

## MARYLAND GAZETTE. 239

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1777.

H A G U E, January 8.

**L**ETTERS from Rome inform us, that a conspiracy has been discovered against the pope, and that several pieces of cannon in the castle of Angelo had been found charged, pointing to a street which the pope generally goes through to his palace of the Vatican.

Cherbourg, Dec. 19. The balon of our port, which we have been many years cleansing, is at last effected, and on the 14th of December the first ship entered it, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants.

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, November 4, 1776.

THE following letters from the honourable general Sir William Howe to lord George Germaine, were received in the evening of the 2d instant, by capt. Balfour, second aid-de-camp to general Sir William Howe, who arrived in the Lord Halifax packet from New-York.

Head-quarters, York-Island, Sept. 21, 1776.

My LORD,

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship of his majesty's troops being in possession of the city of New-York.

Upon the rebels abandoning their lines at Brooklyn, the king's army moved from Bedford, leaving lieutenant general Heister encamped upon the heights of Brooklyn, with two brigades of Hessians, and one brigade of British, at Bedford, and took five positions in the neighbourhood of Newtown, Bushwick, Hell-Gate, and Flushing.

The two islands of Montreuil and Buchanan were occupied, and batteries raised against the enemy's work at Horns-Hook, commanding the passage at Hell-Gate.

On the 15th instant in the morning, three ships of war passed up the North-River, as far as Bloomingdale, to draw the enemy's attention to that side; and the first division of troops, consisting of the light infantry, the British reserve, the Hessian grenadiers and chasseurs, under the command of lieutenant general Clinton, having with him lieutenant general Cornwallis, major general Vaughan, brigadier general Leslie, and colonel Donop, embarked at the head of New-Town creek, and landed about noon upon New-York island, three miles from the town, at a place called Kepp's-Bay, under the fire of two forty gun ships and three frigates, as per margin, \* commodore Hotham having the direction of the ships and boats.

The rebels had troops in their works round Kepp's-Bay; but their attention being engaged in expectation of the king's troops landing at Stuyvesant's-Cove, Horns-Hook, and at Harlem, which they had reason to conclude, Kepp's-Bay became only a secondary object of their care. The fire of the shipping being so well directed, and so incessant, the enemy could not remain in their works, and the descent was made without the least opposition.

The conduct of the officers of the navy does them much honour; and the behaviour of the seamen belonging to the ships of war and transports, employed to row the boats, was highly meritorious. Much praise in particular is due to the masters and men of six transports, that passed the town on the evening of the 14th under a heavy fire, being volunteers, to take troops on board for the more speedy disembarkation of the 2d division.

The British immediately took post upon the commanding height of Inckenberg, and the Hessians moving towards New-York, fell in with a body of rebels that were retiring from Stuyvesant's Cove; some firing ensued, by which a brigadier-general, other officers, and several men of the rebels were killed and wounded, with the loss of four men killed, and eight wounded, on the part of the Hessians.

As soon as the second embarkation was landed, the troops advanced towards a corps of the enemy upon a rising ground three miles from Inckenberg, towards King's-Bridge, having McGowan's-Pass in their rear; upon which they immediately retired to the main body of their army upon Morris's-height.

The enemy having evacuated New-York soon after the army landed, a brigade took possession of the works in the evening.

The prisoners made in the course of this day were about 20 officers and 300 men.—The inclosed return will shew the artillery and stores taken.

The position the king's army took, on the 15th in the evening, was with the right to Horns-Hook, and the left at the North-River, near to Bloomingdale, the rebel army occupying the ground with extensive works on both sides of Kings-Bridge, and a redoubt with cannon upon a height on the west side of the North-River, opposite to the Blue Bell, where the enemy have their principal work; in which positions both armies still continue.

On the 16th in the morning, a large party of the enemy having passed under cover of the woods near to the advanced posts of the army, by way of Vander-water's-Height, the 2d and 3d battalions of light infantry, supported by the 42d regiment, pushed forward, and drove them back to their entrenchments, from whence the enemy observing they were not in force, attacked them with near three thousand men, which occasioned the march of the reserve, with two field-pieces, a battalion of Hessian grenadiers, and the company of chasseurs, to prevent the corps engaged from being surrounded; but the light infantry and 42d regiment, with the assistance of the chasseurs and field-pieces, re-

pulsed the enemy with considerable loss, and obliged them to retire within their works. The enemy's loss is not ascertained; but from accounts of deserters it is agreed that they had not less than 300 killed and wounded, and among them a colonel and major killed. We had eight officers wounded, most of them very slightly; fourteen men killed, and about seventy wounded.

Major-general Vaughan was slightly wounded in the thigh, on the 15th, by a random shot, as he was ascending the heights of Inckenberg with the grenadiers; and I have the pleasure of informing your lordship, that lieutenant colonel Monckton is so well recovered, he has been walking about some days.

Captain Balfour, my second aid-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering your lordship this dispatch; and, with the most profound respect,

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

W. HOWE.

Head-quarters, York-Island, Sept. 23, 1776.

My LORD,

BETWEEN the 20th and 21st instant, at midnight, a most horrid attempt was made by a number of wretches to burn the town of New-York, in which they succeeded too well, having set it on fire in several places, with matches and combustibles that had been prepared with great art and ingenuity. Many were detected in the fact, and some killed upon the spot by the enraged troops in garrison; and had it not been for the exertions of major-general Robertson, the officers under his command in the town, and the brigade of guards detached from the camp, the whole must infallibly have been consumed, as the night was extremely windy.

The destruction is computed to be about one quarter of the town; and we have reason to suspect there are villains still lurking there, ready to finish the work they have begun, one person escaping the pursuit of a sentinel the following night, having declared, that he would again set fire to the town the first opportunity. The strictest search is making after these incendiaries, and the most effectual measures taken to guard against the perpetration of their villainous and wicked designs.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

W. HOWE.

Head-quarters, York-Island, Sept. 24, 1776.

My LORD,

AFTER waiting two days for a favourable wind to move the ships of war up to the batteries upon Paulus-Hook, it was effected yesterday at noon, and the troops landed and took possession of the works without the least resistance, the enemy having abandoned their batteries and redoubts, upon the approach of his majesty's ship Roebuck, and two frigates.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

W. HOWE.

Return of ordnance and stores taken in the city of New-York, and in the adjacent batteries and redoubts, after the retreat of the rebels, September 15, 1776.

Taken in the field.

Ordnance, light brass, mounted on travelling carriages with limbers:—1 six-pounder; 1 five inch and half howitzer.

In New-York, and the adjacent redoubts.

IRON ORDNANCE.

Mounted on garrison carriages.—15 thirty-two pounders; 7 twelve-pounders; 9 nine-pounders; 1 six-pounder; 6 four-pounders; 1 three-pounder.

On a travelling carriage.—1 three-pounder.

Dismounted.—26.

S H O T.

Round-loose.—965 thirty-two pounders; 9,300 twenty-four pounders; 276 eighteen-pounders; 1,342 twelve-pounders; 32 six-pounders; 41 three-pounders.

Double headed.—747 thirty-two pounders; 460 twelve-pounders; 12 nine-pounders; 19 six pounders.

Double-headed with sliding bars.—100 thirty-two pounders; 170 twelve-pounders; 7 nine-pounders.

Grape quilled.—71 thirty-two pounders; 69 twelve-pounders.

Case fixed with powder.—32 nine-pounders; 12 three-pounders.

S H E L L S.

Empty.—54 thirteen-inch; 944 ten inch; 395 eight-inch; 738 five-inch and half; 17,871 four-inch two-fifths.

Filled with fuzes drove.—5 thirteen-inch; 2 ten-inch; 30 eight inch; 53 five-inch and half; 45 four-inch and two fifths.

Powder, whole barrel, 1; iron crows 6; muskets 52; chevaux de frize complete 81; tar barrels 42; breast-plates for engineers armour 35; waggons covered 4.

(Signed)

SAMUEL CLEVELAND, brig. gen. commanding royal artillery.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, November 4, 1776.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral lord viscount Howe to Mr. Stephens, dated Eagle, New-York river, September 18, 1776.

I HAVE the satisfaction of being able to inform their lordships, that a disposition having been made for landing the army on York-Island, on the morning of the 15th, the captains Parker and Wallace, whose abilities and distinguished resolution point them out for the most important services, with the captains Fanshaw, Hammond and Hudson, officers of great merit, passed the fire of the town of New-York with their ships on the evening of the 13th, to wait off Bullwyck-Creek, opposite to Kepp's-Bay, where the landing was proposed to be forced, in the East-River. The flat boats, batteaux,

and galleys, under the direction of commodore Hotham, but arranged in divisions commanded by the captains Vandeput, Caldwell, Dickson, Caulfield, Phipps, and Molloy, and the lieutenant Howorth of the Eagle, assisted by the lieutenants Henry, Parry, Chads, and Britton, agents of transports, were manned from the two-decked ships and transports, as on the former debarkation, and sent up at different times under the shore of Long-Island, undiscovered by the enemy on the opposite side.

Six transports, which Messieurs Robert Ronghead, Richard Fowler, John Randall, Thomas Brown, Chambers, and Stuart (the different masters making a voluntary offer of their services) engaged to conduct, were sent up the East-River on the 14th, under the direction of the agent lieutenant Knowles, with lieutenant Laird; whose active assistance in the most fatiguing parts of the debarkation duty, the conveyance of the artillery, has marked his zeal for the king's service in a particular manner. They were appointed to take in a number of troops from Bullwyck, for facilitating the more timely support of the first division embarked in the flat boats at New-Town-Creek.

The pilots declining, on account of the strength of the tide, to take charge of the particular covering ships that were intended to be placed towards Hell-Gate, for countenancing the appearance of a descent on that part of the coast, all the five were placed in Kepp's-Bay, on the morning of the 15th; and having, by the effect of their well-directed fire, compelled the rebels to quit their intrenchments upon the shore, the debarkation was made without further opposition.

The general's public acknowledgments, addressed to the commodore, and the several officers and seamen employed, will be the best testimony I can render, of their meritorious services on this occasion.

In order to facilitate the operations of the army in the East River, another detachment of the ships of war was appointed by the general's desire to proceed up the North-River, to give jealousy to the enemy on this side. The Renown, capt. Banks, with the captains Davis and Wilkinson in the Repulse and Pearl, were ordered for that purpose. They passed the enemy's battery without material injury early on the 15th, to a station about six miles to the northward of the town. On the ensuing night, the enemy directed four fire-vessels in succession against them; but with no other effect, than that of obliging the ships to move their stations, the Repulse excepted. The Renown returned on this side the town; but the two frigates remain still in the North-River, with the Royal armed schooner, to strengthen the left flank of the army, extending to the western shore of York-Island, as circumstances will admit.

Extra of a letter from general Sir William Howe to lord George Germaine, dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1776.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your lordship a return of ordnance and stores taken from the enemy since the landing his majesty's troops at Frog's-Neck, in West-Chester county, from the 12th of October to the 20th of November. Those in the commissary and quarter-master general's branches are also very considerable; but as it has not been in their power hitherto to ascertain them, the report must therefore be deferred to the next opportunity. I also inclose a return of prisoners taken during the campaign.

Return of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, killed, wounded, and missing, belonging to the army under the command of his excellency the hon. gen. Howe, in several actions, &c. with the rebels, from the 17th of September, to the 16th of November, 1776, inclusive, specifying the different periods, and the corps the casualties have happened in.

Head-quarters, New York, 1st December, 1776.

In the action at Pelham-Manor, on the 13th of October, and in previous skirmishes, from the 17th of September, inclusive.

B R I T I S H.

17th regiment of light dragoons: 1 drummer missing. 1st battalion of light infantry: 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer or trumpeter, 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing. 2d ditto: 1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded. 2d ditto grenadiers: 2 rank and file wounded. 4th regiment: 1 rank and file missing. 27th, 28th, 38th, 57th and 59th regiments, one in each wounded. 71st ditto: 5 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded. Royal artillery: 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file killed.—Total: 2 sergeants, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer or trumpeter, 40 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, missing.

Names of the officers killed and wounded, &amp;c.

1st battalion of light infantry: Capt. Evelyn, of the 4th regiment, mortally wounded, since dead; lieutenant colonel Mulgrave, of the 40th regiment, wounded; lieutenant Archibald Kutherford, of the 22d regiment, wounded.

N. B. The sergeant and 3 rank and file of the royal artillery, returned killed, were drowned in the East-River, by the oversetting of a boat the 12th of October.

In the action of October 28, in passing the Bronx river, and in previous skirmishes, from the 19th of October, inclusive.

B R I T I S H.

16th regiment of light dragoons: 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 17th ditto: 1 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 subaltern, 4 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded. Brigade of guards: 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file missing. 3d battalion of light infantry: 1 rank and file killed,



subaltern, 3 rank and file, wounded. 5th regiment: 1 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 1 rank and file, wounded. 10th ditto: 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded. 28th ditto: 1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 53 rank and file, wounded. 35th ditto: 1 field officer, 1 subaltern, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 6 sergeants, 31 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing. 37th ditto: 3 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded. 45th ditto: 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, missing. 49th ditto: 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 17 rank and file, wounded. 71st ditto: 1 rank and file missing. New-York company: 1 rank and file wounded. Queen's rangers: 20 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 8 rank and file, wounded; 28 rank and file missing. Royal artillery: 1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file wounded. — Total: 1 field officer, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 57 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 field officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 14 sergeants, 123 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, missing.

#### Names of officers killed and wounded.

17th regiment of light dragoons: Lieut. Loftus wounded. 5th regiment: Lieut. col. Waicott wounded. 28th ditto: Captain Dewing killed; lieutenant Taylor wounded. 35th ditto: Lieutenant colonel Carr, ensign Eagle, killed; captain Fitzgerald, captain-lieutenant Masley, lieutenant Banks, wounded. 49th ditto: Captain-lieutenant Gore, lieutenant Jocelyn, killed; lieutenant Roberts wounded. 3d battalion of light infantry: Lieutenant Saurine, of the 46th regiment, wounded.

#### HESSIAN Corps, &c.

Chasseurs: 4 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing. Grenadier battalion of Linling: 1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded. Grenadier battalion of Block: 1 rank and file wounded. Hereditary prince's: 2 rank and file wounded. Losberg's: 6 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 39 rank and file, wounded. Knyphausen: 1 rank and file wounded. Rall's: 2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 rank and file, wounded. Trumbach's: 8 rank and file missing. Artillery: 1 rank and file wounded. 3d regiment of Waldeck: 13 rank and file missing. — Total: 12 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 59 rank and file, wounded; 23 rank and file missing.

#### Names of officers killed and wounded, &c.

Chasseurs: Lieutenant de Rau, wounded. Grenadier battalion of Linling: Captain de Weilerhagen wounded. Regiment of Rall: Lieutenant Muhlenhausen wounded.

N. B. The 8 rank and file of the Hessian regiment of Trumbach, returned missing, were taken prisoners on Staten-Island, the 15th of October.

In the attack of the 16th of November, when the rebel lines and redoubts near Fort Washington were stormed, and that fort surrendered, &c. with other casualties, since the 9th of October, and preceding the 16th of November.

#### BRITISH H.

17th regiment of dragoons: 1 rank and file wounded. 1d battalion of light infantry: 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, wounded. 4th regiment: 1 rank and file missing. 10th ditto: 1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file wounded. 15th ditto: 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded. 23d ditto: 1 sergeant wounded. 27th ditto: 3 rank and file missing. 28th ditto: 1 rank and file wounded. 38th ditto: 6 rank and file wounded. 42d ditto: 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 3 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 66 rank and file, wounded. 52d ditto: 1 rank and file missing; 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, wounded. 71st ditto: 1 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant missing. New-York company: 1 rank and file missing. Royal artillery: 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded. — Total: 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 4 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 89 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, missing.

#### Names of officers killed and wounded.

10th regiment: Captain McIntosh killed. 42d ditto: Lieut. Alexander Grant, lieut. Patrick Graham, lieut. Norman McLeod, wounded. 52d: Lieutenant Collier wounded.

#### HESSIAN Corps, &c.

Chasseurs: 6 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 5 rank and file, wounded. Grenadier battalion Kohler: 6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, wounded. Regiment du corps: 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded. Hereditary prince's: 2 rank and file wounded. Wurtzlaw: 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 53 rank and file, wounded. Dittorn: 2 rank and file wounded. Monop: 1 rank and file wounded. Losberg: 5 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 5 sergeants, 58 rank and file, wounded. Knyphausen: 1 captain, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 field officers, 1 subaltern, 5 sergeants, 58 rank and file, wounded. Stein: 1 subaltern, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded. Rall: 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 3 rank and file, wounded. Wessembach: 4 rank and file wounded. Huyn: 1 subaltern, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 21 rank and file, wounded. Bunon: 2 rank and file killed; 3 sergeants, 23 rank and file wounded. 3d regiment of Waldeck: 6 rank and file killed; 16 rank and file wounded. — Total: 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 91 rank and file, killed; 2 field officers, 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 17 sergeants, 246 rank and file, wounded.

#### Names of officers killed and wounded.

Grenadier battalion of Kohler: Captain Hessemüller wounded. Wurtzlaw regiment: Capt. Medern, lieut. Lowensfeld, killed; lieut. de Lendaw, ensign de Ende, wounded. Losberg regiment: Lieutenant de Wurmb, wounded. Knyphausen's regiment: Capt. Barkhausen killed; lieutenant colonel de Borcke, major de Dichow, lieut. Brude, wounded. Stein's regiment: Lieutenant Schwein killed. Regiment of Rall: Captain Walter killed; lieutenant Kunen, ensign Werneck, wounded. Huyn's regiment: Lieutenant Juty killed; ensign Wend wounded.

#### Return of prisoners taken during the campaign, 1776.

August 27, Long-Island. Commissioned officers, 3 generals, 3 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 12 captains, 43 lieutenants, 11 ensigns. Staff, 1 adjutant, 3 surgeons, 2 volunteers. Privates, 1006, including 9 wounded officers, and 56 wounded privates.

Sept. 15, 16, Island of New-York. Commissioned officers, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants. Privates, 354.

Oct. 12, White Plains. Commissioned officers, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant. Staff, 1 quarter-master. Privates, 15.

Nov. 16, Fort Washington. Commissioned officers, 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 46 captains, 107 lieutenants, 31 ensigns. Staff, 1 chaplain, 1 adjutant, 2 quarter-masters, 5 surgeons, 2 commissaries, 1 engineer, 1 waggon-master. Privates, 2607.

Nov. 20, Fort Mifflin. Commissioned officers, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign. Staff, 1 quarter-master, 3 surgeons. Privates, 99.

Total. Commissioned officers, 3 generals, 8 colonels, 10 lieutenant colonels, 11 majors, 69 captains, 160 lieutenants, 43 ensigns. Staff, 1 chaplain, 3 adjutants, 4 quarter-masters, 11 surgeons, 2 commissaries, 1 engineer, 1 waggon-master, 2 volunteers. Privates, 4101.

Officers 304, staff 25, privates 4101. Total 4430.

(Signed,) Jos. LORING, commissary of prisoners.

Return of ordnance and stores, taken by his majesty's troops in the redoubts and lines of the enemy, from their landing at Frog Neck, Westchester county, from the 12th of October, to the 20th of November, 1776.

At Fort Washington, now Fort Mifflin, and batteries depending. Iron ordnance, 4 thirty-two pounders, two 18 pounders, 7 twelve ditto, 5 nine ditto, 15 six ditto, 8 three ditto, 2 five and half inch brass howitzers.

Fort Independence. Iron ordnance, 12 four pounders.

Fort Valentine. Iron ordnance, 4 twelve pounders, 10 nine pounders, 10 six ditto, 37 four ditto.

Fort Lee. The rock, redoubt and batteries, in the Jerseys. Iron ordnance, 5 thirty-two pounders, 3 twenty-four ditto, 2 six ditto, 2 three ditto, 1 thirteen inch brass mortar, 1 ten inch ditto, 1 thirteen inch iron mortars, 1 ten inch ditto, 1 eight ditto.

On the road leading to Hackinsack, in the Jerseys. Iron ordnance, 2 twenty-four pounders, 2 eighteen ditto, 4 twelve ditto, mounted on travelling carriages, 4 six pounders.

Total. Iron ordnance, 9 thirty-two pounders, 5 twenty-four pounders, 4 eighteen pounders, 15 twelve pounders, 13 nine pounders, 31 six pounders, 49 four pounders, 10 three pounders, 2 five and half inch brass howitzers, 1 thirteen inch brass mortar, 1 ten inch ditto, 1 thirteen inch iron mortars, 1 ten inch ditto, 1 eight inch ditto.

Shot. Round-loose, 1087 thirty-two pounders, 272 eighteen pounders, 2637 twelve pounders, 300 six pounders, 760 six pounders, 870 three pounders.

Cafe. 30 thirty-two pounders, 40 eighteen pounders, 340 twelve pounders, 290 nine pounders, 74 six pounders, 39 three pounders, 1159 double-headed of forts, 42 boxes for grape.

Shells. 16 thirteen inch, 311 ten inch, 1140 eight inch, 1370 five and half inch, 1200 four two fifths inch.

Powder barrels 15, muskets of sorts 2800, musket cartridges near 400,000, bar iron 20 tons, rod 5 tons, intrenching tools of sorts 500, amours tools, sets 6, hand barrows 200, gins, complete 1, sling carts 2, iron fraile of 400 weight each, supposed to be intended to stop the navigation of Hudson's river 200.

A large quantity of other species of stores not at present ascertained.

(Signed) SAM. CLEVELAND, brig. general royal artillery.

January 6. Lord and gen. Howe, in their letters since the Gazette, having given government to understand, that it is in vain to contest with the Americans—their enthusiasm is such, that if they are subdued for the moment in one corner, they will break out in another—it is mere Cadmean work.

Ministry hang their heads on this news; for, by all their returns, the spirit of independence is now higher than it has yet been.

There is no more probability of the campaign in America being over than at first; and to raise supplies for another year will effectually undo this deluded, infatuated country.

Jan. 13. Two ordnance vessels are to sail with the first convoy to New-York, whose cargoes, it is computed, will cost near fifty thousand pounds.

It is much questioned, by men of intelligence, whether the rupture with America was not embraced by the ministers, as a fortunate opportunity of abridging the liberties of this nation.

When the Leicester-house cabal existed, the republican governments in America were eye-fores to that faction.

It is reported with confidence, at the west end of the town, that a French army, consisting of upwards of seventy thousand men, will cross the Rhine early in the month of April, while two other armies, of forty thousand each, are to assemble on the confines of France, bordering upon the dominions of the kings of Spain and Sardinia. These great preparations are making, it is said, in consequence of a grand alliance agreed on between the courts of Vienna, Versailles, Madrid, Naples, and Turin.

Jan. 17. Yesterday sevennight his excellency the Portuguese ambassador waited on governor Pownall, at his house in Albermarle-street, and delivered to him, in order to be laid before his majesty, an account of all the stores in the arsenals in Portugal, ordnance stores, quantity of powder in their magazines, ammunition, accoutrements for their army, number of men fit to bear arms in Portugal, &c. &c. And on Wednesday last his excellency waited on the governor previous to his going to court, and held a very long conference. When his excellency enjoyed his government abroad, the Portuguese settlements were so near the governor's jurisdiction, that he is thought the properest person to state the same to the king in case a blow should be struck on the part of Spain before the time that England can possibly assist Portugal. A council will be held at St. James's in a few days on that subject.

#### Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 9.

"Dr. Franklin is visited by many of the first rank of all nations, excepting the Scotch; and those he absolutely denies seeing; for he says those people were the sole cause of the ruin of his country. He has almost every day private conferences with the ministry, and great respect is paid him. The English ambassador looks on him with a jealous eye, and watches all his motions very strictly; but it is generally believed here, that whatever the doctor asks of the court of France, will be readily granted him. Many young gentlemen pay their court to him, in hopes of getting employment in the service of the Provincials, most of whom have been taught the use of arms from their infancy. It is thought most of them will embark for America early in the spring."

The successes of general Howe having occasioned many encomiums to be bestowed on him in presence of a secretary of state more eminent in the cabinet than in the field, a favourite, observing that his lordship rather sickened at military praise, paid him this well timed compliment, "one Nelson is worth ten Alexander."

Jan. 23. Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, Lord Stormont arrived at his house in St. James's Place, from whence we may naturally conclude that the house of Bourbon have at length thrown away the mask of fidelity.—Morn. post.

A private letter this day from Bristol says, that last Monday night another attempt was made to burn that city; that a fire broke out near Wells's sugar-house, and another in a hayloft; that a candle was found lighted at both ends amongst some shavings, and some combustible matters lay near both places.

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Frazier's battalion, dated Sept. 3, 1776.

"Rejoice, my friend, that we have given the rebels a d—d crush. We landed on Long Island the 22d ult. without opposition. On the 27th we had a very warm action, in which the Scots regiments behaved with the greatest bravery, and carried the day after an obstinate resistance on the rebel side. But we flanked, and overpowered them with numbers. The Hessians and our brave Highlanders gave no quarters; and it was a fine fight, to see with what alacrity they dispatched the rebels with their bayonets after we had surrounded them, so that they could not resist. Multitudes were drowned and suffocated in morasses, a proper punishment for all rebels. Our battalion outmarched all the rest, and was always first up with the rebel fugitives. A fellow they call Lord Sterling, one of their generals, who with two others, is prisoner, and a great many of their officers, men, artillery, and more. It was a glorious achievement, my friend, and will immortalize us, and crush the rebel colonies. Our loss was nothing. We took care to tell the Hessians, that the rebels had resolved to give no quarters to them in particular, which made them fight desperately, and put all to death that fell into their hands. You know all stratagems are lawful in war, especially against such vile enemies to their king and country. The island is ours, and we shall soon take New-York, for the rebels dare not look us in the face. I expect the affair will be over this campaign, and we shall all return covered with American laurels, and have the cream of the American lands allotted us for our services."

[Let any of these persons, who affect not to believe any thing against the British soldiers, and will pretend to say, that the above letter, which exactly tallies with their conduct, as heretofore repeated, is an American forgery; we would inform them that the English paper, from which the above is taken, may be seen in the hands of the printer, W. and T. Bradford.]

Jan. 24. The last campaign in Canada was said to be the most difficult that could be imagined, yet nothing material was done; and it is the opinion of those acquainted with America, that from the present disposition of the provincial forces, it will be nearly impossible to form a junction of the king's troops, next year.

Yesterday arrived at his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, from Paris, the right hon. lord Littleton. His lordship's unexpected arrival has given rise to a report, that he has brought over some interesting accounts for America, which he has collected from Dr. Franklin.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Extract of a letter from an officer at camp, near Bonham-Town, dated April 15, 1777.

"A detachment under the command of captain Alexander Patterson, of the Pennsylvania twelfth regiment, commanded by col. Cook, attacked the picket guard of the enemy at two o'clock this morning, about four hundred yards from Bonham-Town, and, after a short but obstinate engagement, the whole of the guard, 25 in number, was killed and taken prisoners. Lieut. Frazier, of the 71st regiment, was killed on the spot. The enemy, though advantageously posted, did not attempt to support their guard, but retired with precipitation to their works. Our officers and soldiers behaved with the greatest coolness and courage on this occasion; their conduct would do honour to the best disciplined troops. We had lieutenants Altharion and Kelly, of col. Cook's regiment, wounded, but not mortally."

#### IN CONGRESS, April 9, 1777.

Resolved, That the paymaster, and the deputy paymaster general, be directed forthwith to consult the commanders in chief of their respective districts, and appoint deputies to repair to such posts and places of rendezvous, and answer the draughts of such officers stationed thereat, as the said commanders in chief shall respectively direct; that the deputies be supplied with money by the respective paymasters and deputy paymasters general, and account with them therefor; and that all other paymasters of the army cease to act at the posts and places provided with deputies as aforesaid.

#### April 10.

Resolved, That the commanders in chief of the several departments, previous to the discharge of any regiment or corps of militia reinforcing the army, be respectively directed to issue their warrants on the paymaster and deputy paymaster general, for the amount of the pay due to the same; and, when the military chest is supplied, the paymaster or deputy paymaster general is authorized to draw on the president for the amount of such warrants.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Resolved, That the article of the section, the 8th article of the 18th of the better government, and kept United States of September, (shall) that the four fol place and stead the

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*Resolved*, That from and after the publication hereof, the 2d article of the 8th section, the first article of the 11th section, the 8th article of the 14th section, and the 2d article of the 15th section, of the rules and articles for the better government of the troops, raised or to be raised, and kept in pay by, and at the expence of the United States of America, passed in congress, the 20th day of September, one thousand, seven hundred, and seventy-six, shall be, and they are hereby repealed, and that the four following articles be substituted in the place and stead thereof.

*Art. 1.* All officers and soldiers shall have full liberty to bring into any of the forts or garrisons of the United American States, any quantity of eatable provisions, except where any contracts are, or shall be entered into by congress, or by their order, for furnishing such provisions, and with respect only to the species of provisions so contracted for.

*Art. 2.* If any officer shall think himself to be wronged by his colonel or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the continental general, commanding in the state where such regiment shall be stationed, in order to obtain justice, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit as soon as possible to congress, a true state of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

*Art. 3.* No sentence of a general court martial shall be put in execution, till after a report shall be made of the whole proceedings to congress, the commander in chief, or the continental general commanding in the state where such a general court martial shall be held, and their, or his orders, be issued for carrying such sentence into execution.

*Art. 4.* The continental general commanding in either of the American states for the time being, shall have full power of appointing general courts martial to be held, and of pardoning or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted for any of the offences mentioned in the aforementioned rules and articles for the better government of the troops, except the punishment of offenders under sentence of death by a general court martial, which he may order to be suspended, until the pleasure of congress can be known, which suspension, with the proceedings of the court martial, the said general shall immediately transmit to congress for their determination. And every offender convicted by any regimental court martial may be pardoned or have his punishment mitigated by the colonel or officer commanding the regiment.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the executive powers of each of the United States, to enquire into the conduct of all officers on the recruiting service, within their respective, to remove all such as belong to the battalions of their respective quotas, who have neglected their duty, or abused the trust reposed in them, and shall be found within their respective jurisdiction, and to fill up all vacancies which may happen by such removals; to transmit to congress all such testimony as shall be taken against any officer or officers who may have marched or removed from the state, to whose battalions he or they belong, and against any officer or officers belonging to the quota of another state, who may have been guilty of neglect or misbehaviour in the state where the enquiry shall be made.

That it be recommended to the said executive powers to procure exact returns of the continental troops in each, and transmit the same to congress without delay. And all officers and soldiers of the continental army are hereby required to pay the strictest regard to the orders of the executive powers of the several states, touching the aforesaid premises.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the legislatures of each of the United States to enact laws exempting from actual service any two of the militia, who shall, within the time limited by such laws, furnish one able-bodied recruit, to serve in any battalion of the continental army, for the term of three years, or during the present war. Such exemption to continue during the term for which the recruit shall enlist, and every such recruit to be entitled to the continental bounty and other allowances.

That it be recommended to the legislatures aforesaid respectively, to enact laws compelling all such persons as are by laws exempted from bearing arms or performing militia duties, other than such as are specified in the foregoing resolve, to furnish such number of able-bodied soldiers as the said legislature, respectively shall deem a proper equivalent for such exemptions, such soldiers to be entitled to the continental bounty and other allowances, over and above such gratuities as they may receive from those who procure them to enlist. Also to permit the inhisting of servants and apprentices, and to prohibit the imprisoning or otherwise restraining the persons of soldiers in the continental service for any debt not exceeding fifty dollars.

And whereas it is of the greatest moment to the cause of American freedom, that an army of considerable strength take the field early the ensuing campaign;

*Resolved*, That if the several quotas of the states cannot be furnished by any of the means recommended in the foregoing resolutions, or any other means by the said legislatures devised, before the fifteenth day of May next, it is recommended to each state to cause indiscriminate draughts to be made from their respective militia.

That it be recommended to the said legislatures to apply all the means by these resolutions recommended in the manner which they shall judge most effectual for speedily completing the army, and in case they shall prove unsuccessful that they cause the draughts aforesaid to be made.

*Resolved*, That the executive power of each state be authorized and empowered to order such officers as they shall judge proper from the respective battalions and companies of their respective quotas, to remain within the state, for the purpose of aiding in inhisting and collecting the recruits which may be furnished under the above recommended regulations, and to convey the same to the battalions and companies to which they shall belong, such officers to be under the direction of such executive powers respectively.

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president,

In CONGRESS, January 15, 1777.

*RESOLVED*, That the Continental Treasurer be empowered and directed to borrow money on loan-office certificates; that the same be countersigned by the auditor-general for the time being.

*RESOLVED*, February 22, 1777. That all certificates issued after the first emission, be signed by Michael Hillegas, Esq; treasurer, or Samuel Hillegas, and countersigned agreeable to the resolutions of Congress, of the 2d of October, 1776, and 15th of January, 1777.

*Extra from the minutes,*  
(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 1.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq;  
GOVERNOR of the state of MARYLAND.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

*WHEREAS* it was resolved by the congress, that eighty-eight battalions should be enlisted, and that each state furnish their respective quotas in the proportions mentioned in that resolution: And to expedite the raising of the quota of this state, it was in the late session of the general assembly enacted, "That any recruiting officer may enlist in any of the battalions raised in this state, or in any of the artillery companies, for the immediate defence thereof, and retain in such service, any apprentice or servant, whole time of servitude shall not exceed eighteen months, and shall not be valued, by some justice of the peace, at more than sixteen pounds common money, and in every such case the magistrate shall deduct from the value of the said servant, or apprentice, the sum of six pounds common money for freedom dues, if such servant or apprentice should be entitled to any freedom dues at the expiration of his service." And whereas several of the officers appointed such in the troops to be raised in the neighbouring states, as their quota, have come into this state, and enlisted men, and some of them have even enlisted servants under colour of the said act of assembly, by which unfair practices this state may be rendered unable to furnish its quota, and the intention of the legislature may in great measure be defeated; I have therefore thought proper, with the advice of the council, to publish this my proclamation, hereby forbidding and forbidding any officers, other than those empowered by the said act, to enlist any servant or apprentice within this state, or any officer of the troops raising, or to be raised, as the quota of any other state from enlisting any person within this state: And to prevent the justice hereby intended to be asserted from being evaded, and frauds and irregularities from being committed by those who have not proper authority to enlist men in this state, the justices of the several counties are requested to call on all persons who may pretend to have authority to enlist men in this state, and where it shall appear that they are properly authorized, to give them every legal encouragement in their power, and where it shall appear, that they are not so authorized, to put them and their conduct in the way of examination and trial, by due course of law.

Given at Annapolis this thirtieth day of April, anno domini seventeen hundred and seventy-seven.

THO. JOHNSON.

By his excellency's command,  
R. RIDGELY, Sec.  
GOD save the STATE.

In COUNCIL, May 1, 1777.

*ORDERED*, THAT Mr. Isaac M'Hard, on Saturday the 10th instant, deliver out the three hundred bushels of country made salt lately brought in by Mr. Wallace, to such of the inhabitants of this state, who will apply for the same, in quantities not exceeding one bushel to a family, and at the rate of three dollars per bushel.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

A further quantity is expected soon.

In CONGRESS, Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1777.

*Resolved*, THAT an interest of six per cent. per annum be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per centum per annum.

*Extra from the minutes,*  
CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commissioner of the continental loan-office for this State; attends at the treasurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpose of borrowing money agreeable to the above resolve.

*ANNE-ARUNDEL* county court will meet on the third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of laying the public levy, and for regulating the county ferries, when all constables are desired to bring in their list of taxables on that day.

Annapolis, April 26, 1777.

*PURSUANT* to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and either if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland; And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurer, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any; And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,  
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of £25. per ann.

April 20, 1777.

*ALL* persons who have any demands against the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requested to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be discharged, as they are desirous of settling their accounts.

BUCHANAN and CUMMINS.

Anil 21, 1777.

To be S O L D,  
*TRACT* of LAND in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, about two miles from the church, containing two hundred acres, with a very good apple orchard, and about six or eight acres of meadow may be very easily made; a dwelling-house with three rooms on the lower floor, and sundry other out-houses. The title is good.—Also the one half part of a grist-mill, on a draught of Patuxent river, which is in partnership with Charles Greenbury Ridgely: The mill is in good repair, and is about a mile from the land. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land and mill, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

RICHARD WHITLE.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th of May, by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, near major Crab's,

*PARCEL* of land, including his dwelling plantation, containing 436 acres, about 17 miles from George-Town, the same distance from Bladensburg, 40 miles from Balunore, and about 30 from Frederick-Town: The farm is in good order, fencing chiefly new, and the fields laid off in such a manner as to be very convenient for pasturage of stock, whereon is a large young orchard just getting into prime, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, &c. about one hundred acres of said land is well situated for meadow, some of which is already cleared and in grass. The main branch of Rock-Creek runs through said land, and affords a valuable mill-seat. Continental or convention currency will be received in payment, and two years credit will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with approved security.

JOHN KENNEDY.

P. S. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

J O L L Y B A L L

*STANDS* at Mr. Tobias Bell's, and will cover this season, for six dollars, ready money, or eight, if not paid when the mare refuses. He is a well bred hunter, full fifteen hands high, nine years old, a deep chestnut, three white feet, and a blaze in his face; paces, trots and gallops well.

March 22, 1777.

S T E R L I N G

*THE* property of Harry Dorsey Gough, Esq; stands at the subscriber's plantation six miles from Baltimore, where he will cover at three pounds the season: He is a beautiful black, seven years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands and a half high, well made in proportion, and is allowed by the best judges to be the handsomest horse in this state. He was got by col. Sharpe's noted old Othello, out of a remarkable fine dray mare, and is what is called the coach horse. From this strain, out of light mares, they breed those noble horses called hunters, preferred to any in the world for the fiddle or carriage.

JAMES GOVANE.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD;

For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

ABRAHAM BURFORD.

*THERE* is at the plantation of Benjamin Neel, Vermilion, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a dray, an iron-gray mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, branded on the near thigh thus, T— The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

April 20, 1777.

*TAKEN* up by the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, a black mare, about 15 hands high, shod round, switch tail, hanging mane, some white spots about her, no perceptible brand, trots and gallops, and is about 3 years old. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

REZIN HAMMOND.

I INTEND to leave Maryland in a short time.

WILLIAM EDDIS.

Chester-Town, March 28, 1777.

To be RENTED, agreeable to the last will and testament of Thomas Ringgold, Esq; deceased;

*TRACT* of land, containing 1800 acres, lying in Queen-Anne's county, within 12 miles of Chester-Town, and commonly known by the name of the BEAVER DAMS. About 300 acres of the land are cleared, 27 of it meadow, and at present let in two tenements, one at 30 l. per annum, and the lease expires January 1780; the other at 30 l. per annum, and the lease expires the 1st of January next. Between 200 and 300 acres of excellent meadow ground that may be cleared at a small expence. This plantation is capable of great improvement, and will be rented for a term of years on an improving lease in one or two tenements, as may be most convenient.

Also to be rented, several small tracts of land lying in Kent county. Also the tower, counting house, lumber room, and the wharfs with the two warehouses thereon in Chester town, lately occupied by the deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate, either by mortgage, bond, or any other security, are earnestly directed to pay up the back interest due thereon, to enable the executor to comply with the directions of the will, and those that are indebted on open accounts are desired to pay them, or give bond and security for the same, and all demands on the estate will be discharged by.

JOHN GALLOWAY, executor.

*THE* beautiful running horse HUMMING BIRD, near fifteen hands high, stands and covers this season in the town of Nottingham, at thirty shillings currency per mare, to be paid before the mare is taken away. Good pasturage will be given and great care taken of the mares, but will not be liable in case of loss.



St. Mary's county, April 3.  
**BY** virtue of a commission from the honourable the Council of Safety, empowering us, the subscribers, to make sale of all vessels drifted on shore, or made captures of from Dunmore's fleet: Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th instant, if fair, if not on the next fair day, at the house of Mr. Basil Brooke, on Clement's-Bay, a SLOOP, burthen about 4000 bushels.

VERNON HEBB,  
 TIMOTHY BOWES.

#### SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1777.  
**DE**SERTEd, the beginning of November last, from capt. William Brown's company of marines, the following soldiers, viz. JOHN HAMILTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair, well set, and a likely face. He formerly kept a school on Mr. Carroll's manor, on Monocacy. NATHAN HARRIS, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, well set, and lives near Hungerford, in Montgomery county. WILLIAM EVANS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wrinkled face, dark brown hair, and goes by the name of the Indian Doctor; lives in Calvert county, at the head of Parker's-creek. JOHN TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county. MOSES LITTLE, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; lives on the sugar lands in Montgomery county. DAVID HARRIS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair; lives near the Great Falls of Patowmack. Whoever takes up said deserters, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for Hamilton, and eight dollars for each of the others, paid by

WILLIAM BROWN.

#### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Woodyard, Prince George's county, on Sunday the 30th of March, an indentured servant man named ANTHONY PARKER, born in England; had on when he went away, a country hempen linen shirt almost new, a Bath coating jacket, old London brown superfine cloth coat lately turned, lightish coloured corded duroy breeches much worn with silk knee garters, white yarn stockings, old shoes, silver plated shoe and knee buckles, and good hat cut in the last tail fashion; he has a remarkable scar on the top of his head, said he got it by a blow on board a privateer; he is a likely fellow, has black eyes, short brown hair inclined to curl; said he will enlist in the service of the American States, get the bounty, and then desert. He went off with one Crumpton, a servant of Mr. Naylor, who intended to enlist likewise. Any captain in the service of the United States having enlisted him, shall be welcome to keep the fellow, on acquainting me of him, and paying me for the time he has to leave, which is ten months. He is remarkably fond of drink, and will desert if ever he should get an opportunity. Whoever apprehends him so as I may get him again shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN BROWN, jun.

#### M A H O M E T,

A beautiful horse, of the Arabian breed, full fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, a beautiful dapple gray, exceedingly well made, and answers extraordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or carriage.

**S**TANDS this season (which will be until the 10th of August next) at the following most reasonable prices, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time the mare is covered, otherwise five dollars when the mare refuses, and if not then paid eight dollars, Continental currency.

The subscriber hath for sale some beautiful full blooded mares and colts.

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

**S**TRAYED from the subscriber, living near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, some time in July or August last, two yearling cows supposed to be with calf; the one a dark red, marked on the right ear with a nick above and below, on the left a swallow fork; the other a yellow red, with a white face, belly, and legs, marked in the right ear with a crop, under bit, and two slits, and in the left ear a crop, under bit, over bit, and slit. Also a small light brindie steer, four years old, marked on each ear with a swallow fork and over bit. Whoever will bring the aforesaid strays home shall receive fifteen shillings for either or each of them.

FR. CLEM. DYER.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Samuel Pool, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay mare, with a black mane and tail, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, a natural trotter, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Port-Tobacco, January 22, 1777.  
**R**AN away, the evening of the 3d instant, from Mr. Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjemoy, a young NEGRO man, named Bob, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, and has thick lips; had on a lappell'd short coat of mixed cloth or frize, with a jacket of the same, and a pair of green breeches, all good; his other clothing not remembered. He formerly lived with Mr. Ferguson, in George-town, on Patowmack, lately with Mr. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and may be about one or other of those places. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the above-mentioned plantation, or to me at this place, shall receive four dollars reward, if taken in Charles county, seven dollars, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars if taken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to the distance, if taken any where else.

ROB. MUNDELL.

**W A N T E D,**  
**A** MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

To be SOLD, for ready money,  
**A** TRACT of land lying in Dorchester county, Maryland, containing 777 acres. The said land lies within about three miles of Nanticoke river, is well timbered, and is convenient to church, grist-mills, saw-mills, and public landings, on said river. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Cambridge, Dorchester county.

R. STEVENS.

Annapolis, April 2, 1777.  
**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of A HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate, will, I expect as soon as convenient, make payment to

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr

**T O C O V E R,**  
**M A R I U S,**  
**S**TANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasturage and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mares chance to stray away.

#### T I C K E T S IN THE AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

TO BE SOLD BY

WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

A N N A P O L I S.

April 8, 1777.

**T**AKEN from a certain fellow (name unknown) who acknowledged to have stolen the same, a large mouse coloured horse, near 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, no brand, has a saddle mark on his back, his mane, tail, and legs black; and a bay horse, near 14 hands high, about 14 years old, branded on his near buttock MW joined together. The fellow said before he made his escape, that he stole the first horse in Frederick county, Virginia, near Winchester. Whoever owns said horses may have them again, by applying to the subscribers, living near Seneca-Creek, Montgomery county.

JAMES SIMPSON,  
 WILLIAM JEANS.

Annapolis, April 15, 1777.

**D**ESERTEd from capt. John Davidson's company of col. Thomas Price's regiment, the two following soldiers, viz. JAMES CAGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, swarthy complexion, short black hair curls behind, and lives near Frederick-Town, enlisted by Philip Hill. KINSEY GARDINER, about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair tied behind, and lives near Leonard's-Creek-Town, Calvert county, enlisted by Thomas Rouse. Whoever takes up said deserters and brings them to col. Price's regiment, now lying at Annapolis, shall receive a reward of 16 dollars, or 8 dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges, paid by me,

JOHN DAVIDSON, captain.

**S W E E P E R**  
**W**ILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a complete horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard, Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N.B. Good grafs for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.  
**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of William Reynolds, late of this city, deceased, either by bond, or otherwise, are desired to come and settle the same with the subscriber; and every one having just claims against the deceased's estate, their accounts being regularly attested, will be paid upon application.

MARY REYNOLDS, executrix.

#### EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 6, 1777.  
**D**ESERTEd from capt. Jonathan Sellman's company, col. Hall's regiment of Maryland regular troops, in the service of the United States, the following soldiers, viz. PATRICK BURK, an Irishman, 5 feet 10 inches high, slant and well made; had on a green plush coat turned up with white, light cloth waistcoat, leather breeches, osabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he is supposed to be in Frederick county. WILLIAM RICKETS, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; had on a blue sailor's jacket and trousers, osabrig shirt and yarn stockings; after he deserted from me, he enlisted with William Clark, and has since deserted from his company; he is supposed to be in Prince-George's county. HART DICK, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a blue cloth coat, lapped with the same, with white metal buttons, an old cloth waistcoat, osabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he has enlisted several times since and as often deserted. MILES JOHNSON, a native of the country, 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a short light cloth jacket, leather breeches, osabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he is supposed to be in Prince-George's county. Whoever takes up the said deserters shall be entitled to twenty dollars for each of them.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, captain.

