants to officers.
Total, 543.
ABRAHAM SKINNER, D. Com. Prisoners.
Goshen, July 20, 1779. (Copy.)

Keurn of the enemy's killed.
1 Captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 sergeants, 3 corporals, 50 privates. Total 63.

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.
IN CONGRESS, July 26, 1779.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of congress be given to his excellency general Washington, for the vigilance, wisdom, and magnanimity, with which he hath conducted the military operations of these states, and which are, among many other signal instances, manifested in his orders for the late glorious enterprise and successful attack on the enemy's fortress on the banks of Hudson's river.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be presented to brigadier-general Wayne, for his brave, prudent, and soldierly conduct, in the spirited and well conducted attack of Stony-Point.

Resolved, That congress entertain a proper sense of the good conduct of the officers and soldiers under the command of brigadier-general Wayne, in the assault of the enemy's works at Stony-Point, and highly commend the coolness, discipline and firm intrepidity exhibited on the occasion.

Resolved, That lieutenant-col. Fleury and major Steward, who by their situation, in leading the two attacks, had a more immediate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, have by their personal achievements exhibited a bright example to their brother-soldiers, and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgment of the United States.

Resolved, That congress warmly approve and applaud the cool determined spirit with which lieutenant-gibbons and lieutenant-knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cause of their country.

Resolved, That a medal emblematical of this action be struck. That one of gold be presented to brigadier-general Wayne, and a silver one to lieutenant-col. Fleury and major Steward.

Resolved, That a brevet of captain be given to lieutenant-gibbons and lieutenant-knox.

That the brevet of captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the general's letter and volunteer aid to brigadier-general Wayne.

That congress approve the promises of reward made by brigadier-general Wayne, with the concurrence of the commander in chief to the troops under his command.

That the value of the military stores, taken at Stony-Point, be ascertained and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in such manner and proportion as the commander in chief shall prescribe.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, July 30.

SAMUEL CHASE, Esq; was, on Monday last, elected without opposition a delegate to represent this city in General Assembly, in the room of JOHN BAICE, Esq; resigned.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, Dean's-Forest, July 18.

"You will no doubt, ere this reaches you, hear of the signal and important reduction of the enemies works at King's-Ferry, which was effected in the morning of the 18th instant, at two o'clock; the plan was noble, and as well conducted; general Wayne commanded, and received a slight wound; some few officers of inferior rank wounded, not badly; our whole loss does not exceed twenty killed and thirty wounded, the enemy's nearly the same, together with 500 prisoners, consisting of a regiment, one company of artillery, and two or three companies of grenadiers, with their arms, equipage, and baggage, six double fortified 18 pounders iron, five long 12 brass, two royal howitz, &c. a good deal of provisions, rum, &c."

MR. GREEN,
YOU are desired to give the following instructions, on behalf of 300 voters of Anne-Arundel county, to the delegates of the said county, a place in your paper.
Yours, A. B.

TO THE DELEGATES OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
WE your constituents, indubitably entitled to give you instructions, as to your conduct in the general assembly, think proper to exercise that right at this time. A bill for the relief of certain nonjurors on the terms therein mentioned has been published, and we suppose, for our consideration and judgment, on the propriety of its being passed into a law.

We therefore instruct you to oppose and vote against the said bill, and any bill of the same nature and substance.

That you oppose and vote against any bill for the repeal of the law, imposing the treble tax, and creating disabilities on nonjurors, or any bill for the general relief of all nonjurors.

That you oppose any bill to relieve from the treble tax (as levied by the supply bill passed at the last session of assembly) and from other disabilities, such nonjurors as have manifested an inimical or unfriendly disposition to the liberty and independence of the United States, or to such who by their advice, influence, conduct, or example, have weakened the resistance and efforts of America.

We instruct you to vote for relief to such nonjurors, who omitted to take the test, from ignorance, or the

persuasion, influence, example, or conduct, of others their superiors in abilities, fortune, or station.

Our will when known ought to regulate your conduct, but on this occasion, we think proper to inform you of the reasons, which influence our judgment.

1st. By the proposed bill every burthen imposed, and the greater part of the disabilities created, on nonjurors, will be taken off men, who have ever manifested an inimical disposition to the liberty and happiness of this country: men who uniformly opposed every measure adopted by congress, the conventions, or assemblies of this state; men who opposed the commercial opposition, condemned our resistance by arms, refused to contribute money to purchase military stores, denied their personal services in the field, and opposed the association to defend our liberties by arms; men who depreciated our currency, opposed the declaration of independence, and the alliance with France, and by their conduct, influence, and example, weakened the resistance and efforts of America, and countenanced and encouraged her enemies.

2d. We believe the commencement of the war and its continuance may be, in great part, attributed to the misrepresentations, acts, and conduct, of the Tories, and therefore the heavy taxes necessarily imposed to carry on the war, and for the redemption of our currency, have been in great measure brought on us by them; wherefore in justice they ought to pay more to the expenses of the war.

3dly. The Whigs risked their property and lives, if Great-Britain had succeeded; the Tories risked nothing: the Whigs encountered all the dangers, fatigue, and hardships of the war; many were killed, and many lost their fathers, sons, and husbands, in the field, while the Tories and their families enjoyed ease and pleasure at home; wherefore they ought to pay more than the Whigs.

4thly. The relief proposed is impolitic during the continuance of the war. It will be imputed by the Tories and Great-Britain to fear, it will dishearten the Whigs, and encourage the Tories.

5thly. The bill does not afford relief to many who ought to be the objects of it.