**T**HE high bred horse CARELESS will cover this season at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five shillings the groom, if the mare is pastured; six dollars and five shillings the groom, if not pastured; or twenty shillings the single leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, full fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Milie, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

N.B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williamson, who will take proper care of them, but not be answerable for any that may get away.

**O T H E L L O,**  
 Full fifteen hands and a half high, stout and well formed, rising 6 years old,

**S**TANDS on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, Maryland, and will cover at five pounds the season. This horse was got by Fearnought, his dam by old Traveller, his grand-dam by Badger, his great grand-dam by Fox, and his great-grand-dam by the old Godolphin Arabian. He stood the last season at Belmont in Virginia, the property of Benjamin Dulany, Esq; I have very good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. He begins covering the 1st of April and continues to the 1st of August.

EDWARD EDLIN, inn.

**T**HE death of Mr. John Dalton dissolving the partnership of Carlyle and Dalton, there will be sold at public sale in Alexandria, on Monday the 18th of May, being Fairfax court day, eight NEGRO men, six of them are good smiths, and have served regular times to the trade; they do all kinds of ship and planter work, shoe horses, &c. one understands a good deal of gun work and making nails; one of the others is a waterman and pilot in the river and bay, the other a plantation negro. At the same time will be sold four complete sets of smiths tools, steel, old and new iron, two large tobacco flats, one of 45 hogheads, the other of 25 hogheads, with their rigging, sails, &c. The terms of sale to be agreed upon on the day of sale.

#### EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 18, 1777.  
**D**ESERTEd from the ship DEFENCE, some time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in this city the 16th instant: He is a thick, well-made fellow, about four feet five inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a hunting-shirt under it, a pair of trousers, old stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up said Hobbs, and delivers him to the ship, shall be intitled to the above reward; and should the ship not be in the state, to be put on board some of the gallees.

GEO. COOK.

Port-Tobacco, April 16, 1777.

**D**ESERTEd from capt. Joseph Marbury's company, of col. Mordecai Gift's regiment, a certain ADAM RAINS, a well made fellow, about twenty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on, when he deserted, a light coloured coat and osabrigs trousers which are much tarred, being a ship carpenter by trade. Whoever takes up the said man and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of eight dollars.

w3

JOSEPH MARBURY.

**W**ENT adrift the 15th inst. from the ship MOLLY, while aground on St. Thomas's point, a little below Annapolis, a black boat of about fifty bushels burthen, sealed tight for carrying wheat, and had a good deal of loose wheat in her bottom; there were about three fathom of three inch rope to her when she went adrift, with three oars. Whoever takes up the said boat, and delivers her to Mr. John Shaw in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, living on Wicomico river, in Charles county, shall receive a reward of 30s.

w3

EDW. SMOOT.

**E**IGHT DOLLARS REWARD.  
**W**ENT away in the night of the 5th instant, from Patuxent Iron works, a convict servant man named STEPHEN KENTT. He was born in the West of England and speaks pretty much in the dialect of that country; is about 45 or 50 years of age, has a meagre countenance, short brown hair which is now pretty much mixed with gray, has hoop shoulders, a kind of amble or pace in his gait, and is much pitted with the small-pox. He is a carrier by trade, and can if he will do tolerable good shoemakers work. His apparel is not certainly known, but some of it is believed to be pretty good, the rest such as servants are usually clothed with. Whoever takes up said servant shall, on delivering him at Patuxent Iron-works aforesaid, receive if taken 20 miles from home 30 shillings, if 30 miles 40 shillings, and if 40 miles, or out of the limits of this state, the above reward (including what the law allows) paid by

w3

SAM. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**T**HREE thousand acres of land, it being part of that well known tract of land called Long Meadow, lately the property of gen. Ha dimond, and commonly known by the name of Bocquet's or Dulany's Quarter, situate about three or four miles from Hagar's-Town, in Washington county, Maryland; it will be sold in parcels, or the whole together, as may best suit the purchasers. Also about 400 acres of land, lying about a mile from Sharpsburg, exceeding rich and well timbered. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living at Long Meadow.

w3

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

**A**ST Saturday Lewis, p. from Brill bread, flo Delance, macy, who also t horses, bound to J. it week. On the agement with two etal being two he as favoured us with y, taken in the abo in the 15th of Jar Bonn, in the El which entirely conli ed at above 200,0 ot the least found mistry having dem Since our last, t of the continental i mentioned to have Nova-Scotia) arr ilors, who desert anchor near that

On Friday last v war Defence, retur ook the following Wilson, taken on t of Jamaica; her c taken the same at; hogheads of sugar negroes. The ship Dry-Harbour, in J ary; her cargo 80 5 or 600 bags of pir and a negro; bur off the Grand Cam ro, from the Missi of lumber. The fl mounting 12 earri loaded partly with to the Mississippi; b On Sunday the the prizes are not y Capt. Pickering Gayton, Esq; adm

"Sir,  
 "THIS may fo infant we fell in to windward, whic convoy, but was who three times and bravely conti der cover of the n it upon me to lay "If your hono time Defence, I v more drogers, b man them with y command of one Yankey vessel of haps put you in it should be my f expect, in conseq most lenient trea in return for this give orders to a meet with us) t over our force, a will let them and the spirit it is sup would not have danger from us the nett proceed congrals. What

We are info regiments of th ships at Staten orders to be in attempt to con same time it w where.  
 On Monday Kill. A villai from the enem but his execu men were tak their recruiting were found on 30 dollar cont They are prop their defects.

In C  
 THE com duct of the en That, in ev are heavy con suffered by th Americans d committee fo that as it was



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 8, 1777.

B O S T O N, April 17.

LAST Saturday arrived safe in port, Mr. John Lewis, prize-master of the brig Ann, of and from Bristol, bound for Dominica, laden with bread, flour, oil, paint, &c. taken by the brig Defiance, of New-London, captain Samuel Smedley, who also took a bark, of 180 tons, laden with goods, bound to Jamaica, which arrived at a safe port last week. On the 10th ult. capt. Smedley had an engagement with two ships for four gallees, but their being two heavy, he quitted them. Mr. Lewis was favoured us with Bristol prints to the first of February, taken in the above brig, by which we learn—That on the 15th of January, a fire broke out in the palace of Bonn, in the Electorate of Cologne, in Germany, which entirely consumed the same, the damage estimated at above 200,000l. sterling. And that there was at the least foundation for the report of the British ministry having demanded Dr. Franklin of the French. Since our last, the officers, marines and mariners of the continental sloop of war, the Cabot (which was mentioned to have ran ashore on the rocks off Jeboge, in Nova-Scotia) arrived in this town, together with 14 sailors, who deserted from the Minford frigate, while at anchor near that place.

C H A R L E S T O W N, (S. C.) February 6.

On Friday last week capt. Pickering, in the brig of our Defence, returned here from a cruise, in which he took the following prizes, viz. the sloop Nancy, capt. Wilson, taken on the 4th of January at the north side of Jamaica; her cargo only two negroes. A schooner taken the same afternoon with 13 hogheads of rum, 4 hogheads of sugar, 10 casks of gin, 2 saddies, and 4 negroes. The ship Caesar, capt. Curry, cut out of Dry-Harbour, in Jamaica, on Sunday the 5th of January; her cargo 80 hogheads of sugar, 15 ditto of rum, 5 or 600 bags of pimento, some mahogany and luscick, and 1 negro; burthen about 250 tons. A sloop taken off the Grand Cammaynas, commanded by capt. Munro, from the Mississippi, bound to Jamaica with a load of lumber. The ship Barbados Packet, capt. Hawkins, mounting 12 carriage guns, and navigated by 25 men, loaded partly with provisions; bound from Barbados to the Mississippi; burthen about 180 tons.

On Sunday the ship Caesar arrived here; the rest of the prizes are not yet arrived.

Capt. Pickering sent the following letter to Clark Gayton, Esq; admiral of the Jamaica Squadron.

"Sir, January 5th, 1777, in Dry-Harbour.  
"THIS may serve to inform you, that on the 1st instant we fell in with several merchantmen, beating to windward, which we attempted to take under our convoy, but was hindered by three common rovers, who three times our force nobly bore down upon us, and bravely continued the chase until dark, when under cover of the night they lost us; this I shall not take it upon me to say whether true, false or not.

"If your honour should have occasion for the brigantine Defence, I would not advise you to fit out any more drogers, but vessels that are prime sailors, and man them with your best men; then if you chuse, take command of one yourself, as the honour of taking a Yankee vessel of war would be so great, as would perhaps put you in the way of further promotion; and if it should be my fortune to fall into your hands, I shall expect, in consequence of this piece of intelligence, the most lenient treatment; again, I shall further expect, in return for this token of our friendship, that you will give orders to all your under-shrappers (in case they meet with us) that they shall not engage us under nor over our force, and in giving us this equal chance; we will let them and you know the weight of our metal, and the spirit it is supported with, though at the present I would not have you be apprehensive of any personal danger from us, our intention being only to take up the nett proceeds of an account due to the continental congress. What think ye of them now?"

From your humble servant,

THOMAS PICKERIN."

F I S H - K I L L, April 14.

We are informed from good authority, that four regiments of the enemy are embarked on board their ships at Staten-Island, and that gen. M'Dougal had orders to be in readiness to repel them, should they attempt to come up the North-River; though at the same time it was apprehended they were bound elsewhere.

On Monday last two deserters were shot at Peck's-Kill. A villain apprehended with recruiting orders from the enemy, was to have been hanged yesterday, but his execution is deferred for some days. Three men were taken up last week at Clark's town, with their recruiting orders; about three hundred pounds were found on one of them, in 40s. Connecticut, and 30 dollar continental bills, and a little gold and silver. They are properly secured, and no doubt will receive their deserts.

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

In C O N G R E S S, April 13, 1777.

THE committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the enemy beg leave to report.

That, in every place where the enemy has been, there are heavy complaints of oppression, injury and insult, suffered by the inhabitants, from officers, soldiers, and Americans addicted to their country's cause. The committee found these complaints so greatly diversified, that as it was impossible to enumerate them, so it ap-

peared exceedingly difficult to give a distinct and comprehensive view of them, or such an account as would not, if published, appear extremely defective when read by the unhappy sufferers or the country in general. In order, however, in some degree to answer the design of their appointment, they determined to divide the object of their enquiry into four parts. First, the wanton and oppressive devastation of the country, and destruction of property. Second, the inhuman treatment of those who were so unhappy as to become prisoners. Third, the savage butchery of many who had submitted or were incapable of resistance. Fourth, the lust and brutality of the soldiers in abusing of women. They will, therefore, now briefly state what they found to be the truth upon each of these heads separately, and subjoin to the whole affidavits, and other evidence, to support their assertions.

First, The wanton and oppressive devastation of the country, and destruction of property.

The whole tract of the British army is marked with desolation, and a wanton destruction of property, particularly through West-Chester county in the State of New-York, the towns of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge, Brunswick, Kingston, Princeton, and Trenton, in New-Jersey. The fences destroyed, houses deserted, pulled in pieces, or consumed by fire, and the general face of waste and devastation spread over a rich and once well cultivated and well inhabited country, would affect the most unfeeling with compassion for the unhappy sufferers, and with indignation and resentment against the barbarous ravagers. It deserves notice that, though there are many instances of rage and vengeance against particular persons, yet the destruction was very general, and often undistinguished; those who submitted and took protections, and some who were known to favour them, having frequently suffered in the common ruin. Places and things, which from their position and general utility might have been spared by a civilized people, have been destroyed or plundered, or both. But above all, places of worship, ministers, and other religious persons, of some particular protestant denominations, seem to have been treated with the most rancorous hatred, and at the same time with the highest contempt.

Second, The inhuman treatment of those who were so unhappy as to become prisoners.

The prisoners, instead of that humane treatment which those taken by the United States experienced, were in general treated with the greatest barbarity. Many of them were near four days kept without food altogether. When they received a suppy, it was so insufficient in point of quantity, and often of the worst kind. They suffered the utmost distress from cold, nakedness, and close confinement. Freemen and men of substance suffered all that a generous mind could suffer from the contempt and mockery of British and foreign mercenaries. Multitudes died in prison. When they were sent out, several died in the boats while carrying ashore, or upon the road attempting to go home. The committee, in the course of their enquiry, learned that sometimes the common soldiers expressed sympathy with the prisoners, and the foreigners more than the English. But this was seldom or never the case with the officers; nor have they been able to hear of any charitable assistance given them by the inhabitants who remained in or referred to the city of New-York, which neglect, if universal, they believe was never known to happen, in any similar case, in a Christian country.

Third, The savage butchery of those who had submitted, and were incapable of resistance.

The committee found it to be the general opinion of the people in the neighbourhood of Princeton and Trenton, that the enemy, the day before the battle at Princeton, had determined to give no quarter. They did not, however, obtain any clear proof that there were general orders for that purpose, but the treatment of several particular persons at and since that time has been of the most shocking kind, and gives too much countenance to the supposition. Officers wounded and disabled, some of them, of the first rank, were barbarously mangled or put to death. A minister of the gospel at Trenton, who neither was nor had been in arms, was massacred in cold blood, though humbly supplicating for mercy.

Fourth, The lust and brutality of the soldiers in abusing of women.

The committee had authentic information of many instances of the most indecent treatment, and actual ravishment, of married and single women, but such is the nature of that most irreparable injury, that the persons suffering it, and their relations, though perfectly innocent, look upon it as a kind of reproach to have the facts related; and their names known. They have, however, procured some affidavits, which will be published in the appendix. The originals are lodged with the secretary of the congress. Some complaints were made to the commanding officers upon this subject, and one affidavit made before a justice of the peace, but the committee could not learn that any satisfaction was ever given, or punishment inflicted, except that one soldier at Pennington was kept in custody for part of a day.

On the whole, the committee are sorry to say, that the cry of barbarity and cruelty is but too well founded, and as in conversation those who are cool to the American cause, have nothing to oppose to the facts but their being incredible, and not like what they are pleased to stile the generosity and clemency of the English nation, the committee beg leave to observe, that one of the circumstances most frequently occurring in the enquiry, was the opprobrious and shameful names given to the Americans. These do not need any proof, as they

occur so frequently in the news-papers printed under their direction, and in the intercepted letters of those who are officers, and call themselves gentlemen. It is easy, therefore, to see what must be the conduct of a soldier, freely of prey, towards a people whom they have been taught to look upon as not as freemen defending their rights on principle, but as desperadoes and profligates, who have risen up against law and order in general, and with the subversion of society itself. This is the most candid and charitable manner in which the committee can account for the melancholy truths which they have been obliged to report. Indeed the same deluding principle seems to govern persons and bodies of the highest rank in Britain; for it is worthy of notice, that not pamphleters only, but king and parliament, constantly call those acts lenity, which on their first publication filled this whole continent with resentment and horror.

The above report received, approved, and ordered to be published with the proofs.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

APPENDIX to the "Report of the Committee," containing proofs and illustrations.

On the first head of the report.

1. THE substance of this part of the report it would be unnecessary to take or publish depositions upon, as the state of the country has been seen by thousands who have travelled through it. The public has also long ago been made acquainted with the burning of Falmonth in Casco Bay—of a very considerable part of the city of New-York—and a part of Brunswick—One of the best houses in Princeton was burnt while the enemy layed there, and a valuable mill, with other buildings, at about one mile distance from it.

The following account of their conduct in Newark, and the neighbourhood, contained in a letter from a minister of the most approved character in that part of the country, to a member of congress, will enable those at a distance to form some conception of the sufferings of the country.

Extract of a letter from Newark, March 12, 1777.

"Great have been the ravages committed by the British troops in this part of the country, as to what has been done to them in Trenton, Princeton, &c. you have seen. Their footsteps with us are marked with desolation and ruin of every kind. I, with many others, fled from the town, and those that tarried behind suffered almost every manner of evil. The murder, robbery, ravillments, and insults, they were guilty of, are dreadful. When I returned to the town, it looked more like a scene of ruin than a pleasant, well cultivated village. One Thomas Hayes, who lived about three miles out of town, as peaceable and inoffensive a man as in the State of New-Jersey, was unprovokedly murdered by one of their negroes, who run him through the body with his sword. He also cut and flashed his aged uncle in such a manner that he is not yet recovered of his wounds, though received above three months ago. The same fellow stabbed one Nathan Baldwin in the neighbourhood, who recovered. Three women were most horribly ravished by them, one of them an old woman near seventy years of age, whom they abused in a manner beyond description; another of them was a woman considerably advanced in her pregnancy; and the third was a young girl. Various others were assaulted by them, who, by the favourable interpositions of Providence, were preserved, that they did not accomplish upon them their base designs. Yea, not only common soldiers, but officers, even British officers, four or five, sometimes more sometimes less in a gang, went about the town by night, entering into houses and openly enquiring for women.

Their plundering is so universal, and their robberies so atrocious, that I cannot fully describe their conduct, whig and tory were all treated in the same manner, except such who were happy enough to procure a sentinel to be placed as a guard at their door. There was one Dutman, who had always been a remarkable tory, and who met the British troops with huzzas of joy, had his house plundered of almost every thing; he himself had his shoes taken off his feet, and threatened to be hanged, so that with difficulty he escaped being murdered by them. It was diligently propagated by the tories, before the enemy came, that all those who tarried in their houses would not be plundered, which induced some to stay, who otherwise would probably have saved many of their effects by removing them. But nothing was a greater deception or baser falsehood than this, as the event proved, for none were more robbed than those that tarried at home with their families. I shall only here mention a few names: John Ogden, Esq; an aged man, who had never done much in the controversy one way or another; they carried out of his house every thing they thought worth bearing away; they ripped open the leather beds, scattered the feathers in the air; and carried the ticks with them; broke his desks to pieces, and tore and destroyed a great number of important papers, deeds, wills, &c. belonging to himself and others, and they insulted and abused the old gentleman in the most outrageous manner, threatening sometimes to hang him, and sometimes to cut off his head. They hauled a sick son of his, whose life had been for some time despaired of, out of his bed, and grossly abused him, threatening him with death in a variety of forms.

The next neighbour to this Ogden was one Benjamin Coe, a very aged man, who, with his wife, was at home; they plundered and destroyed every thing in the house, and insulted them with such fury and rage, that the old people fled for fear of their lives; and then, to shew the twinefs of their malice, they burnt his house to ashes. Zophar Beach, Josiah Beach, Samuel Penning-

Mr. Kalsburgh, minister at the Forks of Delaware.



and others, who had large families, and were all at home, they robbed in so egregious a manner, that they were hardly left a rag of clothing, save what was on their backs. The mischief committed in the houses for the sake of their inhabitants, the destruction of fences, barns, stables, and other outhouses, the breaking of chests of drawers, desks, tables, and other furniture, the burning and carrying away of carpenters and shoemakers tools, are entirely beyond description.

"Now this is only a faint account of the justice and humanity of the British troops. They fully answer the character of the wicked, whose mercies are cruelty. For in addition to all, they imposed an oath of absolute submission to the British king, turning the declaration contained in Howe's proclamation, into an oath, and causing the people solemnly to swear the same. Those who took the oath, and obtained what were falsely called protections, there are instances with us of their being robbed and plundered afterwards, but the most general way in which they obtained the effects of such people was by bargaining with them for their hay, cattle, or corn, promising them pay, but none with us ever received any thing worth mentioning.

"I might have observed, that it was not only the common soldiers that plundered and stole, but also their officers, and not merely low officers and subalterns, but some of high rank were aiding and abetting, and reaped the profits of this business; no less a person than gen. Erskine, who lodged at Daniel Baldwin's, had his room furnished from a neighbouring house with mahogany chairs and tables, a considerable part of which was taken away with his baggage when he went to Elizabeth-Town. Col. McDonald, who made his quarters at Alexander Robinson's, had his room furnished in the same felonious manner, and the furniture was carried off, as though it had been part of his baggage. Another colonel, whose name I have forgot, lent his servants who took away a sick woman's bed, Mrs. Crane's, from under her, for him to sleep upon. But there is no end of describing their inhuman conduct. And what they practised in this town seems, as far as I can hear, only a sample of their general treatment of the inhabitants wherever they came.

ALEX. M'WHORTER."

(To be continued.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

In CONGRESS, January 15, 1777.

RESOLVED, That the Continental Treasurer be empowered and directed to borrow money on loan-office certificates; that the same be countersigned by the auditor-general for the time being.

RESOLVED, February 22, 1777. That all certificates issuing after the first emission, be signed by Michael Hillegas, Esq; treasurer, or Samuel Hillegas, and countersigned agreeable to the resolutions of Congress, of the 3d of October, 1776, and 15th of January, 1777.

RESOLVED, February 26, 1777. That an interest of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per centum per annum.

Extra from the minutes.  
(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Baltimore, March 3, 1777.

The Continental Treasurer, in obedience to the above resolutions, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he is ready to receive on loan, in behalf of the United States, any sums of money, not less than two hundred dollars, that may be brought him, at his office, in Market-street.

All Printers of news-papers in the United States, are requested to insert the above resolutions and advertisement in their papers for one month.

M. HILLEGAS, Con. Treasurer.

In CONGRESS, February 25, 1777.

TO the end that the most speedy step may be put to the pernicious and unsoldierly practice of deserting, and that such offenders who receive the public money for services that they design not to perform, may be certainly and speedily carried back to the corps they have deserted from, it is earnestly recommended to the committees of observation or inspection in these United States, that they cause diligent enquiry to be made in their respective counties or districts, for all deserters that may be lurking and harboured therein, and cause such, whenever found, to be immediately secured and conveyed to the nearest continental officer, and all such officers are hereby directed to receive and secure such deserters, that they may be safely delivered to their respective regiments, and brought to a speedy trial and exemplary punishment; and farther to pay to the persons delivering such deserters, eight dollars for each deserter so brought and delivered, and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, in lieu of expences, for every mile from the place where the deserter was taken up, to the place where he is delivered to the officer.

ARTICLES OF WAR. SECTION VI.

Art. 1. All officers and soldiers, who having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in the service of the United States shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 2. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop or company, or from any detachment with which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

Art. 3. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly: And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, he, the said officer so offending, shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolve, and the three articles of war, be published in the several news-papers for six months, and the several printers are hereby requested to publish them accordingly.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

April 26. Our last advices from South-Carolina are, that the important bridge of communication between Sullivan's island and the main (an immense work) is so far completed, by the indefatigable attention and constant attendance of general Gaddien, that it only requires ballast, in some parts, to fill up and make it solid. That the Rutledge privateer of that port, commanded by capt. Jacob Milligan, had lately carried into a safe port, a brig of ten guns, from the coast of Guinea, with forty-two slaves, a large quantity of elephants teeth, &c. which he took almost under the guns of a fort at Barbados, and in sight of several vessels at anchor, one of which, supposed a man of war, weighed and gave him chase.

A letter from a merchant in London to his correspondent in Basseterre, St. Kitts, says, "the captures of so many Jamaica ships has occasioned a rapid rise in the price of sugars, Mr. Manning, two days ago, sold some of Mr. Taylor's sugars, at forty-eight shillings and sixpence. It has also occasioned the stoppage of a very capital Jamaica house, (Satigold and Jackson) whose unsettled negotiations amount to the enormous sum of near eight hundred thousand pounds. Another Jamaica house is said to have given way, and those have involved a banking house here, and a house at Bristol, the last for fifty thousand pounds. Mr. Jackson above mentioned, it is said, waited on lord North, to acquaint him, that it was necessary to give his house some support, or their ruin would involve so many others, and the consequences would be too fatal to mercantile credit. He said they have a large sum in specie on board the Pallas frigate, one of the Jamaica convoys, which is not yet arrived. It is generally imagined that sugar will be at fifty odd shillings per cent. Many more failures are apprehended."

In a late London paper is the following paragraph: "they write from Paris that a certain Scotch officer, having imprudently expressed a desire of affronting sir Dean, ambassador from the American congress, was prevented by an order of court, authorizing the putting him under arrest; but that, through the good offices and generous interposition of Mr. Dean, the Scotchman, after proper concessions, was discharged."

By advices from Georgia we are informed, that general McIntosh, who commands the troops in that state, was lately wounded in an engagement with a part of the garrison from St. Augustine and some Indians, of which he is recovering. In this action the enemy gave way, and were pursued by our people, who found much blood on the ground they occupied; but could not discover how many were killed or wounded. The savages of Britain, as well as those of the woods, having a custom of moving their dead and wounded from the field of battle. On the part of our troops, there were only four men killed and three wounded. The Indians that were engaged, did not belong to any of the principal nations, but were the scattered remains of some ancient tribes; seduced into this cruel war by presents from Stuart, and collected and commanded by one Brown, a man whose conduct has been directed by the most infamous principles; but all their machinations and presents have not been able to prevail on the Creeks to take any part against us, who are the most formidable nation in that part of the continent.

A writer in a late Connecticut paper says, that, "upon reading several extracts from the last London papers, it appears a matter worthy of speculation (if not of moment) to see that the British court, crown, and publish success, in every manoeuvre, they or their commanders take against the Americans, without the least regard to the event. The evil of such a measure is as obvious, as the purpose they intend to effect by it. Doubtless they have in view not only the keeping up the spirit of the nation, in order to facilitate the execution of their fallacious plans, but that the other courts in Europe should obtain information from them, and thereby prevent their taking that part in favour of America, which otherwise they would, upon a just representation of matters of fact. It is not to be doubted but that the general congress have taken such methods, and used such precaution therein, as to be able to transmit to foreign powers the most authenticated accounts of matters, as they may in fact exist from time to time. However the Britons may exult from the seeming appearance of a temporary advantage, and show to the world a true picture of their minds, strength and cause; yet the Americans will embrace the kind admonition, and avail themselves of great advantage thereby; for why should they thus exult in the shadow, if they had any expectation of obtaining the substance. As America is now in a state of infancy, and, with the smiles of heaven, will soon be in a capacity to take her rank with the empires and governments in the world, she may be furnished with no small advantage in laying a permanent basis, which may be continually increasing in grandeur and happiness till time shall be no more, in that she has an opportunity of taking a view of the cause of the rise and fall of all the nations that have passed before her, and see wherein they have failed in establishing principles of government, and how pride and unbounded thirst for honour and grandeur have pervaded kingdoms and states, and put a period to their existence."

April 29. We learn by an express arrived in town yesterday, that gen. Carleton is within forty-five miles of Concord. The garrison at that place is commanded by general Wayne.

May 1. The following accounts have been received by congress relating to the enemies attack upon the village of Danbury, in Connecticut.

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Fairfield, April 25. "The enemy, from twenty-four sail of shipping, have landed at Compo; their number is yet unknown, but it is of the last importance to be ready to oppose them. You will therefore immediately muster your regiments, and march day and night till you get here. As soon as you get twenty men of a company together, send them on immediately under a proper officer, and send on the rest as fast as possible; bring all the ammunition you can get."

G. S. SILLIMAN, brig. gen.  
P. S. There is great want of ammunition.  
Joseph Cook, Esq; &c."

Danbury, 4 o'clock, p. m. April, 1777. "The enemy are just entered the town, and I am reduced to the hard necessity of leaving the plain and the greatest part of the stores, and repairing to the heights with about 50

continental troops, and as many again militia. Had sent expresses every way for succours, but none have come worth mentioning. The enemy are said to be two thousand.

Brig. gen. M'Dougall."

"I have just received intelligence, by Mr. Isaac Norton, who this moment came from within sight of the enemy, and that he saw the enemy march two miles towards Peck's-Kill: He likewise says that he saw the greater part of Danbury on fire."

Cortland's Manor, eleven o'clock, 27th April.  
Brig. gen. M'Dougall."

"Dear Sir, Sunday 12 o'clock, April 27. "The enemy left Danbury at about 8 o'clock this morning, and now are at Ridgberry. It is uncertain what road they will take. Their force is supposed to be from 1500 to 2000."

Gen. M'Dougall JOHN CAMPBELL

Sir, "I have for this two-hours viewed the enemy; their whole body is marching for Ridgefield. I suppose they are already in the Ridgefield road, amount to between seven or eight hundred men. They have with them five ox teams, fifty or sixty cattle, and the same number of the p. I have a number of horsemen with them, and march in great haste. I have no accounts of any force of ours, but hear a number of scattering shot in the rear."

Salem, 2 o'clock, p. m. 27 April.  
Brig. gen. M'Dougall."

Saugatuck-Bridge, 9 o'clock, Monday morning, 28th April, 1777.

"Dear General, "The reason of my not writing to you sooner was, that I could gain no later intelligence than major Campbell's second letter must have contained, which I learned by the rider that carried it."

"When we got within a mile of Ridgefield, which was all in flames to appearance, it was dark, and we knew not where to find either gen. Arnold or gen. Wooster, but from various reports found the former was somewhere in front of the enemy, with about 400 men, and the latter in rear, with half the number."

"We then engaged two guides, who were to conduct us to gen. Arnold, who we were made to believe was within four or five miles of us. They carried us from place to place, till we arrived at Norwalk about twelve o'clock, where we refreshed, and set out for this post, in company with col. Lamb, who was at Norwalk. It was day-break when we got here, and the general gone to Greenfield, where we posted also as fruitlessly as before, he having just set off from this place, where there are about 300 men, and more coming in constantly. Gen. Silliman is also here. Gen. Arnold says, that the enemy are about two thousand men and are commanded by general Erskine, I am told. It is also said that governor Tryon is with them. Several persons inform that gen. Wooster is badly wounded, but that he has harrassed the enemy very considerably, and taken some of their baggage. Gen. Arnold told me, when I first arrived, that they had taken the Norwalk road, but that is contradicted, and it is said they are coming here. In consequence of which the troops are now in motion to meet them."

"The shipping lie where they landed the troops, which seems to indicate that they will return where they set out, which is on the other side the river, about a mile or two hence, to the eastward."

"One o'clock, p. m. I did myself the honour to wait on general Arnold, who made the best disposition of his little army on an advantageous situation, that obliged the enemy to cross the river higher up, where the general harrassed them in their march as much as circumstances would permit. They are all over now, and running as fast as they can to an eminence opposite the shipping. Colonel Huntington, under the command of gen. Silliman, is harrassing their rear."

"Half past one o'clock. Just got the rear of our troops over the bridge, both Huntington's and the others."

"Dr. Wood is just got here, and says that he saved some loads of tents; nearly all the harness, &c. but lost his own effects entirely."

"The enemy are crossed the post road on their way to the beach, and we are skirmishing and cannonading. Three shot have entered the house where I am now writing, but without any damage to any body. If they could but be kept one day longer from embarking, it would throw them all into our hands."

"General Arnold behaves with the greatest intrepidity and coolness."

Yours, &c. &c. H. HUONER."

General ARNOLD to general M'DOUGALL.

Wilt-Riding, April 27, 1777. Ten o'clock.

"On Friday evening last, the enemy landed about two thousand men at Compo, eight miles west of Fairfield, and on Saturday, two o'clock p. m. reached Danbury, which was abandoned by an handful of our men. The enemy immediately began burning and destroying our magazines of provisions, &c. Last night, at half past eleven, gen. Wooster, gen. Silliman, and myself, with six hundred militia, arrived at Bethel, eight miles from Danbury. The excessive heavy rains rendered their arms useless, and many of the troops were much fatigued, having marched thirty miles in the course of the day, without refreshment."

"At six this morning, we divided the troops into two divisions, being uncertain if they would return by way of Fairfield or Norwalk. One division was stationed on each road, on a cross road, where they could support each other. We have this minute information, that at nine this morning the enemy set fire to the meeting-house and most of the buildings in town, and had taken the rout to Newbury, leading either to Peck's-Kill or Tarry-Town. We imagine they are destined to the latter, as we hear they landed eight hundred men there yesterday morning. We propose following them immediately, in hopes of coming up with the rear, and hope you will be able to take them in front. I am, with esteem, Sir, &c."

B. ARNOLD."

Saugatuck, three miles east Norwalk, 28 April, 1777.

"Sir, "Soon after I wrote you yesterday, I found the enemy on their march for Ridgefield; at eleven o'clock we arrived about one hour before them with 500 men; we

had little time to when a smart attack. Our troop superior numbers; place. At eleven enemy, with 500 men, when a skirmish became general when the enemy engaged, and embarked of the action col. and before it was worth's brigade. him great honour. The e otherwise is wounded. The e ried off most of the ners have fallen in were embarked; t the eastward. Gen. M'Dougall.

"Sir, "Since I wrote afternoon, from R enemy in all yester fones, including many wounded w Gen. Wooster is m early this mornin and had a skirmi town of Norwalk wounded. What Soon after this ac neral Arnold."

Gen. Wooster, and commanded troops with great A N N The A

By the autho

In the progress of life rences of life ground we have to gather up expe may to say, the l stances that proc new matter and and sometimes periods of infan through which derive many adv ticated labyrinth Truly, may v in so short a time in into the co driven through for the want of knowledge as w behind us as w rich with the frag of them, will rep pick them up."

Were a man to would be incapab thing about him even his own him knowing how t would be at a lo he recovered, or manner, tho tion to pass occ ment in every t paring what is hit on the true v very little trou which we get movements an turn. There a time of their every riddle is kind of cir un and those even fiderable space we continue of the harmony the misfortune of some inflaw of our own ter to make out happens, that and, not only doing, but, a good designs. I have been for, as it now against any p fined a little the tories, w men have bee sions from f our side, or the enemy, whole camp converted a for error; v the enemy, it, embarrass or to secur has been in by quarter frequently and injured It is prob number con lained, a war by pro delay our action now re-informen comparati disabled v

four engaged



had little time to make a disposition of our troops, when a smart action began, which lasted about one hour. Our troops were obliged to give way to superior numbers; I ordered a stand to be made at this place. At eleven o'clock this morning we met the enemy, with 500 militia, about two miles from this place, when a skirmishing began between the flanks, and soon became general, which continued until five o'clock, when the enemy gained an height, under cover of their ships, and embarked before night. At the beginning of the action Col. Huntington joined me with 500 men, and before it was over, a small number of Gen. Wadsworth's brigade. Gen. Wooster, whose conduct does him great honour, was mortally wounded yesterday, Lieut. Col. Gold killed, and Col. Lamb wounded. Our loss otherwise is not great, about twenty killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is uncertain, as they carried off most of their killed and wounded; several prisoners have fallen into our hands. As soon as the troops were embarked, the fleet got under way, and stood to the eastward.

Gen. M'Dougall.  
B. ARNOLD.  
April 28th, Sun. Sat.  
"Sir, Since I wrote your honour by express, yesterday afternoon, from Ridgefield, I find we have killed of the enemy in all yesterday's skirmishes twelve, thirteen prisoners, including some wounded. The prisoners say many wounded were carried on with the British army. Gen. Wooster is mortally wounded. The enemy marched early this morning from Ridgefield. I pursued them, and had a skirmish with them in the north part of the town of Norwalk, in which we had none killed, five wounded. What loss the enemy sustained is uncertain. Soon after this action, I fell under the command of General Arnold.

JED. HUNTINGTON.  
Gen. Wooster, till he received his wound, conducted and commanded the unconnected and undisciplined troops with great spirit, zeal, and bravery.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 8.  
THE AMERICAN CRISIS.  
NUMBER III.

By the author of COMMON SENSE.

IN the progress of politics, as in the common occurrences of life, we are not only apt to forget the ground we have travelled over, but frequently neglect to gather up experience as we go. We expend, if I may so say, the knowledge of every day on the circumstances that produce it, and journey on in search of new matter and new refinements: but as it is pleasant, and sometimes useful to look back, even to the first periods of infancy, and trace the turns and windings through which we have passed, so we may likewise derive many advantages by halting a while in our political career, and taking a review of the wondrous complicated labyrinth of little more than yesterday.

Truly, may we say, that never did man grow old in so short a time! We have crowded the business of an age into the compass of a few months; and have been driven through such a rapid succession of things, that, for the want of leisure to think, we unavoidably waited knowledge as we came, and have left nearly as much behind us as we brought with us: but the road is yet rich with the fragments, and, before we fully lose sight of them, will repay us for the trouble of stopping to pick them up.

Were a man to be totally deprived of memory, he would be incapable of forming any just opinion; every thing about him would seem as a chaos; he would have even his own history to ask from every one; and by not knowing how the world went on in his absence, he would be at a loss to know how it ought to go on when he recovered, or rather, returned to it again. In like manner, tho' in a less degree, a too great inattention to past occurrences retards and bewilders our judgment in every thing; while, on the contrary, by comparing what is past with what is present, we frequently hit on the true character of both, and become wiser with very little trouble. It is a kind of countermarch, by which we get into the rear of time, and mark the movements and meaning of things as we make our return. There are certain circumstances, which, at the time of their happening, are kind of riddles, and as every riddle is to be followed by its answer, so those kind of circumstances will be followed by their events, and those events are always the true solution. A considerable space of time may lapse between, and unless we continue our observations from the one to the other, the harmony of them will pass away unnoticed: but the misfortune is, that partly from the pressing necessity of some instant things, and partly from the impatience of our own tempers, we are frequently in such a hurry to make out the meaning of every thing as fast as it happens, that we thereby never truly understand it; and, not only start new difficulties to ourselves by so doing, but, as it were, embarrass Providence in her good designs.

I have been civil in stating this fault on a large scale, for, as it now stands, it does not appear to be levelled against any particular set of men; but were it to be refined a little farther, it might afterwards be applied to the Tories, with a degree of striking propriety; those men have been remarkable for drawing sudden conclusions from single facts. The least apparent mishap on our side, or the least seeming advantage on the part of the enemy, have determined with them the fate of a whole campaign. By this hasty judgment they have converted a retreat into a defeat; mistook generalship for error; while every little advantage purposely given the enemy, either to weaken their strength by dividing it, embarrass their councils by multiplying their objects, or to secure a greater post by the surrender of a less, has been instantly magnified into a conquest. Thus, by quarrelling ill policy upon ill principles, they have frequently promoted the cause they designed to injure, and injured that which they intended to promote.

It is probable the campaign may open before this number comes from the press. The enemy have long lain idle, and amused themselves with carrying on the war by proclamations only. While they continue their delay our strength increases, and were they to move to action now, it is a circumstantial proof they have no reinforcement coming; wherefore, in either case, the comparative advantage will be ours. Like a wounded disabled whale, they want only time and room to die.

It is a curious account of the killed of the enemy in the two engagements of the 28th, one of which lasted six hours.

in; and though in the agony of their exit, it may be unsafe to live within the flapping of their tail, yet every hour shortens their date, and lessens their power of mischief. If any thing happens while this number is in the press, it will afford me a subject for the last pages of it. At present I am tired of waiting; and as neither the enemy, nor the state of politics, have yet produced any thing new, I am thereby left in the field of general matter undirected by any striking or particular object. This Crisis, therefore, will be made up rather of variety than novelty, and consists more of things useful than things wonderful.

The success of the cause, the union of the people, and the means of supporting and securing both, are points which cannot be too much attended to. He who doubts of the former is a desponding coward, and he who willfully disturbs the latter is a traitor. Their characters are easily fixed, and under these short descriptions I leave them for the present.

One of the greatest degrees of sentimental union which America ever knew, was in denying the right of the British parliament "to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever." The declaration is in its form an almighty one, and is the loftiest stretch of arbitrary power that ever one set of men, or one country claimed over another. Taxation was nothing more than putting the declared right into practice; and this failing, recourse was had to arms, as a means to establish both the right and the practice, or to answer a worse purpose, which will be mentioned in the course of this number. And in order to repay themselves the expense of an army, and to profit by their own injustice, the colonies were, by another law, declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, and of consequence all property therein would fall to the conquerors.

The colonies, on their part, FIRST, denied the right; SECONDLY, they suspended the use of taxable articles, and petitioned against the practice of taxation: and these failing, they, THIRDLY, defended their property by force, as soon as it was forcibly invaded, and, in answer to the declaration of rebellion and non-protection, published their declaration of independence and right to self-protection.

These, in a few words, are the different stages of the quarrel; and the parts are so intimately and necessarily connected with each other as to admit of no separation. A person, to use a trite phrase, must be a whig or a Tory in the lump. His feelings as a man may be wounded; his charity as a Christian may be moved; but his political principles must go through all the cases on one side or the other. He cannot be a whig in this stage, and a Tory in that. If he says he is against the united independence of the continent, he is to all intents and purposes against her in all the rest; because this last comprehends the whole. And he may just as well say, that Britain was right in declaring us rebels; right in taxing us; and right in declaring her "right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever." It signifies nothing what neutral ground, of its own creating, he may skulk upon for shelter, for the quarrel in no stage of it hath afforded any such ground; and either we or Britain are absolutely right or absolutely wrong through the whole.

Britain, like a gamester early ruined, hath now put all her losses into one bet, and is playing a desperate game for the total. If she win it, she wins from me my life; she wins the continent as the forfeited property of rebels; the right of taking those that are left as reduced subjects; and the power of binding them as slaves: And the single die which determines this unparalleled event is, whether we support our independence, or the overturn it. This is coming to the point at once. Here is the touch-stone to try men by. He that is not a supporter of the Independent States of America, in the same degree that his religious and political principles would suffer him to support the government of any other country, of which he calls himself a subject, is, in the American sense of the word, a TORY; and the instant that he endeavours to bring his Toryism into practice, he becomes a TRAITOR. The test can only be detected by a general test, and the law hath already provided for the latter.

It is unnatural and impolitic to admit men, who would root out our independence, to have any share in our legislation, either as electors or representatives; because the support of our independence rests in a great measure on the vigor and purity of our public bodies. Would Britain, even in time of peace, much less in war, suffer an election to be carried by men who professed themselves not to be her subjects, or allow such to sit in parliament? Certainly not.

But there are a certain species of Tories with whom conscience or principle hath nothing to do, and who are so from avarice only. Some of the first fortunes in the continent, on the part of the whigs, are staked on the issue of our present measures. And shall disaffection only be rewarded with security? Can any thing be a greater inducement to a miserly man, than the hope of making his mammon safe? And though the scheme be fraught with every character of folly, yet so long as he supposes, that by doing nothing materially criminal against America on one part, and by expressing his private disapprobation against independence, as a palliative with the enemy on the other part, he stands thereby in a safe line between both, while, I say, this ground he suffered to remain, and the spirit of avarice will point it out, and men will not be wanting to fill up this most contemptible fall character.

These men, ashamed to own the sordid cause from whence their disaffection springs, add thereby means to themselves, by endeavouring to shelter themselves under the mask of hypocrisy; that is, they had rather be thought to be Tories from some kind of principle, than Tories by having no principle at all. But till such time as they can show some real reason, natural, political, or conscientious, on which their objections to independence are founded, we are not obliged to give them credit for being Tories of the first stamp, but must set them down as Tories of the last.

In the Second Number of the Crisis I endeavoured to show the impossibility of the enemy making any conquest of America; the nothing was wanting on our part but patience and perseverance, and that, with these virtues, our success, as far as human speculation could discern, seemed as certain as fate. But as there are many among us, who influenced by others, have regularly gone back from the principles they once held, in proportion as we have gone forward; and as it is the unfortunate lot of any good man to live within the neighbourhood of disaffected ones; I shall therefore, for

the sake of confirming the one and recovering the other, endeavour, in the space of a page or two, to go over some of the leading principles in support of independence. It is a much pleasanter task to prevent vice than to punish it; and however our tempers may be gratified by resentment, or our national expences eased by forfeited estates, harmony and friendship is nevertheless the happiest condition a country can be blessed with.

(To be continued.)  
In CONGRESS.  
Resolved, Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1777.

THAT an interest of six per cent. per annum be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per centum per annum.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, fecr.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.  
THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commissioner of the continental loan-office for this State, attends at the treasurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpose of borrowing money agreeable to the above resolve.

King-George county, April 3, 1777.

On the 21 day of June next, it fair, if not the next fair day, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, THE very valuable and rich tract of land, where Mr. Richard Fawke formerly lived, containing five hundred acres, more or less, lying on Patowmack river, near to Pasbatsanay: There is excellent meadow ground on it, and the whole of it is extremely rich and well timbered, indeed there is no land on Patowmack superior to it, either as to soil or quality; it is also a remarkable fine place for fish and fowl; there is on said land a dwelling-house with two brick chimneys, and all other out-houses necessary. Six hundred pounds are to be paid down on the 31st of October next, at which time deeds will be granted the purchaser, and possession given; the remaining part of the purchase money to be paid at two payments, to wit, one half on the first of December, 1778, the other half on the first of December, 1779. Bond and good security will be expected, and the bonds to bear interest from the time of signing.

THOMAS RUNBURY, inn.  
SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 28, 1777.  
DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of artillery, WILLIAM POLAND, a native of England, and company: He is a remarkable person, being about five feet high, 20 years of age, brown complexion, dark hair, has very large legs, and is round shouldered; he is an Englishman born, and served his time near George-Town. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

Like-wise deserted, the beginning of November last, the two following persons. JOHN TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he formerly lived on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county.

MOSES LITTLE, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; formerly lived on the sugar lands in Montgomery county. Whoever takes up the above deserters, shall receive twenty dollars reward for each of them, if brought to Annapolis.

WILLIAM BROWN.  
THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Baltimore, April 30, 1777.  
DESERTED, from cap. William Sprigg Bowie's company of the 4th regiment of Maryland forces, commanded by Col. Josiah Carvil Ball, THOMAS C. LLOYD, an Irishman, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, light hair, his dress unknown, as he has several suits of cloaths; he was a schoolmaster some time ago in the lower parts of St. Mary's county, but lately a bar-keeper for Mr. Ball, in the city of Annapolis. Whoever apprehends and secures the said deserter, shall receive the above reward.

W. S. BOWIE, captain.

The officers belonging to W. S. Bowie's company are desired to march those men they have recruited to Baltimore-Town immediately, that they may be clothed, and inoculated for the small-pox.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

May 6, 1777.  
DESERTED, from the 1st division of the 2d Maryland regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their march to Philadelphia, on or about the 24th of last month, a certain Daniel O'Boyle, alias Biles, born in Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a stout, active, well made fellow; had on a blue coat faced with scarlet, blue waistcoat and breeches; he was enlisted in Cecil county. The above reward, and one shilling per mile, will be paid, if delivered to lieutenant Hardman, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis.