We also think proper to instruct you to endeavour to procure an amendment to that part of the militia law, which exempts those, who have found substitutes, for three years, or during the war, from all militia duty within this state. We think that no man should be exempted from militia duty within the state, in case the same should be invaded, and are of opinion such exemption may endanger the safety of the state. The other privileges of not being liable to service out of the state, and to attend on days of tute; if deemed otherwise, let part of the substitute money be returned from the public treasury.

14 July, 1779.

Annapolis, July 28, 1779.

MR. GREEN,

IT having been reported that I delivered to Mr. Goddard, the queries printed in the Maryland Journal, said to be wrote by gen. Lee, I declare upon my honour, that no letter, paper, or message, did I receive from him for Mr. Goddard, or any other printer, nor did I deliver any, or make use of any arguments to induce a publication of them; for whatever my opinion may have been of the judgment of the court-martial respecting gen. Lee's conduct at Monmouth, yet I owe more to the Saviour of America, than to have been instrumental in any attempts that might tend to lessen his merit—but to remove every impression that may have been made to my prejudice respecting the said publication, be pleased to insert in your next paper the enclosed letters, with this declaration, and oblige your humble servant,

D. JENIFER.

Baltimore-town, July 22, 1779.

SIR,
I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the gentlemen of this town who have read your declaration, are perfectly satisfied and convinced, that you neither assisted Mr. Goddard with papers nor advice respecting the late queries political and military.

Your obedient servant,

To col. D. Jenifer.

SAM. SMITH.

Stepney, July 24, 1779.

I WROTE you the 13th current from Port-Tobacco, and was in hopes that ere this you would have cleared up the report which has been circulated to my prejudice; of not only being the bearer of gen. Lee's queries to the press, but also of using arguments to induce a publication thereof. As both these assertions are as false as God is true; and as I held no conversation with you, or any other person in Baltimore town, of a private nature, I expect your candour will oblige you to do immediate justice, to your most humble servant,

D. JENIFER.

P S. I have been at Baltimore to have the matter there cleared up, but your sister, Miss Goddard, informed me you were at Annapolis, and when I got there, you had again set out for Baltimore, which obliges me to wait your answer.

Mr. William Goddard.

SIR,

Annapolis, July 26, 1779.

HAD I received your letter of the 13th instant, I should not only have returned you an immediate answer, but have done you justice in the Baltimore paper—for neither letter, paper, or message, did you deliver me from gen. Lee—nor did you make use of any arguments to induce a publication of the queries you mention. We had no conversation whatever which we need with to be concealed from a candid public. What I have now hastily written you, is most sacredly true, and I shall be ever ready to prove it on oath, if such a measure should hereafter appear necessary for the further vindication of your character.

I am, Sir, with great regard,

Your most obedient servant,

Col. Jenifer.

W. GODDARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of fieri facias issued from the general court, amounting in the whole to twenty eight hundred and thirty-six pounds, ten shillings, sterling money, debt and damages, and also thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence halfpenny, current money, there will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 31st day of August next, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, at the late dwelling plantation of James Chalmers, late of Kent county, one thousand acres of land, all adjoining the dwelling plantation of Henry Phillips, which is near the other, all the said land the property of the aforesaid James Chalmers, and sold to satisfy unto Thomas Galloway and Benjamin Harwood, successors of John Clapham and William Eddis, their several debts, damages, and costs, agreeable to the judgments obtained by the aforesaid Thomas Galloway and Benjamin Harwood against the aforesaid James Chalmers, before the judges of the general court, held at Talbot county court-house on the second Tuesday of April last.

W3 10. P. M. KINVIN WROTH,
sub-sheriff of Kent county.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Montgomery county, July 18, 1779.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, a likely mulatto slave named SANGO, about five feet high, wears his own hair, which he keeps combed, he appears to be about twenty years of age, is very sensible and active; he had on a claret coloured cloth coat, red cloth waistcoat, country linen shirt and breeches, pretty much worn, thread stockings, country made shoes and brass buckles, a castor hat, which he generally wears cocked up; he has taken with him a country tugged coat of a drab colour. It is probable he may steal a horse, and make either for camp or the Carolinas. Any person who will take up the said fellow, and secure him that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

W3 10. P. M. JAMES PERRY.
N B. I understand that he frequently declared, some little time before he went off, that some body had offered him a considerable sum and find him a horse to go off with him; I am apprehensive he has embraced the offer, and it is likely the person intends to make tale of him.

Annapolis, July 28, 1779.
THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from half past two till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

Annapolis, July 23, 1779.
IMPORTED in the brig Tom Johnson, captain M'Kirdy, from Nantes, and to be SOLD, on Saturday the 31st instant, at the store of Wallace and Davidson,

A CARGO OF GOODS, consisting of the following articles: Linens, woollens, calicoes, linen and silk handkerchiefs, sail-cloth, cordage, ship chandlery, window-glass, earthen and glass ware, iron ware, lead and shot, stationary, hats, Madeira wine, claret, rum, brandy, loaf sugar, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, alum, copperas, fig-blue, and womens shoes, china, grindstones, and salt.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, some time in May, a BAY MARE, branded S C. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. W3 2

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.
STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 27th instant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near buttock B G. I here are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is shod all round, trots very hard, and has a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if taken within this state, fifty dollars, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SELBY.

Annapolis, July 13, 1779.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber,
TWO strong able HORSES, that will answer for the saddle or gears.

W3 2 WILLIAM WILKINS.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE,

A SILVER TABLE SPOON, marked W M maker's mark E B. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the printer. 2

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.
THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH I SCOTT, about seven miles from Annapolis, one black and four white SHEEP and one LAMB, each with one ear cropt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2

LOST by the subscriber,
THE PROCEEDINGS of the ancient TUESDAY CLUB, bound in parchment; several of the leaves are loose. Whoever will deliver them to him, at his office, shall receive forty dollars for their trouble.

FREDERICK GREEN.