RICHARD GRACE, lieut.  
EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

April 5, 1777.  
WENT away this day from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent iron-works, an English convict servant man, named JOHN BRETT, a young fellow about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pitted with the small-pox, wears his own yellow hair, has gray eyes, and a down look, when spoke to; had on and took with him, an old fashioned dove coloured broad cloth coat, a chocolate coloured wilton cloth waistcoat, a pair of Russia drab breeches, one white and one brown linen shirt, new felt hat, good new shoes, a pair of yarn stockings, and a soldier's cap covered with a slip of bearskin.

Also went away from the subscriber, about 5 or 6 weeks ago, an English servant man, named WILLIAM LOWE, a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has gray eyes, and wears his own short light coloured hair; his apparel was a brown cloth coat and waistcoat, Russia drab breeches, a white linen shirt, white ribbed stockings, good shoes and buckles, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said servants, shall be paid, on delivering them to the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, the above reward, or forty dollars for either, by

THOMAS SNOWDEN.



Annapolis, April 26, 1777.

**PURSUANT** to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftner if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland: And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any: And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,  
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

St. Mary's county, April 8.

**BY** virtue of a commission from the honourable the Council of Safety, empowering us, the subscribers, to make sale of all vessels drifted on shore, or made captures of from Dunmore's fleet: Will be told to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th instant, if fair, if not on the next fair day, at the house of Mr. Basil Brooke, on Clement's-Bay, a SLOOP, burthen about 4000 bushels.

VERNON HEBB,  
TIMOTHY BOWES.

April 10, 1777.

**ALL** persons who have any demands against the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requested to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be discharged, as they are desirous of settling their accounts

BUCHANAN and CUMMINS.

April 21, 1777.

To be S O L D,

**TRACT** of LAND in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, about two miles from the church, containing two hundred acres, with a very good apple orchard, and about six or eight acres of meadow may be very easily made; a dwelling-house with three rooms on the lower floor, and sundry other out-houses. The title is good.—Also the one half part of a grist-mill, on a draught of Patuxent river, which is in partnership with Charles Greenbury Ridgely: The mill is in good repair, and is about a mile from the land. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land and mill, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

RICHARD WHITE.

**To be SOLD** at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th of May, by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, near major Crab's,

**PARCEL** of land, including his dwelling plantation, containing 436 acres, about 17 miles from George-Town, the same distance from Bladensburg, 40 miles from Baltimore, and about 30 from Frederick-Town: The farm is in good order, fencing chiefly new, and the fields laid off in such a manner as to be very convenient for pasturage of stock, whereon is a large young orchard just getting into prime, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, &c. about one hundred acres of said land is well situated for meadow, some of which is already cleared and in grass. The main branch of Rock-Creek runs through said land, and affords a valuable mill-seat. Continental or convention currency will be received in payment, and two years credit will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with approved security.

JOHN KENNEDY.

P. S. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

J O L L Y B A L L

**STANDS** at Mr. Tobias Belt's, and will cover this season, for six dollars, ready money, or eight, if not paid when the mare refuses. He is a well bred hunter, full fifteen hands high, nine years old, a deep chestnut, three white feet, and a blaze in his face; paces, trots and gallops well.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

**BARTLETT GOODRICH**, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

ABRAHAM BURFORD.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Benjamin Neel Vermilion, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, an iron-gray mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, branded on the near thigh thus, T.—The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

April 29, 1777.

**WENT** adrift the 15th inst. from the sloop MOLLY, while aground on St. Thomas's point, a little below Annapolis, a black boat of about fifty bushels burthen, sealed tight for carrying wheat, and had a good deal of loose wheat in her bottom: there were about three fathom of three inch rope to her when she went adrift, with three oars. Whoever takes up the said boat, and delivers her to Mr. John Shaw in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, living on Wicomico river, in Charles county, shall receive a reward of 30s.

EDW. SMOOT.

April 20, 1777.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, a black mare, about 13 hands high, shod round, switch tail, hanging mane, some white spots about her, no perceptible brand, trots and gallops, and is about 8 years old. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

REZIN HAMMOND.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living near the Woodyard, Prince George's county, on Sunday the 30th of March, an indentured servant man named ANTHONY PARMER, born in England: had on when he went away, a country hempen linen shirt almost new, a Bath coating jacket, old London brown superfine cloth coat lately turned, lightish coloured corded duroy breeches much worn with silk knee garters, white yarn stockings, old shoes, silver plated shoe and knee buckles, and good hat cut in the fashion; he has a remarkable scar on the top of his head, said he got it by a blow on board a privateer; he is a likely fellow, has black eyes, short brown hair inclined to curl; said he will enlist in the service of the American States, get the bounty, and then desert. He went off with one Crumton, a servant of Mr. Naylor, who intended to enlist likewise. Any captain in the service of the United States having enlisted him, shall be welcome to keep the fellow, on acquainting me of him, and paying me for the time he has to serve, which is ten months. He is remarkably fond of drink, and will desert if ever he should get an opportunity. Whoever apprehends him so as I may get him again shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN BROWN, jun.

M A H O M E T,

A beautiful horse, of the Arabian breed, full fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, a beautiful dapple gray, exceedingly well made, and answers extraordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or carriage.

**STANDS** this season (which will be until the 20th of August next) at the following most reasonable prices, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time the mare is covered, otherwise five dollars when the mare refuses, and if not then paid eight dollars. Continental currency.

The subscriber hath for sale some beautiful full blooded mares and colts.

BENJ. PHILPOT.

T O C O V E R,

**STANDING** at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. But no mare unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasturage and good fence. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mare chance to stray away.

T I C K E T S

IN THE

AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

TO BE SOLD BY

WALLACE and DAVIDSON

IN

A N N A P O L I S.

Annapolis, April 2, 1777.

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of A HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate, will, I expect as soon as convenient, make payment to

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr.

S W E E P E R

**WILL** cover MARE this season at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a complete horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N.B. Good grass for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 6, 1777.

**DESERTED** from capt. Jonathan Sellman's company, col. Hall's regiment of Maryland regular troops, in the service of the United States, the following soldiers, viz. PATRICK BURK, an Irishman, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair and well made; had on a green plush coat turned up with white, light cloth waistcoat, leather breeches, snabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he is supposed to be in Frederick county. WILLIAM RICKETS, 5 ft 8 or 10 inches high; had on a blue sailor's jacket and trousers, snabrig shirt and yarn stockings; after he deserted from me, he enlisted with William Clark and has since deserted from his company; he is supposed to be in Prince-George's county. HART ICK, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a blue cloth coat, lapelled with the same, with white metal buttons, an old cloth waistcoat, snabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he has enlisted several times since and often deserted. MILES JOHNSON, a native of the country, 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a short light cloth jacket, leather breeches, snabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he is supposed to be in Prince-George's county. Whoever takes up the said deserters shall be entitled to twenty dollars for each of them.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, captain.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Samuel Pool, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay mare, with a black mane and tail, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, a natural trotter, no perceptible brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of William Reynolds, late of this city, deceased, either by bond or otherwise, are desired to come and settle the same with the subscriber; and every one having just claims against the deceased's estate, their accounts being regularly attested, will be paid upon application.

MARY REYNOLDS, executrix.

W A N T E D,

**A MILLER**, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

**WENT** away in the night of the 5th instant, from Patuxent Iron-works, a convict servant man named STEPHEN KENTT. He was born in the West of England and speaks pretty much in the dialect of that country; is about 45 or 50 years of age, has a meagre countenance, short brown hair which is now pretty much mixed with gray, has hoop shoulders, a kind of amble or pace in his gait, and is much pitted with the small-pox. He is a carrier by trade, and can if he will do tolerable good shoemakers work. His apparel is not certainly known, but some of it is believed to be pretty good, the rest such as servants are usually clothed with. Whoever takes up said servant, on delivering him at Patuxent Iron-works afore said, receive it taken 20 miles from home 30 shillings, if 30 miles 40 shillings, and if 40 miles, or out of the limits of this state, the above reward (including what the law allows) paid by

SAM. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 18, 1777.

**DESERTED** from the ship DEFENCE, some time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in this city the 16th instant: He is a thick, well made fellow, about four feet five inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a hunting-shirt under it, a pair of trousers, old stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up said Hobbs, and delivers him to the ship, shall be entitled to the above reward; and should the ship not be in the state, to be put on board some of the gallees.

GEO. COOK.

Port-Tobacco, April 16, 1777.

**DESERTED** from capt. Joseph Marbury's company, of col. Mordecai Gist's regiment, a certain ADAM RAINS, a well made fellow, about twenty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on, when he deserted, a light coloured coat and snabrig trousers which are much tarred, being a ship carpenter by trade. Whoever takes up the said man and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of eight dollars.

JOSEPH MARBURY.

Alexandria, April 17, 1777.

**THE** death of Mr. John Dalton dissolving the partnership of Carlyle and Dalton, there will be sold at public sale, in Alexandria, on Monday the 18th of May, being Fairfax court day, eight NEGRO men six of them are good smiths, and have served regular times to the trade; they do all kinds of ship and planters work, shoe horses, &c. one understands a good deal of gun work and making nails; one of the others is a waterman and pilot in the river and bay, the other a plantation negro. At the same time will be sold four complete sets of smiths tools, steel, old and new iron, two large tobacco flats, one of 45 hogheads, the other of 25 hogheads, with their rigging, sails, &c. The terms of sale to be agreed upon on the day of sale.

O T H E L L O,

Full fifteen hands and a half high, stout and well formed, rising 6 years old,

**STANDS** on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, Maryland, and will cover at five pounds the season. This horse was got by Fearnought, his dam by old Traveller, his grand-dam by Badger, his great-grand-dam by Fox, and his great-grand-dam by the old Godolphin Arabian. He stood the last season at Belmont in Virginia, the property of Benjamin Dulany, Esq; I have very good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. He begins covering the 1st of April and continues to the 1st of August.

EDWARD EDELEN, jun.

**THE** high bred horse CARELESS will cover this season at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five shillings the groom, if the mare is pastured; six dollars and five shillings the groom, if not pastured; or twenty shillings the single leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, full fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Orhelle, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Mille, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

N.B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williamson, who will take proper care of them, but not be answerable for any that may get away.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 15, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS.  
NUMBER III.By the author of COMMON SENSE.  
(Continued from our last.)

**T**HE principal arguments in support of independence may be comprehended under the four following heads.

FIRST.—The natural right of the continent to independence.  
SECONDLY.—Her interest in being independent.  
THIRDLY.—The necessity.—And  
FOURTHLY.—The moral advantages arising therefrom.

I. THE NATURAL RIGHT of the continent to independence, is a point which never yet was called in question. It will not even admit a debate. To deny such a right, would be a kind of atheism against nature; and the best answer to such an objection would be, *The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.*

II. THE INTEREST of the continent in being independent is a point as clearly right as the former. America, by her own internal industry, and unknown to all the powers of Europe, was at the beginning of the dispute, arrived at a pitch of greatness, trade and population, beyond which it was the interest of Britain not to suffer her to pass, lest she should grow too powerful to be kept subordinate. She began to view this country with the same uneasy malicious eye with which a covetous guardian would view his ward whose estate he had been enriching himself by for twenty years, and saw him just arriving at manhood. And America owes no more to Britain for her present maturity, than the ward would do to his guardian for being twenty-one years of age. That America hath flourished at the time she was under the government of Britain, is true; but there is every natural reason to believe, that had she been an independent country from the first settlement thereof, uncontrolled by any foreign power, free to make her own laws, regulate and encourage her own commerce, she had by this time been of much greater worth than now. The case is simply this. The first settlers in the different colonies were left to shift for themselves, unnoticed and unsupported by any European government; but as the tyranny and persecution of the old world daily drove numbers to the new, and, as by the favour of Heaven on their industry and perseverance, they grew into importance, so, in like degree, they became an object of profit to the greedy eyes of Europe. It was impossible, in this state of infancy, however thriving and promising, that they could resist the power of any armed invader that should seek to bring them under his authority. In this situation Britain thought it worth her while to claim them, and the continent received and acknowledged the claimer. It was, in reality, of no very great importance who was her master, seeing, that from the force and ambition of the different powers of Europe she must, till she acquired strength enough to assert her own right, acknowledge some one. As well, perhaps, Britain, as another; and it might have been as well to have been under the States of Holland as any. The same hopes of engrossing and profiting by her trade, by not oppressing it too much, would have operated alike with any master, and produced to the colonies the same effects. The clamour of protection, likewise, was all a farce; because, in order to make that protection necessary, she must first, by her own quarrels, create us enemies. Hard terms, indeed!

To know whether it be the interest of the continent to be independent, we need only ask this easy, simple question: Is it the interest of a man to be a boy all his life? The answer to one will be the answer to both. America hath been one continued scene of legislative contention from the first king's representative to the last; and this was unavoidably founded in the natural opposition of interest between the old country and the new. A governor sent from England, or receiving his authority therefrom, ought never to have been considered in any other light than that of a genteel commissioned spy—whose private business was information, and his public business a kind of civilized oppression. In the first of these characters he was to watch the tempers, sentiments and disposition of the people, the growth of trade, and the increase of private fortunes; and in the latter to suppress all such acts of the assemblies, however beneficial to the people, which did not directly or indirectly throw some increase of power or profit into the hands of those who sent him.

America, till now, could never be called a *free country*, because her legislation depended on the will of a man three thousand miles distant, whose interest was in opposition to ours, and who, by a single "NO," could forbid what law she pleased.

The freedom of trade likewise is, to a trading country, an article of such vast importance, that the principal source of wealth depends upon it; and it is impossible that any country can flourish, as it otherwise might do, whose commerce is engrossed, cramped and fettered by the laws and mandates of another—yet these evils, and more than I can here enumerate, the continent has suffered by being under the government of Great Britain. By an independence we clear the whole at once—put an end to the business of unanswered petitions and fruitless remonstrances—exchange Britain for Europe—shake hands with the world—live at peace with mankind—and trade to any market where we can best buy and sell.

III. THE NECESSITY, likewise, of being independent, even before it was declared, became so evident and important, that the continent ran the risk of being ruined every day she delayed it. There were reasons to believe that Britain would endeavour to make a European matter of it, and rather than lose the whole, would

dismember it like Poland, and dispose of her several claims to the highest bidder. Genoa, failing in her attempts to reduce Africa, made a sale of it to the French, and such traffics have been common in the old world. We had at that time no ambassador in any part of Europe, to counteract her negotiations, and by that means she had the range of every foreign court uncontradicted on our part. We even knew nothing of the treaty for the Hellespont till it was concluded, and the troops ready to embark. Had we been independent before, we had probably prevented her obtaining them. We had no credit abroad, because of our rebellious dependency. Our ships could claim no protection in foreign ports, because we afforded them no justifiable reason for granting it to us. The calling ourselves subjects, and at the same time fighting against the power we acknowledged, was a dangerous precedent to all Europe. If the grievances justified our taking up arms, they justified our separation; if they did not justify our separation, neither could they justify our taking up arms. All Europe was interested in reducing us as rebels, and all Europe (or the greatest part at least) is interested in supporting us as independent states. At home our condition was still worse: Our currency had no foundation, and the fall of it would have ruined whig and tory alike. We had no other law than a kind of moderated passion; no other civil power than an honest mob; and no other protection than the temporary attachment of one man to another. Had independence been delayed a few months longer, this continent would have been plunged into irrecoverable confusion: some violent for it, some against it, till in the general cabal the rich would have been ruined and the poor destroyed. It is to independence that every tory owes the present safety he lives in; for by that, and that only, we emerged from a state of dangerous suspense, and became a regular people.

The necessity likewise of being independent, had there been no rupture between Britain and America, would in a little time have brought one on. The increasing importance of commerce, the weight and perplexity of legislation, and the entangled state of European politics, would daily have shewn to the continent the impossibility of continuing subordinate; for, after the coolest reflections on the matter, *this must* be allowed; that Britain was too jealous of America, to govern it justly; too ignorant of it, to govern it well; and too distant from it, to govern it at all.

IV. But, what weigh most with all men of serious reflection are the MORAL ADVANTAGES arising from independence: War and desolation are become the trades of the old world; and America neither could nor can be under the government of Britain without becoming a sharer of her guilt, and a partner in all the dismal commerce of death. The spirit of duelling, extended on a national scale, is a proper character for European wars. They have seldom any other motive than pride, or any other object than fame. The conquerors and the conquered are generally ruined alike, and the chief difference at last is, that the one marches home with his honours, and the other without them. 'Tis the natural temper of the English to fight for a feather, if they suppose that feather to be an affront; and America, without the right of asking why, must have abetted in every quarrel, and abided by its fate. It is a shocking situation to live in, that one country must be brought into all the wars of another, whether the measure be right or wrong, or whether the will or not: Yet this, in the fullest extent, was, and ever would be, the unavoidable consequence of the connexion. Surely! the quakers forgot their own principles, when in their late testimony they called *this connexion*, with these military and miserable appendages hanging to it, "*The happy constitution*."

Britain, for centuries past, have been nearly fifty years out of every hundred at war with some power or other. It certainly ought to be a contentious as well as political consideration with America, not to dip her hands in the bloody work of Europe. Our situation affords us a retreat from their cabals, and the present happy union of the states bids fair for extirpating the future use of arms from one quarter of the world; yet such have been the irreligious politics of the present leaders of the quakers, that, for the sake of they scarce know what, they would cut off every hope of such a blessing by tying this continent to Britain, like Hector to the chariot-wheel of Achilles, to be dragged through all the miseries of endless European wars.

The connexion, viewed from this ground is distressing to every man who has the feelings of humanity. By having Britain for our master, we became enemies to the greatest part of Europe, and they to us; and the consequence was war inevitable. By being our own masters, independent of any foreign one, we have Europe for our friends, and the prospect of an endless peace among ourselves. Those who were advocates for the British government over these colonies, were obliged to limit both their arguments and their ideas to the period of a European peace only: The moment Britain became plunged in war, every supposed convenience to us vanished away, and all we could hope for was *not to be ruined*. Could this be a desirable condition for a young country to be in?

Had the French pursued their fortune immediately after the defeat of Braddock last war, this city and province had then experienced the woful calamities of being a British subject. A scene of the same kind might happen again; for America, considered as a subject to the crown of Britain, would ever have been the seat of war and the bone of contention between the two powers.

On the whole, if the future expulsion of arms from one quarter of the world be a desirable object to a peace-

able man;—if the freedom of trade to every part of it can engage the attention of a man of business;—if the support or fall of millions of currency can affect our interest;—if the entire possession of estates, by cutting off the lordly claims of Britain over the soil, deserves the regard of landed property;—and if the right of making our own laws, uncontrolled by royal or ministerial spies or mandates, be worthy our care as freemen; then are all men interested in the support of independence, and may he that supports it not, be driven from the blessing, and live unpitied beneath the servile sufferings of scandalous subjection!

We have been amused with the tales of ancient wonders; we have read, and wept over, the histories of other nations; applauded, censured, or pitied, as their cases affected us.—The fortitude and patience of the sufferers—the justness of their cause—the weight of their oppressions and oppressors—the object to be saved or lost—with all the consequences of a defeat or a conquest—have, in the hour of sympathy, bewitched our hearts and chained it to their fate. But where is the power that ever made war upon petitioners? Or where is the war on which a world was staked till now?

We may not, perhaps, be wise enough to make all the advantages we ought of our independence; but they are, nevertheless, marked and presented to us with every character of GREAT and GOOD, and worthy the hand of him who sent them. I look through the present trouble to a time of tranquillity, when we shall have it in our power to set an example of peace to all the world. Were the quakers really impressed and influenced by the quiet principles they profess to hold, they would, however they might disapprove the means, be the first of all men to approve of INDEPENDENCE, because, by separating from the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, it affords an opportunity, never given to man before, of carrying their favourite principle of peace into general practice, by establishing governments that shall hereafter exist without wars. Oh ye fallen, cringing priest and P—b—n-ridden people! What more can we say of ye than a religious quaker is a valuable character, and a political quaker a real jesuit.

Having thus gone over some of the principal points in support of independence, I must now request the reader to return back with me to the period when it first began to be a public doctrine, and examine the progress it has made among the various classes of men. The era I mean to begin at, is the breaking out of hostilities, April 19th, 1775. Until this event happened, the continent seemed to view the dispute as a kind of lawsuit for a matter of right, litigating between the old country and the new; and she felt the same kind and degree of horror, as if she had seen an oppressive plaintiff, at the head of a band of ruffians, enter the court, while the cause was before it, and put the judge, the jury, the defendant and his council to the sword. Perhaps a more heart-felt convulsion never reached a country with the same degree of power and rapidity before, and never may again. Pity for the sufferers, mixt with indignation at the violence and heightened with apprehensions of undergoing the same fate, made the affair of Lexington the affair of the continent. Every part of it felt the shock, and all vibrated together. A general promotion of sentiment took place: those who had drank deeply into whiggish principles, that is, the right and necessity not only of opposing, but wholly setting aside the power of the crown as soon as it became practically dangerous (for in theory it was always so) stepped into the first stage of independence; while another class of whigs, equally found in principle, but not so sanguine in enterprise, attached themselves the stronger to the cause and fell close in with the rear of the former; their partition was a mere point. Numbers of the moderate men, whose chief fault, at that time, arose from their entertaining a better opinion of Britain than she deserved, convinced now of their mistake, gave her up and publicly declared themselves good whigs. While the tories, seeing it was no longer a laughable matter, either sunk into silent obscurity, or contented themselves with coming forth and abusing general Gage; not a single advocate appeared to justify the action of that day; it seemed to appear to every one with the same magnitude, struck every one with the same force, and created in every one the same abhorrence. From this period we may date the growth of independence.

If the many circumstances, which happened at this memorable time, be taken in one view, and compared with each other, they will justify a conclusion which seems not to be attended to, I mean a fixt design in the king and ministry of driving America into arms, in order that they might be furnished with a pretence for seizing the whole continent as the immediate property of the crown. A noble plunder for hungry courtiers!

It ought to be remembered, that the first petition from the congress was at this time unanswered on the part of the British king. That the motion, called Lord North's motion, of the 20th of February, 1775, arrived in America the latter end of March. This motion was to be laid by the several governors, then in being, before the assembly of each province; and the first assembly before which it was laid, was the assembly of Pennsylvania in May following. This being a just state of the case, I then ask, why were hostilities commenced between the time of passing the resolve in the house of commons, of the 20th of February, and the time of the assemblies meeting to deliberate upon it? Degrading and infamous as that motion was, there is, nevertheless, reason to believe, that the king and his adherents were afraid the colonies would consent to it, and lest they should, took effectual care they should not, by provoking them with hostilities in the interim. They had not the least doubt at that time of a quering



America at one blow; and what they expected to get by a conquest being infinitely greater than any thing they could hope to get either by taxation or accommodation, they seemed determined to prevent even the possibility of hearing each other, lest America should disappoint their greedy hopes of the whole, by listening even to their own terms. On the one hand they refused to hear the petition of the continent, and on the other hand took effectual care the continent should not hear them.

That the motion of the 20th of February and the order for commencing hostilities were both concerted by the same person or persons, and not the latter by general Gage, as was falsely imagined at first, is evident from an extract of a letter of his to administration, read among other papers in the house of commons; in which he informs his masters, *that though their idea of his unarming certain counties was a right one, yet it required him to be master of the country, in order to enable him to execute it.* This was prior to the commencement of hostilities, and consequently before the motion of the 20th of February could be deliberated on by the several assemblies.

Perhaps it may be asked, why was the motion passed, if there was at the same time a plan to aggravate the Americans not to listen to it? Lord North assigned one reason himself, which was *a hope of dividing them.* This was publicly tempting them to reject it; that if, in case, the injury of arms should fail of provoking them sufficiently, the insult of such a declaration might fill it up. But by passing the motion and getting it afterwards rejected in America, it enabled them, in their wretched state of politics, among other things, to hold up the colonies to foreign powers with every possible mark of disobedience and rebellion. They had applied to those powers not to supply the continent with arms, ammunition, &c. and it was necessary they should incite them against us, by assigning on their own part some seeming reputable reason why. By dividing, it had a tendency to weaken the states, and likewise to perplex the adherents of America in England. But the principal scheme, and that which has marked their character in every part of their conduct, was a design of precipitating the colonies into a state which they might afterwards deem rebellion, and under that pretence put an end to all future complaints, petitions or remonstrances, by seizing the whole at once. They had ravaged one part of the globe, till it could glut them no longer; their prodigality required new plunder, and through the East India article TEA they hoped to transfer their rapine from that quarter of the world to this. Every designed quarrel has its pretence; and the same barbarian avarice accompanied the *plant* to America, which ruined the country that produced it.

That men never turn rogues without turning fools, is a maxim, sooner or later, universally true. The commencement of hostilities, being, in the beginning of April, was, of all times, the worst chosen: the congress were to meet the tenth of May following, and the distress the continent felt at this unparalleled outrage gave a stability to *that body*, which no other circumstance could have done. It suppressed too all inferior debates, and bound them together by a necessitous affection, without giving them time to differ upon trifles. The suffering likewise, softened the whole body of the people into a degree of pliability, which laid the principal foundation stone of union, order and government; and which, at any other time, might only have fretted and then faded away unnoticed and unimproved; but Providence, who best knows how to time her misfortunes as well as her immediate favours, chose this to be the time; and who dares dispute it?

It did not seem the disposition of the people at this crisis to heap petition upon petition, while the former remained unanswered; the measure, however, was carried in congress, and a second petition was sent; of which I shall only remark, that it was submissive even to a dangerous fault, because the prayer of it appealed solely to, what is called, the prerogative of the crown, while the matter in dispute was confessed to be constitutional. But even this petition, flattering as it was, was still not so harmonious as the chink of cash, and consequently not sufficiently grateful to the tyrant and his ministry. From every circumstance it is evident, that it was the determination of the British court to have nothing to do with America but to conquer it fully and absolutely. They were certain of success, and the field of battle was to be the only place of treaty. I am confident there are thousands and tens of thousands in America who wonder *now* they should ever think otherwise; but the sin of that day was the sin of civility, yet it operated against our present good in the same manner that a civil opinion of the devil would against our future peace.

(To be continued.)

#### L O N D O N, January 30.

A letter from Lisbon, dated January 9, says, "The Zephyr sloop of war has brought in here two prizes; one of them the *Argo*, captain Ward, and the other the schooner *Hetty*, Lebras, with 1100 quintals of bachala, bound from New-England to Bilbao, on account of the congress."

Feb. 6. Sir John Fielding went yesterday to lord Suffolk's office, and held a long conference with his lordship, relative to the person who was taken up on suspicion of setting fire to the rope-yard at Portsmouth; his worship afterwards attended the lords of the admiralty, and was before the board near three hours on the same business.

Four large vessels are taken up in the river for the sole purpose of carrying over live bullocks, hogs and sheep to New-York, for his majesty's troops there.

Sunday a messenger was sent from lord Weymouth's office, with dispatches to lord Stormont at the court of Versailles.

The American dispatches brought over in the *Aurora*, have afforded great satisfaction to the ministry. The vessel was taken by the bravery of four Englishmen, who happened to be upon deck with their loaded fuses, whilst the American sailors were up in the shrouds, presented their pieces and ordering them to come down singly, secured them under the hatches, and steered for Liverpool.

Inclosed was a packet from the congress for Dr. Franklin, sealed with their arms, which, with a delicacy not to be met in British wars, they forbore to open, only judging it improper for the contents to be made known to any other than administration.

This packet they brought to London, and on Saturday morning delivered it into the hands of lord North. The contents of this packet will inform government of what they have long wished to know, the true motives of Dr. Franklin's journey to the court of France.

Letters from Petersburg, dated January 17th, mention, that the Russian army had defeated 12,000 Turks, who had strongly entrenched themselves near Precop, and forced the lines at the Isthmus, which were seven wersts in length, extending from the sea of Asoph or Paulus Meotis to the Black Sea. Her imperial majesty's troops have taken a great quantity of baggage and ammunition, and from this signal victory are become entirely masters of the Crimea.

Feb. 8. Tuesday last arrived at Glasgow, one of the independent companies of the 42d regiment, or royal highlanders, from Fort-George, in order to embark for America;—four companies of the 71st are also ordered for the same place. It is also said the first battalion of the Scots royals are to embark for America from Greenock at the same time.

An additional company to every regiment in Canada, is ordered to be ready for embarkation.

Twenty officers of the guards, of different ranks, are ordered to be ready to embark to relieve the like number in America.

Yesterday the lower assembly received a copy of a convention concluded between his majesty and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, relative to taking more foreign troops into our service, dated on the 12th of December last, which was ordered to lie on the table to be perused.

Feb. 9. Two American vessels, with about 2000 barrels of flour on board, from Philadelphia for Bourdeaux, are taken off the Bermuda islands, and sent to the West-Indies.

A further number of troops, it is said, will be asked from Ireland, and their places to be supplied by new levies.

The additional troops for which the treaty was signed last December with the prince of Hesse, consist entirely of foot, and no general officers.

#### Extra of a letter from Hanau, Jan. 24.

"A corps of volunteer chaffeurs are raising here for the service of, and to be in the pay of Great-Britain, destined to join the corps of troops of Hesse-Hanau in America.—They will have the same high pay which the court of London hath given to the Hessian chaffeurs."

Feb. 10. Friday last orders were given for shipping 2000 barrels of porter, in order to be sent as soon as possible to Rhode-Island, for our troops.

Feb. 17. Every preparation is making on the side of government, in order to render the ensuing campaign in America decisive; as the land forces are to be considerably augmented, and double the number of cruisers will be employed, the more effectually to block up the ports of the colonies, and prevent their carrying on any trade at all.

General Burgoyne is expected to sail in about six weeks for Canada, to which province he will be attended by several young noblemen and gentlemen as volunteers.

Feb. 20. Two regiments or battalions of foot are to go from England this spring, and the like number from Ireland.

The above troops, with the additional German auxiliaries, will make a reinforcement of 20,000 men to the army in America.

The Raisable of 64 guns, at Plymouth, and the *Isis*, of 50 guns, at Portsmouth, are to replace the *Asia* and *Experiment*, returned from America.

Yesterday a draught was made from the guards, when only two out of every company were taken, and twelve men out of several of the companies offered themselves as volunteers.

Advice is said to have been received from Paris, that lord Stormont, having information that an American privateer was at Brest, taking on board a cargo of warlike stores, made application to the court of Versailles, who sent orders for the above vessel to reland her lading, and depart from that port immediately. (Very probable.)

It is asserted that a messenger set out yesterday for Petersburg, with instructions for the British minister at that court to forward with all possible expedition the completion of the treaty, by which the empress engages to furnish Great-Britain with a body of 20,000 men.

The bill to enable his majesty to secure and detain persons charged with high-treason in America, or for piracy on the seas, was read the second time; whereupon great debates ensued, which continued from four till a quarter before nine, when the house divided,

For the bill	195
Against it	39

Majority 156

Feb. 25. All the troops destined for America will be embarked before the 20th of March, in order to be early in the field.

Feb. 27. Yesterday the house resolved itself into a committee, to consider the permitting the importation of lumber, and the following resolutions were agreed to.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, That the planters in the West-India islands are in great want of staves, and other lumber, for their plantations.

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise British ships or vessels to carry lumber from the Baltic, the North and Mediterranean seas, to the West-India islands, for a limited time.

Resolved, That it may be expedient to grant a bounty on staves and other lumber, imported from Canada, East and West Florida, Nova-Scotia, and the island of St. John's to the West-Indies, and Musquito-Shore.

Resolved, That it may also be expedient to enable his majesty's commissioners in North-America, and governor Lyon, governor of the province of New-York, to grant licences to the commanders of British ships, to export lumber to the West-India islands from the province of New-York for a limited time.

Sir William Erskine is appointed aid-de-camp to his majesty, in the room of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilton, preferred.

#### Extra of a letter from Plymouth, Feb. 4.

"They talk of fitting up Storehouse prison (used as such last war) for the Americans who may be taken and brought in here."

Yesterday admiral Shuldham, lately arrived from New-York, was at court, and had a conference with the king, and kissed his majesty's hand on being created an Irish peer.

Yesterday the bill for detention of persons without bail or mainprize, who might be seized on suspicion of treason committed in America, or of piracy on the high seas, was read the third time, and passed by the lords.

This morning some fresh advices were received at lord George Germaine's office, from general Howe at New-York, which were brought over in the *Favourite*, Betsey, capt. Squires, who arrived yesterday off Dover, after a passage of five weeks: Capt. Squires writes as follows:

"That on his passage he spoke with the Lord North, who had fallen in with the King George, a transport, which was dismasted and otherwise in distress, and had on board a great number of Hessian recruits, which the lord North took out and arrived safe with them."

#### B O S T O N, April 24.

Last Sunday arrived in a safe port, from Bourdeaux, in France, a large ship, of 20 carriage guns, after a passage of 54 days, fitted out by private merchants from that port: her cargo consists of ready made clothes, linens and woollens of all kinds, powder, and a great number of arms, &c. &c. &c. She has on board a commission from the French king, empowering her, that in case she was attacked by any British pirate ships, to repel force by force, and capture them.

Same day was sent into a safe port at the southward, by capt. Smedley, in a brig belonging to the state of Connecticut, a brigantine from Ireland, bound to Antigua, with a valuable cargo of beef, pork, butter, &c. &c.

Capt. Smedley has also sent into an eastern port, a ship from Ireland bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo of provisions.

A ship from Ireland bound to the West-Indies is sent into another southern port; as is also arrived a ship from some part of France at the same port.

Monday was sent into a safe port at the eastward, by capt. Skimmer, in a privateer belonging to this state, a schooner from Canfo, bound to Barbados, laden with fish and oil.

We are credibly informed, that two of the enemy's frigates are cruising in Ipswich bay; and that they have taken several vessels.

A state sloop of war, arrived in port last Sunday afternoon, from Martinico, having on board a valuable cargo, consisting of the following, viz 1200 stands of arms—13,000 weight of powder—a quantity of linen, and several hundred bushels of salt.

#### P R O V I D E N C E, April 19.

Saturday last a small sloop, bound from hence to Uddike's-Newtown, ran aground in the bay, and was burnt by a boat from one of the enemy's ships. She had on board a quantity of household furniture, which was saved.

A gentleman from the westward informs, that the enemy at New-York continue to treat the American prisoners with great barbarity. Their allowance to each man for three days is 1 lb. of beef, three worn eaten musty biscuits, and a quart of salt water; the more they are obliged to eat raw, as they have not the smallest allowance of fuel. Owing to this more than savage cruelty, the prisoners die fast, and in the small space of three weeks (during the winter) no less than 1200 brave men perished. Nothing short of retaliation will compel those British barbarians to respect the law of nations.

The same gentleman informs, that a wealthy tory, who owned a fertile farm on the North river, worth fifteen hundred pounds sterling, and who some time since fled to Howe and Co. for protection, was lately seen in the streets of New-York, sawing wood for a miserable subsistence; that servile employ, or inflicting into the ministerial army, being his only alternative to prevent starving.

The American Revenue privateer, of New-London, has taken and sent into North-Carolina, a vessel bound from London to New-York, valued at 30,000l. sterling.

#### N E W - H A V E N, April 25.

We have advices from Martinico, (to the 22d ult.) that there were then in that island about 4000 troops, and two battalions more daily expected from France; that provisions were plenty, and trade brisk; that there were at St. Pieres, a number of Englishmen, three of whom were supposed to be officers from New-York, which they left in January, and were to return in a man of war that was refitting at Antigua; that about the middle of January, there was great rejoicings in many of the English islands, on account of gen. Howe's success against the rebels, especially on his taking Philadelphia, as was reported among them, but they soon had that good news contradicted, and a well authenticated account of gen. Washington's successes at Red Bank and Princeton; that a great difference had subsisted between the inhabitants of Antigua, and admiral Young, on his refusing to commission a number of arm'd vessels fitted out there.

Thursday evening last, a little after sun set, about thirty Tories, assaulted and disarmed five or six continental soldiers, who were passing through New-Town; but a number of friends to their country assembling, soon dispersed the infurgents, five or six of them were taken, among whom is the leader, who has been to, and from the enemy, several times the winter past. The rest of the gang are not yet apprehended.

Last week, several disaffected persons were taken up and brought to town, being charged with treasonable practices against the United States; two of them, the most culpable, have been committed to gaol, the others were admitted to bail.

#### F I S H - K I L L, May 1.

Last Friday afternoon, upwards of 20 sail of men of war and transports appeared coming up the Sound, from New-York, and soon after came to anchor near Fairfield, in Connecticut, and in the evening about 3000 of the enemy landed at a place called Compo, about six miles west of Fairfield, and early next morning marched to Danbury, which place they set on fire, the greatest part of which is entirely consumed. They likewise took possession of the continental stores at that place, which were very considerable, and which they destroyed.

The enemy used some of the inhabitants with great barbarity. They were attacked in their retreat by a party of militia. They lost about 200 killed and taken prisoners. Gen. Wooster, we are told, is badly wounded; gen. Arnold had his horse shot under him;

col. Lamb is flig are killed, and son any tarried all nigh of the house where have come there; own people—mean any had got back al could come up to learn farther ps

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**250** **PURSUANT** to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftener if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland: And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any: And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,  
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

#### SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**DESERTED**, from captain William Brown's company of artillery, WILLIAM POLAND, a matross in said company: He is a remarkable person, being about five feet high, 20 year of age, brown complexion, dark hair, has very large legs, and is round shouldered; he is an Englishman born, and served his time near George-Town. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

Likewise deserted, the beginning of November last, the two following persons. JOHN TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he formerly lived on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county. MOSES LITTLE, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; formerly lived on the sugar lands in Montgomery county. Whoever takes up the above deserters, shall receive twenty dollars reward for each of them, if brought to Annapolis.

WILLIAM BROWN.

#### TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

**DESERTED**, from the 1st division of the 2d Maryland regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their march to Philadelphia, on or about the 24th of last month, a certain Daniel O'Boy's, alias Biles, born in Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a smart, active, well made fellow; had on a blue coat faced with scarlet, blue waistcoat and breeches; he was enlisted in Cecil county. The above reward, and one shilling per mile, will be paid, if delivered to lieutenant: Hardman, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis.

RICHARD GRACE, lieut.

#### EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**WENT** away this day from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent iron-works, an English convict servant man, named JOHN BERTT, a young fellow about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pitted with the small-pox, wears his own yellow hair, has gray eyes, and a down look, when spoke to; had on and to k with him, an old fashioned dove coloured broad cloth coat, a chocolate coloured wilton cloth waistcoat, a pair of Russia drab breeches, one white and one brown linen shirt, new felt hat, good new shoes, a pair of yarn stockings, and a soldier's cap covered with a slip of bear skin.

Also went away from the subscriber, about 5 or 6 weeks ago, an English servant man, named WILLIAM LOWE, a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has gray eyes, and wears his own short light coloured hair; his apparel was a brown cloth coat and waistcoat, Russia drab breeches, a white linen shirt, white ribbed stockings, good shoes and buckles, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said servants, shall be paid, on delivering them to the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, the above reward, or forty dollars for either, by

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

**BY** virtue of a commission from the honourable the Council of Safety, empowering us, the subscribers, to make sale of all vessels drifted on shore, or made captures of from Dunmore's fleet: Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th instant, if fair, if not on the next fair day, at the house of Mr. Basil Brooke, on Clement's-Bay, a SLOOP, built about 4000 bushels.

VERNON HEBB,  
TIMOTHY BOWES.

**ALL** persons who have any demands against the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requested to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be discharged, as they are desirous of settling their accounts

BUCHANAN and CUMMINS.

**TRACT** of LAND in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, about two miles from the church, containing two hundred acres, with a very good apple orchard, and about six or eight acres of meadow may be very easily made; a dwelling-house with three rooms on the lower floor, and sundry other out-houses. The title is good.—Also the one half part of a grist-mill, on a draught of Patuxent river, which is in partnership with Charles Greenbury Ridgely: The mill is in good repair, and is about a mile from the land. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land and mill, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

RICHARD WHITE.

To be **SOLD** at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th of May, by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, near major Crab's,

**PARCEL** of land, including his dwelling plantation, containing 436 acres, about 17 miles from George-Town, the same distance from Bladensburg, 40 miles from Baltimore, and about 30 from Frederick-Town: The farm is in good order, fencing chiefly new, and the fields laid off in such a manner as to be very convenient for pasturage of stock, whereon is a large young orchard just getting into prime, a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. about one hundred acres of said land is well situated for meadow, some of which is already cleared and in grass. The main branch of Rock-Creek runs through said land, and affords a valuable mill-seat. Continental or convention currency will be received in payment, and two years credit will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with approved security.

JOHN KENNEDY.

P. S. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

#### JOLLY BALL

**STANDS** at Mr. Tobias Bell's, and will cover this season, for six dollars, ready money, or eight, if not paid when the mare refuses. He is a well bred hunter, full fifteen hands high, nine years old, a deep chestnut, three white feet, and a blaze in his face; paces, trots and gallops well.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

#### ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

**BARTLETT GOODRICH**, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

ABRAHAM BURFORD.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Benjamin Neel Vermilion, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, an iron-gray mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, branded on the near thigh thus, T.— The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

APRIL 20, 1777.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, a black mare, about 13 hands high, shod round, twitch tail, hanging mane, some white spots about her, no perceptible brand, trots and gallops, and is about 8 years old. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

REZIN HAMMOND.

#### M A H O M E T,

A beautiful horse, of the Arabian breed, full fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, a beautiful dapple gray, exceedingly well made, and answers extraordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or carriage.

**STANDS** this season (which will be until the 20th of August next) at the following most reasonable prices, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time the mare is covered, otherwise five dollars when the mare refuses, and if not then paid eight dollars, Continental currency.

The subscriber hath for sale some beautiful full blooded mares and colts.

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

#### T O C O V E R, M A R I U S,

**STANDING** at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasturage and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mares chance to stray away.

#### T I C K E T S IN THE AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

TO BE SOLD BY  
WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN  
AN N A P O L I S.

Annapolis, April 2, 1777.

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of A HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate, will, I expect as soon as convenient, make payment to

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr.

#### S W E E P E R

**WILL** cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a complete horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Talker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grafs for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

**THE** high bred horse CARELESS will cover this season at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five shillings the groom, if the mare is pastured; six dollars and five shillings the groom, if not pastured, or twenty shillings the single leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, full fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Mille, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

N. B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williams, who will take proper care of them, but not be answerable for any that may get away.

#### EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

**DESERTED** from the ship DEFENCE, some time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in this city the 16th instant: He is a thick, well made fellow, about four feet five inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a hunting-shirt under it, a pair of trouser, old stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up said Hobbs, and delivers him to the ship, shall be entitled to the above reward; and should the ship not be in the state, to be put on board some of the galleys.

GEO. COOK.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL** county court will meet on the third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of laying the public levy, and for regulating the county ferries, when all constables are desired to bring to their list of taxables on that day.

#### To the P U B L I C.

IN CONGRESS, January 15, 1777.

**RESOLVED**, That the Continental Treasurer be empowered and directed to borrow money on loan-office certificates; that the same be countersigned by the auditor-general for the time being.

**RESOLVED**,

That all certificates issued after the first emission, be signed by Michael Hillegas, Esq; treasurer, or Samuel Hillegas, and countersigned agreeable to the resolutions of Congress, of the 3d of October, 1776, and 15th of January, 1777.

**RESOLVED**,

That an interest of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per centum per annum.

Extract from the minutes,

(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

**The Continental Treasurer**, in obedience to the above resolutions, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he is ready to receive on loan, in behalf of the United States, any sums of money, not less than two hundred dollars, that may be brought him, at his office, in Market-street.

All Printers of news-papers in the United States, are requested to insert the above resolutions and advertisement in their papers for one month.

M. HILLEGAS, Con. Treasurer.

IN CONGRESS, February 25, 1777.

**TO** the end that the most speedy itop may be put to the pernicious and unsoldierly practice of deserting, and that such offenders who receive the public money for services that they design not to perform, may be certainly and speedily carried back to the corps they have deserted from, it is earnestly recommended to the committees of observation or inspection in these United States, that they cause diligent enquiry to be made in their respective counties or districts, for all deserters that may be lurking and harboured therein, and cause such, whenever found, to be immediately secured and conveyed to the nearest continental officer, and all such officers are hereby directed to receive and secure such deserters, that they may be safely delivered to their respective regiments, and brought to a speedy trial and exemplary punishment; and farther to pay to the persons delivering such deserters, eight dollars for each deserter so brought and delivered, and twelve ninetenths of a dollar, in lieu of expences, for every mile from the place where the deserter was taken up, to the place where he is delivered to the officer.

#### ARTICLES OF WAR. SECTION VI.

**Art. 1.** All officers and soldiers, who having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

**Art. 2.** Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop or company, or from any detachment with which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

**Art. 3.** No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the commanding officer, which he last served, he, the said officer so offending, shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

**Ordered**, That the foregoing resolve, and the three articles of war, be published in the several news-papers for six months, and the several printers are hereby requested to publish them accordingly.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.



## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 22, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS.  
NUMBER III.By the author of COMMON SENSE.  
(Continued from our last.)

**I**NDEPENDENCE was a doctrine scarce and rare even towards the conclusion of the year twenty-five. All our politics had been founded on the hope or expectation of making the matter up—a hope, which, though general on the tide of America, had never entered the head or heart of the British court. Their hope was conquest and confiscation. Good Heavens! what volumes of thanks does America owe to Britain! What infinite obligations to the fool, that fills, with paradoxical vacancy, the throne! Nothing but the sharpest essence of villainy, compounded with the strongest distillation of folly, could have produced a menstruum that would have effected a separation. The congress in seventy-four administered an abortive medicine to independence, by prohibiting the importation of goods, and the succeeding congress rendered the dose still more dangerous by continuing it. Had independence been a settled system with America (as Britain has advanced) the ought to have doubtless her importation and prohibited, in some degree, her exportation. And this single circumstance is sufficient to a quit America before any jury of nations of having a continental plan of independence in view. A charge, which had it been true, would have been honourable, but is so grossly false, that either the amazing ignorance or the wilful dishonesty, of the British court, is effectually proved by it. The second petition, like the first, produced no answer; it was scarcely acknowledged to be received; the British court were too determined in their villainy even to act it actually, and in their rage for conquest neglected the necessary subtleties for obtaining it. They might have divided, distracted and played a thousand tricks with us had they been as cunning as they were cruel.

This last indignity gave a new spring to independence. Those who knew the savage obstinacy of the king, and the jobbing gambling spirit of the court, predicted the fate of the petition as soon as it was sent from America; for the men being known, their measures were easily foreseen. As politicians we ought not to much to ground our hope on the reasonableness of the thing we ask; as on the reasonableness of the person of whom we ask it: who would expect discretion from a fool, candour from a tyrant, or justice from a villain?

As every prospect of an accommodation seemed now to fail, men began to think seriously on the matter; and their reason being thus tript of the false hope which had long encompassed it, became approachable by fair debate; yet still the bulk of the people hesitated; they started at the novelty of independence, without once considering that our getting into arms at first was a more extraordinary novelty, and that all other nations had gone through the work of independence before us. They doubted, likewise, the ability of the continent to support it, without reflecting, that it required the same force to obtain an accommodation by arms as an independence. If the one was acquirable, the other was the same; because, to accomplish either, it was necessary that our strength should be too great for Britain to be due; and it was too unreasonable to suppose, that with the power of being masters, we should submit to be servants. Their caution, at this time, was exceedingly misplaced; for if they were able to defend their property, and maintain their rights by arms, they consequently were able to defend and support their independence; and in proportion as these men saw the necessity and rightness of the measure, they honestly, and openly declared and adopted it, and the party they have acted since, have one true honour, and fully established their characters. Error in opinion has this peculiar advantage with it, that the foremost point of the contrary ground may at any time be reached by the sudden exertion of a thought; and it frequently happens in sentimental differences, that some striking circumstance, or some forcible reason, quickly conceived, will effect in an instant what neither argument or example could produce in an age.

I find it impossible in the small compass I am limited to, to trace out the progress which independence has made on the minds of the different classes of men, and the several reasons by which they were moved. With some, it was a passionate abhorrence against the king

of England and his ministry, as a set of savages and brutes; and these men, governed by the agony of a wounded mind were for trutting every thing to hope and heaven, and bidding defiance at once. With others, it was a growing conviction, that the scheme of the British court was to create, ferment and drive on a quarrel for the sake of confiscated plunder; men of this cast ripened into independence in proportion as the evidence increased. While a third class, conceiving it was the true interest of America, in internally and externally, to be her own master, gave their support to independence, step by step, as they saw her abilities to maintain it enlarge. With many it was a compound of all these reasons; while those who were too callous to be reached by either, remained, and still remain torpid.

The *legal necessity* of being independent, with several collateral reasons, is pointed out in an elegant, masterly manner, in a charge to the grand jury for the district of Charles-Town, by the hon. WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, Esq; chief justice of South Carolina. This performance, and the ADDRESS of the CONVENTION of New-York, are pieces, in my humble opinion, of the first rank in America.

The principal causes why independence has not been so universally supported as it ought to be, are, *fear and indolence*; and the causes why it has been opposed, are, *avarice, downright villainy, and lust of personal power*. There is not such a being in America as a Tory from confidence; some let it detect or other is interwoven in the character of all those, be they men or women, who can look with patience on the brutality, luxury and debauchery of the British court, and the violations of their army here. A woman's virtue must fly very lightly on her who can even hint a favourable sentiment in their behalf. It is remarkable that the number of prostitutes in New York were twice; and the schemes for supporting the Tory cause in this city, for which several are now in prison, and one hanged, were concerted and carried on in common bawdy houses, abetted by those who kept them.

The connexion between vice and despots is a fit object for satire, but when the satire is a fact, it cuts with the irresistible power of a diamond. It is a quaker, in defence of his just rights, his property and the chastity of his house, takes up a mulket. He is expelled the meeting; but the present king of England, who seduced and took into keeping a sister of their society, is revered and supported with repeated testimonies, while the friendly hood from whom she was taken, (and who is now in this city) continues a drudge in the service of his rival, as if proud of being cackled by a creature called a king.

Our support and success depend on such a variety of men and circumstances, that every one, who does but with well, is of some use. There are men who have a strange awkwardness to arms, yet have hearts to risk every thing in the cause, or in support of those who have better talents for defending it; nature, in the arrangement of mankind, has been kind for every service in life. Were all jobbers, ad would starve and go naked, and were none soldiers, all would be slaves. As *disaffection* to independence is the badge of a Tory, to *affection* to it is the mark of a Whig; and the different services of the Whigs, down from those who nobly contribute every thing, to those who have nothing to render but their wills, tend all to the same centre, though with different degrees of merit and ability. The larger we make the circle, the more we shall harmonize, and the stronger we shall be. All we want to shut out, is disaffection, and that excluded, we must accept from each other such duties as we are best fitted to bestow. A narrow system of politics, like a narrow system of religion, is calculated only to sour the temper, and live at variance with mankind.

(To be continued.)

## B O S T O N, May 2.

By a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, of good intelligence, dated February 21, we are informed, that the plan was, for Burgoyne and a number of men of war from England to attack and take possession of Boston. Clinton to make an attack from Rhode-Island, while Carleton came over the lakes, and the main army should enter New-England from the East-River.

Saturday last returned from a cruise, the privateer ship Portsmouth, capt. Parker, private property, belonging to Portsmouth, during which, we hear, she has taken four prizes, all of which are arrived at different ports.

The Ticonderoga, a post informs, that on or about the 12th ult. near 300 regulars were discovered by a party of our men a considerable distance this side Crown-Point; on intelligence of which at Ticonderoga fort, a party of about 200 men were sent from thence last Thursday evening, to make what discovery they could; so that we may soon expect to hear hostilities are commenced in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted credit at Bourdeaux, dated February 21, 1777.

"The hon. Arthur Lee, Esq; passed through this place two days ago, in his way to Madrid, where he is to represent the congress. I had the honour of dining with him in company, and breakfasting at his lodgings with him alone. He says, they have very good assurance, that the whole force going to America will consist of 16,000 men, and about 10 men of war; to be commanded by gen. Burgoyne and to go directly to Boston, and make a violent effort for a lodgment in

† For the address, see last Gazette, No. 1642, 1643, 1644.

that part of the country. General Clinton to assist him by a feigned attempt to penetrate through the country."

We hear that truth disputes have arisen between India and the Turks, which threaten another rupture between those two powers. The merchants of Britain, in a memorial laid before lord Sandwich, reckon their losses, by the captures our privateers have made on their West-India trade, to be £.1,800,000. Insurance had risen to £.28 per cent. and many bankruptcies had taken place.

## H A R T F O R D, May 5.

Last Friday 15 prisoners taken at Danbury were brought to this town and delivered to the care of the committee.

Same day 17 Tories belonging to New-Cambridge, a society in Farmington, were taken up and committed to gaol in this place. They are a pack of fellows who were connected with the late Moles-unbar, who was infamous, and is well known; some of them had actually engaged to serve under him in the ministerial army. The gentlemen by whose authority they were apprehended, gave them free liberty to go over to the enemy, but they rather chose to accept of their present confinement, where they remain for trial at the next superior court, for HIGH TREASON against the States.

Last Monday a parcel of Tories from New-Milford, and other places, were committed to the gaol in this place, two of which were under sentence of death by a court-martial, but the time of their execution is not yet appointed.

## F I S H - K I L L, May 8.

Some days ago a villain was taken up at Peck's-Kill, in whose custody were found eighty-eight counterfeit Connecticut 40s. bills, and one of 30 dollars continental currency, badly done, being more pale, and fainter imprinted, than the true ones; those of Connecticut are done on copper-plate, and not easily to be distinguished from the true ones, but from that circumstance, the true ones being done off at the common printing press. We likewise hear that another of those adventurers, with 2,700l. of counterfeit money about him, is secured at Peck's-Kill.

It seems they are tempted to follow this desperate employment by the terms offered in the following advertisement, taken from H. Gaine's Gazette, of the 14th of April last, viz.

"Persons going into the other colonies, may be supplied with any number of counterfeited congress notes, for the price of the paper per ream. They are to nearly and exactly executed, that there is no risk in getting them off; it being almost impossible to discover that they are not genuine. This has been proved by bills to a very large amount, which have been successfully circulated. Enquire for Q. P. D. at the Coffee-house, from 11 p. m. to 4 A. M. during the present month."

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

In CONGRESS, May 9, 1777.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several States to observe great caution in settling the terms on which the militia shall be excused from personal service, agreeable to the resolve of congress of the 19th day of April last; the measure therein recommended having been found, by experience, subject to great abuses and inconveniences.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES HOBSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, April 20, 1777.

"A small Virginia boat, commanded by capt. Sinclair, arrived here the 16th inst. from South-Carolina, with indigo. The 18th she sailed again, and that evening took a schooner with one hundred hogheads of rum, some sugars and 800 joes. This morning the prisoners came up from Saba, where they were put on shore."

May 13. We hear the enemy in their late flight from Danbury in Connecticut had between two and three hundred men killed and wounded. General Arnold had one horse killed and another wounded under him in that engagement.

From Martinico we learn that capt. Weeks in the continental ship Reprisa has taken a libon packet, bound from London, mounting 16 guns, with three vessels under her convoy, after an obstinate engagement of five gallees.

The Oliver Cromwell, a private ship of war from this port, has taken four prizes and sent them into Martinico.

The Sturdy Beggar, a privateer from Baltimore, has taken a valuable prize, bound from Senegal to London. The governor of Senegal, with his retinue, was on board.

May 15. Sunday last arrived capt. Young, of the continental ship Independence, who is arrived at a safe port with 300 tents, 2000 stand of arms, medicines, &c. By him we learn that an English frigate has taken a French twenty gun ship called Le Sane, from France and Martinico for St. Peter's in New-England with military stores, and carried her into Dominica. That the governor of Martinico has sent a frigate and guarda costa to demand her, and has declared that if she is not delivered up, he will immediately make reprisals, and we are told the French have a formidable fleet in France ready to support their just claims, to cross the Atlantic unmolested by those British pirates who call themselves lords of the seas. We are rather told that Lord Stormont, in his master's name, has demanded

\* In this state of political suspense the pamphlet Common Sense made its appearance, and the success it met with does not become me to mention. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Samuel and John Adams were severally spoken of as the supposed author. I had not, at that time, the pleasure either of personally knowing or being known to the two last gentlemen. The favour of Dr. Franklin's friendship I possessed in England, and my introduction to this part of the world, was through his patronage. I happened, when a school-boy, to pick up a pleasing natural history of Virginia, and my inclination from that day of seeing the western side of the Atlantic never left me. In October, seventy-five, Dr. Franklin proposed giving me such materials as were in his hands, towards compiling a history of the present transactions, and formed designs of having the first volume out by the next spring. I had then formed the outline of Common Sense, and finished nearly the first part, and as I supposed the doctor's design in getting out a history, was to open the new year with a new theme, I expected to furnish him with a production on that point much earlier than he thought of, and without informing him of what I was doing, got it ready for the press as fast as I conveniently could, and sent him the first pamphlet that was printed off.



to know what the above fleet were fitting out for, when he received for answer, that Lewis XVth was king in France, and had a right to fit out his fleet when he pleased, without being accountable to any one.

From Albany we learn, that certain advice was received that a fire had happened at Fort St. John's, in Canada, which destroyed five store houses, containing, among other things, the sails and rigging of the English fleet on the lake.

*Extract of a letter from Morrisstown, May 13.*

"I returned last evening from Bound-Brook, where, in the morning, we had a brush, and drove the enemy's picket into their lines, with the loss of one man, and we must have killed several of theirs from the close fire which continued some time."

By intelligence from sundry persons who have deserted, been taken prisoners and made their escape from the enemy since the late expedition to Danbury, Howe's army have suffered in that affair from five to nine hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

That of ours 18 were killed, and 60 wounded, of whom seven are dead, and the rest likely to recover.

That of the allied army which was attempted to be destroyed, more than one third has been preserved; and that the medicines and hospital stores are chiefly saved.

That general Wooster died the 3d instant of his wounds in the action of the 27th ult. Altho' this brave veteran was supposed by some to have out-lived his usefulness, yet his spirit and activity shone forth in this last action of his life with undiminished lustre.

**WILLIAMSBURG, May 9.**

By Capt. Lennis, just arrived, who left Cape Francois the 20th of April, we have the following advices, viz. That four armed vessels sailed with him, one of 24, and one of 16 guns bound for Virginia, with warlike stores, and two of 14 guns for South-Carolina, with 100 tons of lead. These vessels were from Old France, and only touched at the cape, and the masters and passengers said, that a number of other vessels were fitting out in France for the continent of America, among them two 36 gun frigates (almost ready to sail) with dry goods, &c. &c. That the Americans meet with the greatest encouragement, and most friendly treatment, at Cape Francois. That the sturdy Beggar privateer, belonging to Maryland, has taken a Guineaman with 400 slaves, and carried them into a safe port on the island of Hispaniola; and that the captain of the sturdy Beggar told him he had taken a snow but a little while before, which was retaken.

Capt. Sinclair is also just arrived, with small arms, dry goods &c. from France; and a gentleman came passing with him, who has resided a number of years in London, but lately thought it prudent to decamp, with dispatches from our ambassadors at the court of France to the hon. the congress of the United American States. Capt. Sinclair, on his passage, took a schooner from the Grenades, with 123 hhds. of rum, 2 do. of molasses, and 30 barrels of coffee, which he parted with off the coast of North Carolina, and makes no doubt she is arrived by this time in a safe port in that state, as she had a fair wind.

**BALTIMORE, May 20.**

*Extract of a letter from a general officer at post near Bonham-Town, dated May 11.*

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday afternoon, part of my division attacked the royal highlanders and six companies of light infantry. It was a bold enterprise. They being posted within two miles of Bonham-Town, and about the same distance from Brunswick. The action continued about an hour and a half. The continental troops behaved well, drove in the pickets at Bonham, attacked and drove the highlanders out of a wood they had taken possession of, near to Pitcataway-Town. The enemy were reinforced, but again compelled to give way. They were reinforced a second time; when, upon due consideration of our situation with respect to the enemy's different posts, of Brunswick, Arlinton Landing, and Bonham-Town, it was judged advisable to retire. The retreat was made in excellent order, and our loss is inconsiderable. I congratulate you on the advantage obtained over the enemy's best troops. The highlanders, obstinately brave, were too proud to surrender, which cost many of them dear."

The enemy allow, by a flag that is come in, that they had killed and wounded, one major mortally wounded, one captain, two lieutenants, sixty-five privates.

**ANNAPOLIS, MAY 22.**

*In COUNCIL, Annapolis, May 13, 1777.*

SUCH of the collectors of blankets as have not made returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as they may have collected to the receivers, according to their commissions, as the public service may not be impeded.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

*In COUNCIL, April 24, 1777.*

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble such contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops; while in this state, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this state, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, all which are intended to be opened and compared the morning following, and the reference given to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to postpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the small-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the school. The drawing will begin as soon as attendance can be given with safety to such as have not had that disorder, of which the public shall have notice in this Gazette. There are some tickets yet in the hands of the managers for sale.

*Annapolis, May 18, 1777.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, late of this city, are requested to settle their accounts immediately; and those who have demands against the estate are desired to produce their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted. These persons also, who are indebted to the late partnership of Kennedy and Wallace, are requested, without delay, to pay their respective accounts, either to DAMARIS KENNEDY, executrix of the aforesaid estate, or

MICHAEL WALLACE.

To be sold, a parcel of medicines, and a large quantity of shop furniture, including six nests of drawers of different sizes; also double flint ground stopped and specie bottles, neatly gilded and elegantly lettered; also mortars, scales, weights, patented medicines, a plaster pan, &c. &c. &c.

D. KENNEDY.

Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, May 3, 1777. To be SOLD at public vendue, on Saturday the 31st of May, 1777, pursuant to the will of John Ducker, deceased, at Mr. Joshua Watts,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one hundred and ninety-two acres well watered and timbered, with only about thirty acres fresh cleared and under a good fence; situated on the main road leading from Annapolis to Frederick-Town, within eight miles of Elk-Ridge Landing, and nine of Indian Landing, two principal landings for market. Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Joshua Watts, who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. The terms of purchase will be made known on the day of sale.

CASSANDRA DUCKER, Executrix.

P. S. There will be several young negroes and horses to be sold on the same day.

*Annapolis, May 19, 1777.*

LOST last Sunday, between Mr. Joseph Brewer's lat South-River, and Annapolis, a worked pocket-book, with the name of Robert Johnson worked on it. There were in it four one dollar bills, one five shilling, and other cash. Whoever finds the said pocket-book, and delivers it to me, with the cash, shall be handsomely rewarded.

NICHOLAS BREWER.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

*May 12, 1777.*

RAN away in July last, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty five years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harleouring near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has several acquaintances at both places. Whoever secures the above fellow in any gaol in this state, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore Furnace, near Baltimore Town, shall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from

WALTER SMITH PARKER.

*May 12, 1777.*

THERE is at the plantation of Valentine Manner, living near George Stricker's, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a white MARE, about nine or ten years old, and about twelve or thirteen hands high; had on a small bell, branded on the near shoulder thus, R, and on the near thigh P. The owner may have her again, by proving property, and paying charges.

*Annapolis, May 12, 1777.*

**NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.**

THE term of the CO-PARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds. That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHN-ON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

*May 6, 1777.*

**PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.**

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SERRAT IRON, thick and thin, and MOORING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAIL-RODS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by

W. W.

*Annapolis, May 13, 1777.*

THE subscriber, having the management of the TANNERY belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

*May 13, 1777.*

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paved in. It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouses. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

ROBERT T. KNOX.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Friday the 1st day of June next, at the dwelling-house of the late Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for sterling cash, continental or convention currency,

A Parcel of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, amongst whom are two young fellows that are very good sawyers.

SAM. HARRISON, } Executry.

SAM. HARRISON, jun. }

*May 13, 1777.*

To be SOLD at public sale, at Alexandria, Virginia, for ready cash, on Friday the 23d of this month,

THE schooner Sufanna and George, a prime sailer, well fitted and found, and is about 50 tons burthen. Also a cargo of goods, consisting of the best lump and loaf sugar, blankets, broad coating, cloths, brigs, pins and needles, wood compasses, Russia sheeting, handkerchiefs, and salt.

JENIFER and HOOR.

I Beg leave to inform my acquaintance and others, that I have opened SCHOOL at the same place I taught about a year ago, at Mrs. Lansdale's plantation, in Prince-George's county, where I teach Greek, Latin, and the English language. Any gentleman or lady, who shall think proper to entrust me with the tuition of their children, may depend I will exert all my abilities to make them masters of these useful and necessary tongues, and shall at all times be very assiduous in teaching them to speak English correctly; the better to accomplish which, I propose having public examinations and rehearsals, twice or thrice a year, before gentlemen whom I shall select to visit my school regularly for that and also the purpose of laying down proper rules and orders by which my little academy shall be governed. My school is in a neighbourhood of great plenty, therefore board may be easily had. As to my moral character, I must refer strangers to those who know me; and as to my abilities as a teacher, I have to shew the very best credentials.

THOMAS LLOYD.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have promised to favour me with their children are requested to send them as soon as possible.

*Annapolis, April 26, 1777.*

PURSUANT to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftner if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland. And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any. And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,

J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th of May, by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, near major Crab's,

A PARCEL of land, including his dwelling plantation, containing 436 acres, about 17 miles from George-Town, the same distance from Bladensburg, 40 miles from Baltimore, and about 30 from Frederick-Town. The farm is in good order, fencing chiefly new, and the fields laid off in such a manner as to be very convenient for pasturage of stock, whereon is a large young orchard just getting into prime, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, &c. about one hundred acres of said land is well situated for meadow, some of which is already cleared and in grass. The main branch of Rock-Creek runs through said land, and affords a valuable mill-seat. Continental or convention currency will be received in payment, and two years credit will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with approved security.

JOHN KENNEDY.

P. S. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

*April 10, 1777.*

ALL persons who have any demands against the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requested to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be discharged, as they are desirous of settling their accounts.

SUCHANAN and CUMMINS.



THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1777.

TTE.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.  
NUMBER III.

By the author of COMMON SENSE.

(Continued from our last.)

ALL we want to know in America is simply this, who is for independence, and who is not? Those who are for it will support it, and the remainder will undoubtedly see the reasonableness of their paying the charges; while those who oppose, or betray it, must expect the more rigid fate of the jail and the gibbet. There is a kind of bastard generosity, which, by extended to all men, is as fatal to society, on one hand, as want of true generosity is on the other. A lax manner of administering justice, falsely termed moderation, has a tendency to dissipate public virtue and promote the growth of public vices. Had the late committee of safety taken cognizance of the testimony of the quakers, and proceeded against such persons as were concerned therein, they had, probably, prevented the treasonable plans which have been concerted since. One villain is suffered to escape, it encourages another, either from a hope of escaping likewise, or an apprehension that we dare not punish. It has been a matter of surprise, that no notice was taken of the incendiary publication of the quakers, of the 20th of November last: A publication evidently intended to promote sedition and treason, and to urge the enemy, who were then within a day's march of the city, to proceed on and possess it. I here present the reader with a memorial, which was laid before the board of safety, a few days after the testimony appeared. Not a member of that board, I conversed with, but expressed the highest detestation of the perverted principles and conduct of the quaker junto, that the board would take the matter up; notwithstanding which, it was suffered to pass away unnoticed, to the encouragement of new acts of treason, the general danger of the cause, and the disgrace of the state.

THE HONOURABLE the COUNCIL OF SAFETY of the State of PENNSYLVANIA,

A meeting of a reputable number of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, impressed with a proper sense of the justice of the cause which this continent is engaged in, and animated with a generous fervour for supporting the same, it was resolved, that the following be laid before the board of safety.

WE profess liberality of sentiment to all men; with this distinction only, that those who do not deserve it, would become a burden and a curse to the community. We hold the pure doctrine of universal liberty of conscience, and conceive it our duty to endeavour to secure that sacred right to others, as well as to defend for ourselves; for we undertake not to judge of the religious tenets of others, but leave the whole matter to Him who made

us. We persecute no man, neither will we abet in the persecution of any man for religion sake; our common relation to others, as that of fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects of one civil community; and in this line of connection we hold out the right hand of fellowship to all men. But we should conceive ourselves to be unworthy members of the FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA, were we unconcerned to see or suffer any reasonable wound, public or private, directly or indirectly, to be done against the peace and safety of the same. We enquire not into the rank of the offenders, nor their religious persuasion; we are no business with either, our part being only to find them out, and exhibit them to justice.

A printed paper, dated the 20th of November, and signed JOHN PEMBERTON, whom we suppose to be an inhabitant of this city, has lately been dispersed abroad, a copy of which accompanies this. Had the framers and publishers of that paper conceived it their duty to exhort the youth, and others, of their society, to a patient submission under the present trying visitations, and humbly to wait the event of Heaven towards them, they had therein shewn a Christian temper, and we had been silent; but the anger and political virulence with which their instructions are given, and the abuse with which they stigmatize all ranks of men not thinking like themselves, leave no doubt in our minds from what spirit their publication proceeded: And it is disgraceful to the pure cause of truth, that men can dally with words of the most sacred import, and play them as mechanically off as if religion consisted only in contrivance. We know of no instance, in which the quakers have been com-

pelled to bear arms, or do any thing which might strain their conscience; wherefore their advice "to withstand and refuse to submit to the arbitrary instructions and ordinances of men," appear to us a false alarm, and could only be treasonably calculated to gain favour with our enemies, when they were seemingly on the brink of invading this state, or, what is still worse, to weaken the hands of our defence, that their entrance into this city might be made practicable and easy.

"We disclaim all tumult and disorder in the punishment of offenders; and wish to be governed, not by temper, but by reason, in the manner of treating them. We are sensible that our cause has suffered by the two following errors; first, by an ill judged lenity to traitorous persons in some cases; and secondly, by only a passionate treatment of them in others. For the future we disown both; and wish to be steady in our proceedings, and serious in our punishments."

"Every state in America has, by the repeated voice of its inhabitants, directed and authorized the continental congress to publish a formal declaration of independence of, and separation from, the oppressive king and parliament of Great-Britain; and we look upon every man an enemy who does not, in some line or other, give his assistance towards supporting the same; at the same time we consider the offence to be heightened to a degree of unpardonable guilt, when such persons, under the shew of religion, endeavour, either by writing, speaking, or otherwise, to subvert, overturn, or bring reproach upon the independence of this continent as declared by congress."

"The publishers of the paper, signed 'JOHN PEMBERTON,' have called in a loud and passionate manner on their friends and connections to 'withstand and refuse' obedience to whatever 'instructions or ordinances' may be published, not warranted by (what they call) 'THAT HAPPY CONSTITUTION UNDER WHICH THEY AND OTHERS LONG ENJOYED TRANQUILLITY AND PEACE.' If this be not treason, we know not what may properly be called by that name."

"To us it is a matter of surprise and astonishment, that men with the word 'peace, peace,' continually on their lips, should be so fond of living under and supporting a government, and at the same time calling it 'happy,' which is never better pleased than when at war—that hath filled India with carnage and famine—Africa with slavery—and tampered with Indians and Negroes to cut the throats of the freemen of America. We conceive it a disgrace to this state to harbour or wink at such palpable hypocrisy. But as we seek not to hurt the hair of any man's head, when we can make ourselves safe without, we wish such persons to restore peace to themselves and us, by removing themselves to some part of the king of Britain's dominions, as by that means they may live unmolested by us or by them; for our first opinion is, that those who do not deserve a place among us, ought not to have one."

"We conclude, with requesting the council of safety to take into their consideration the paper signed 'JOHN PEMBERTON;' and if it shall appear to them to be of a dangerous tendency, or of a treasonable nature, that they would commit the signer, together with such other persons as they can discover were concerned therein, into custody, until such time as some mode of trial shall ascertain the full degree of their guilt and punishment; in the doing of which, we wish their judges, whoever they may be, to disregard the man, his connections, interest, riches, poverty, or principles of religion, and to attend to the nature of his offence only."

THE most cavilling sectarian cannot accuse the foregoing with containing the least ingredient of persecution. The free spirit on which the American cause is founded, disdains to mix with such an impurity, and leave it a rubbish fit only for narrow and suspicious minds to grovel in: Suspicion and persecution are weeds of the same dunghill, and flourish best together. Had the quakers minded their religion and their business, they might have lived through this dispute in enviable ease, and none would have molested them. The common phrase with these people is, "Our principles are peace." To which it may be replied, And your practices are the very reverse; for never did the conduct of men oppose their own doctrine more notoriously than the present race of the quakers. They have artfully changed themselves into a different sort of people to what they used to be, and yet have the address to persuade each other they are not altered; like antiquated virgins they see not the havoc deformity hath made upon them, but pleasantly mistaking wrinkles for dimples, conceit themselves yet lovely, and wonder at the stupid world for not admiring them.

of the whigs is the more exposed thereby; and whatever injury their estates may sustain by the movements of the enemy, must either be borne by themselves, who have done every thing which have yet been done, or by the Tories, who have not only done nothing, but have, by their disaffection, invited the enemy on.

In the present crisis we ought to know, square by square, and house by house, who are in real allegiance with the United Independent States, and who are not. Let but the line be made clear and distinct, and all men will then know what they are to trust to. It would not only be good policy, but strict justice, to raise fifty or an hundred thousand pounds, or more, if it is necessary, out of the estates and property of the king of England's votaries, resident in Philadelphia, to be distributed as a reward to those inhabitants of the city and state, who shall turn out and repulse the enemy, should they attempt their march this way; and likewise, to bind the property of all such persons to make good the damages which that of the whigs might sustain. In the undistinguishable mode of conducting a war, we frequently make reprisals at sea, on the vessels of persons in England who are friends to our cause, compared with the resident Tories among us.

In every former publication of mine, from Common Sense down to the last Crisis, I have generally gone on the charitable supposition, that the Tories were rather a mistaken than a criminal people, and have applied argument after argument with all the candour and temper I was capable of, in order to let every part of the case clearly and fairly before them, and, if possible, to reclaim them from ruin to reason. I have done my duty

now done with that doctrine, that those who yet hold the doctrine of avaricious miscreants, who continue to save themselves, or a nation, who were hoping for a deliverance, which may be added, a list of dependents, who rather than go to power, would be content to share such men there is no hope; and only be according to the danger, and the power that is exercised

arrive, in which, by ascertaining some now, we shall be guarded then; for in proportion as the quest, they will be trying the arts of force of fear, by all the mischiefs in war we may be certain of that cruelty in an enemy, more than usual parade, are ways that can conquer, fills his mind to be brutish; and he that intends makes too much shew of his

the enemy we have to do with the certainty of victory they find in proportion as disappointed, and their apprehensions of an them, they will become bringing cannot be. But our answer to them they may be in, is short and dependent states we are willing to to-morrow, but we can neither other character. conquer us, it proves, that the is nor protect us, and our particular, that any connexion with her changing a half defeated enemy Europe, by every appearance on the sea, nay, on the morning and any alliance with GEORGE and Spain upon our backs; attach them to our side; therefore, peace, honour, and commerce, is

## COMMON SENSE.

1777.

Year of the UNION, which

GAZETTE Extraordinary.

4, January 21.

from lieutenant-general Clinton we was this morning received, who arrived in his majesty's ship

report, Rhode-Island, Dec. 9, 1776.

general Howe's orders to employ of British, and two brigades of conjunction with commodore Sir make a descent upon this island, after for the full possession of it, the town and harbour, we sailed 1st of December, and arrived at the side of this island, on the even-

On the 3th, at day-break, the such a disposition of the fleet as over the landing of the troops, above-mentioned bay without when being informed that the works in and about the town of being towards Bristol-Ferry, I Prescott, with the grenadiers intercept them, sustaining him the command of lieutenant-major-general Prescott took two new prisoners, and obliged them to

side the ferry, and retire to the continent. I likewise sent a battalion to take possession of Newport, the capital of the island, in which were found some cannon and stores, which the rebels, in their sudden retreat, had left behind them.

I shall, as soon as possible, send troops to the islands of Conanicut and Prudence, and occupy such other posts as may be necessary for the security of the harbour. Having had it in command from general Howe to give your lordship the earliest intelligence of the success of his majesty's troops, I have the honour to transmit this to your lordship by capt. Drummond, one of my aid-de-camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your lordship for any particulars which you may wish to be informed of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, January 22, 1777.

Lieutenant Logan, of his majesty's ship the Mercury, arrived in town this morning from Rhode-Island; with the following letter from commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens.

Chatham, Rhode-Island Harbour, Dec. 21, 1776.

SIR,

THE commanders in chief in America having thought proper, while the season would admit of it, to employ a considerable number of his majesty's ships and troops for the purpose of making descents on the colony of Rhode-Island; and lord Howe having done me the honour to appoint me to the command by sea (lord Shuldham having leave to return to England by the most early conveyance) I directed commodore

are the principal objects for which an authority is instituted, and the line in which it ought to operate. We have in this city a strange variety of men and characters, and the circumstances of the times require they should be publicly known; it is not the number of Tories that hurt us, so much as the not finding out who they are; men must now take one side or the other, and abide by the consequences: The quakers, trusting to their short sighted sagacity, have, most unluckily for them, made their declaration in their last testimony, and we ought now to take them at their word. They have voluntarily read themselves out of the Continental Meeting, and cannot hope to be restored to it again, but by payment and penitence. Men whose political principles are founded on avarice, are beyond the reach of reason, and the only cure for Toryism of this cast is to tax it. A substantial good, drawn from a real evil, is of the same benefit to society as if drawn from a virtue; and where men have not public spirit to render themselves serviceable, it ought to be the study of government to draw the best use possible from their vices. When the governing passion of any man, or set of men, is once known, the method of managing them is easy; for even misers, whom no public virtue can impress, would become generous, could a heavy tax be laid upon

The Tories have endeavoured to insure their property with the enemy, by forfeiting their reputation with us; from which may be justly inferred, that their governing passion is avarice. Make them as much afraid of losing on one side as the other, and you stagger their Toryism; make them more so, and you reclaim them; for their



to know what the above fleet were received for answer, that Lewis France, and had a right to fit pleased, without being accountable from Albany we learn, that received that a fire had happened Canada, which destroyed five stor among other things, the sails and hili fleet on the lakes.

#### Extra of a letter from Morris

"I returned last evening from in the morning, we had a brush, picket into their lines, with the we must have killed several of the watch continued some time."

By intelligence from sundry ferret, been taken prisoners and the enemy since the late expedition army have suffered in that affair I tired in killed wounded and mist that of ours 18 ere killed, whom seven are dead, and the rest of the allied meat which destroyed, more than one third that the medicines and hospital I that general Woolter died wounds in the action of the 27th veteran was supported by some usefulness, yet his spirit and action of his life with undiminished

#### WILLIAMSBURG

By Capt. Dennis, just arrived, the 20th of April, we have the That four armed vessels sailed with one of 16 guns bound for 1 stores, and two of 34 guns for 100 tons of lead. These vessels, and only touched at the cape; passengers said, that a number sitting out in France for the among them two 36 gun frigates with dry goods, &c. &c. &c. meet with the greatest encouragement, at Cape Franco Beggar privateer, belonging to a Guineaman with 400 slaves, a fair port on the island of Hi capt. in of the sturdy Beggar know but a little while before, w

Capt. Sinclair is also just arrived with dry goods &c. from France; passing with him, who has been in London, but lately thought with dispatches from our army France to the hon. the congress can States. Capt. Sinclair, schooner from the Grenades, 2 do of mil-lies, and 30 bari parted with off the coast of Nor no doubt she is arrived by this that state, as she had a fair wind

#### BALTIMORE

##### Extra of a letter from a general

"I have the pleasure to inform afternoon, part of my division landers and six companies of bold enterprise. They being of Bonham-Town, and about Brunswick. The action continued a half. The continental troop the picquets at Bonham, attacking out of a wood they had to Piscataway-Town. The engagement compelled to give way, second time; when, upon due action with respect to the en Brunswick, Arlton Landing, was judged advisable to retire in excellent order, and our I congratulate you on the advantage of the best troops. The brave, were too proud to surrender them dear."

The enemy allow, by a flag had killed and wounded, one one captain, two lieutenants,

#### ANNAPOLIS

##### In COUNCIL, Annapolis, May 2, 1777.

SUCH of the collectors of blankets as have not made returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as they may have collected to the receivers, according to their commissions, as the public service may not be impeded.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

##### In COUNCIL, April 24, 1777.

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble then contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops, while in this state, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this state, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, all which are intended to be opened and compared the morning following, and the reference given to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

no injury arise to the public by this apostasy of the quakers from themselves, the public would have nothing to do with it, but as both the design and consequences are pointed against a cause in which the whole community is interested, it is therefore no longer a subject confined to the cognizance of the meeting only, but comes as a matter of criminality before either the authority of the particular state in which it is acted, or of the continent against which it operates. Every attempt now to support the authority of the king or parliament of Great-Britain over America, is treason against every state; therefore it is impossible that any one can pardon or screen from punishment an offender against all.

But to proceed: While the infatuated Tories of this and other states were last spring talking of commissioners, accommodation, making the matter up, and the Lord knows what stuff and nonsense, their good king and ministry were glutting themselves with the revenge of reducing America to an unconditional submission, and forcing each other with the certainty of conquering it in one campaign. The following quotations are from the parliamentary register of debates of the house of lords, March 5th, 1776.

"The Americans (says lord Talbot) have been obstinate, undisciplined and ungovernable, from the very beginning, from the first early and insatiable settlements; and I am every day more and more convinced that this people will never be brought back to their duty, and the subordinate relation they stand in to this country, till reduced to an unconditional effectual submission; no concession on our part, no lenity, no endurance, will have any other effect but that of increasing their insolence."

"The struggle (says lord Townshend) is now a struggle for power; the die is cast, and the only point which now remains to be determined is, in what manner the war can be most effectually prosecuted and speedily finished, in order to procure that unconditional submission which has been so ably stated by the noble earl with the white staff (meaning lord Talbot) and I have no reason to doubt that the measures now pursuing will put an end to the war in the course of a single campaign." "Should it linger longer, we shall then have reason to expect that some foreign power will interfere, and take advantage of our domestic troubles and civil distractions."

Lord Littleton. "My sentiments are pretty well known. I shall only observe now, that lenient measures have had no other effect than to produce insult after insult; that the more we conceded, the higher America rose in her demands, and the more insolent she has grown. It is for this reason that I am now for the most effective and decisive measures; and am of opinion, that no alternative is left us, but to relinquish America for ever, or finally determine to compel her to acknowledge the legislative authority of this country; and it is the principle of an unconditional submission I would be for maintaining."

Can words be more expressive than these? Surely the Tories will believe the Tory lords! The truth is, they do believe them, and know, as fully as any whig on the continent knows, that the king and ministry never had the least design of an accommodation with America, but an absolute, unconditional conquest. And the part which the Tories were to act was, by downright lying, to endeavour to put the continent off its guard, and to divide and sow discontent in the minds of such whigs as they might gain an influence over. In short, to keep up a distraction here, that the force sent from England might be able to conquer in "one campaign." They and the ministry were, by a different game, playing into each other's hands. The cry of the Tories in England was, "No reconciliation, no accommodation," in order to obtain the greater military force; while those in America were crying nothing but "reconciliation and accommodation," that the force sent might conquer with the less resistance.

But this "single campaign" is over, and America not conquered. The whole work is yet to do, and the force much less to do it with. Their condition is both deplorable and deplorable: Out of cash—out of heart—and out of hope. A country furnished with arms and ammunition, as America now is, with three millions of inhabitants, and three thousand miles distant from the nearest enemy that can approach her, is able to look and laugh them in the face.

(To be continued.)

#### LONDON, February 25.

On Sunday night Capt. White of the land forces, and Capt. Robinson of the royal navy, arrived at Lord George Germaine's house in Pall Mall, with dispatches from Lord and General Howe at New-York, brought by the Bristol man of war, which were carried yesterday by his lordship to his majesty at the queen's palace. Capt. White attended, and had the honour of a conference with his majesty.

The intelligence brought by these officers is chiefly this; the taking of Lee is said to be true; he is confined at Brunswick. The taking of nine hundred or more (but last night the ministerial people said the loss was only seven hundred) of the Hessians at Trenton is also true; they behaved indifferently, having an eye to the preservation of their plunder more than to fighting. Soon

Steward of the king's household.

Formerly general Townshend at Quebec, and late Lord-Nephew of Ireland.

quest in persons, directed to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

I hat branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHN-ON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

May 6, 1777.

#### PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHARP IRON, thick and thin, and MOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT. N. B. A number of NAILERS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

after this affair, the Americans, under general Washington, crossed the Delaware, and marched to Princeton, where made a regular and steady attack on the king's forces who posted there, with the advantage of an eminence, the building called the college, and other fences. Washington obliged to desist with the loss of between four and five hundred. The king's troops, (according to this account, which is admitted by the ministerial friends to be true) lost about two hundred fifty. The 17th regiment had upwards of one hundred killed. In consequence of these actions, all thoughts formerly entertained of going to Philadelphia were entirely given over, and the army resolved to narrow or lessen the cantonments of the army in order to keep them nearer together during the winter, and no farther operations would be attempted till summer, and part of the army were going into winter quarters. The government admit, that, upon the whole, the news is agreeable; and the military gentlemen call the affair at Princeton a military check. Lord Shuldham came passenger in the

The ministers confess that the American officers out-generalled our officers in Jersey. After the defeat of the Hessians at Trenton, Lord Cornwallis collected all the British and foreign in Jersey, with an intention of attacking general Washington at Trenton; but after reconnoitring his situation, Lord Cornwallis declined it. Mean while a detachment from general Washington marching to cut off his lordship's retreat to Princeton, with the 17th and 49th regiments, going to reinforce Lord Cornwallis; an action ensued, in which the two regiments were defeated. But this action gave Lord Cornwallis an opportunity to get away, which he did as well as he could. General De attempted to face upon the Americans, but retreated without attacking them. All the Hessian colours are taken, together with eight pieces of cannon; and what is of the most value, the commissaries stores for the army, which had been collected and laid up at Burlington. This last will prove a great loss to our army. The contractors will, no doubt, be glad of our loss in the Jerseys is thought to be about four hundred killed and ten officers, and about twelve hundred Hessians, three of whom behaved very ill.

Yesterday the house of lords passed the bill to enable his majesty to secure and detain persons charged with high treason in America, or on the seas for piracy, without a division, it now lies ready for the royal assent.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

##### Extra of a letter from Nantz, dated March 10, 1777.

"The English ministry received the advices of the defeat, or rather surrender at Trenton, long before we had and falsely retailed it to us little by little every post day, pompously blowing up the taking of Gen. Lee, and endeavouring by that means, in some measure to ballance the victories gained by our army; but the arrival of the brigantine Pennet, on Bartlet, in 29 days from Boston, which he left the 2d of February, bringing accounts as late as the 23d of January, has enabled us to undeceive the public, by giving every matter in real state. The loss of Gen. Lee is much lamented, but is hoped he will be retaken."

"War is not yet declared, but Europe seems prepared for general eruption, and seems to want nothing but the match to the train, which it is hoped will be forwarded by Capt. Weeks's having taken and brought into L'Orient the Life packet of 16 guns, and 50 men, which defended herself 45 minutes. She is since sold, with four other prizes at the same time brought in; but the packet being a king's vessel, it is thought it would bring on an explanation between the French and English courts. The emperor has published an edict prohibiting emigration of the subjects of his empire, without his permission which it is thought is intended to prevent the British armies recruiting in Germany, and which, although it may not extend to the electorate of Hanover, will doubtless bind upon the other petty princes of the empire. England is recruiting as vigorously as possible, but her force will be it is thought, principally naval. Our commissaries are yet at Paris, and matters go on very well."

#### WILLIAMSBURG, May 16.

An express arrived in town this week from Colonel Christian with advice that 95 Cherokee Indians, amongst them a number of principal headmen and warriors, had come into Fort Henry near the Big Island, who appeared to be in a friendly disposition that Ouchanahota and the Little Carpenter, with upwards of 40 more, had set out on a visit to the governor and council at Williamsburg, and may be expected in a few days; and that there was to be a great meeting of their chiefs in the month of July, to hold a conference, among them the Dragging Canoe, who has been the chief promoter of the late disturbances.

By a vessel from Cape Nicholas, just arrived in North-Carolina, we learn that a very bloody engagement happened off the Mole a little while before she sailed, between a French frigate of 34 and an English frigate of 28 guns, wherein the French vessel was much shattered, lost 60 of her hands, and was obliged to return into port. This affair had greatly exasperated the people at Cape Nicholas, who ardently wished for a war, and it was expected daily.

A long containing 430 acres, about 17 miles from George-Town, the same distance from Bladensburg, 40 miles from Baltimore, and about 30 from Frederick-Town. The farm is in good order, fencing chiefly new, and the fields laid off in such a manner as to be very convenient for pasturage of stock, whereon is a large young orchard just getting into prime, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, &c. about one hundred acres of said land is well situated for meadow, some of which is already cleared and in grass. The main branch of Rock-Creek runs through said land, and affords a valuable mill-seat. Continental or convention currency will be received in payment, and two years credit will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with approved security.

JOHN KENNEDY,

P. S. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

April 10, 1777.

ALL persons who have any demands against the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requested to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be discharged, as they are desirous of settling their accounts.

BUCHANAN and CUMMINS.

By his EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

#### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the house of Representatives of this State, on Monday the eighth day of the month of June, did pass an act, for the better regulation of the General Assembly of this State, in the eleventh day of June, and the said act, in relation to the constitution and form of the said General Assembly, was given at Annapolis this anno domini seventeen hundred and seventy-seven.

By his excellency's command

R. RIDGELY

GOD save the King

#### COUNCIL

SUCH of the collectors of blankets as have not made returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as they may have collected to the receivers, according to their commissions, as the public service may not be impeded.

#### In COUNCIL

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble then contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops, while in this state, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this state, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is desired to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, all which are intended to be opened and compared the morning following, and the reference given to the best offer.

#### NOTICE is here

petition presented to the ASSEMBLY of this State, by the inhabitants in the division of the said part

To be SOLD at public auction Saturday the 24th inst. Thomas Richardson's PART of a tract of land, containing 100 acres, called Maiden's, situated near Patuxent river, in Prince Georges county, Maryland, adjacent to John Waters, deceased. The soil is excellent, the title in and terms known, any person desiring to purchase, to begin at 12 o'clock, given by SAMUEL AND ARNOLD

TAKEN from two some of the Vir the river Patowmack thirteen hands and spring, branded IG white face and hind limbs, several dark back. Whoever applying to the subscribers their property

who are the prime instituted, and the We have in this citizens, and the citizens should be public enemies that hurt them; they are; men must abide by the constitution, their short fight them; made their and we ought not to have voluntarily Meeting, and can but by payment principles are four of reason, and to tax it. A subscription is of the same virtue; and when themselves service verment to draw When the government is once known, for even millions, would become a correctness. The Tories have with the enemy, from which many persons are availing on one side as to make them more



By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq;  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the house of Senate shall adjourn to Monday the eighteenth day of August next, and the house of Delegates stands adjourned to Monday the second day of June; and it appearing to me necessary that there should soon be a meeting of the General Assembly of this State, I have thought proper that the General Assembly should meet on Wednesday the eleventh day of June next; and do therefore, in the virtue of the power with which I am invested by the constitution and form of government, hereby appoint the said eleventh day of June for the meeting and holding of the General Assembly.

Given at Annapolis this twenty-eighth day of May, anno domini seventeen hundred and seventy-seven.

THO. JOHNSON.

By his excellency's command,  
R. RIDGELY, Sec.

GOD save the STATE.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

SUCH of the collectors of blankets as have not made returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as they may have collected to the receivers, according to their commissions, as the public service may not be delayed.

By order,  
R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In COUNCIL, April 24, 1777.

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble such contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops, while in this State, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this State, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, all which are intended to be opened and compared the morning following, and the preference given to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

May 21, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition presented to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, by a number of the taxable inhabitants in Queen-Caroline parish, praying a division of the said parish.

May 25, 1777.

To be SOLD at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 24th day of June next, at Mr. Thomas Richardson's tavern,

PART of a tract of LAND, called Waters's Purchase, containing 180 acres: Likewise part of a tract called Maiden's Fancy, containing 24 acres, situated near Patuxent river, within six miles of Snowdens iron-works, in the lower end of Montgomery county, Maryland, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Waters, of Prince-George's county, deceased. The soil is exceeding good, well timbered and watered; the title indisputable, and may be viewed, and terms known, any time before the 1st, by applying to Samuel Waters, living near the land. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

SAMUEL WATERS, } Executors.  
And ARNOLD WATERS, }

May 21, 1777.

TAKEN from two deserters (as it is supposed) from some of the Virginia regiments, as they crossed the river Patowmack, a likely black MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, five years old this spring, branded IG on her near shoulder and thigh, white face and hind-foot, mane and fetlocks larely trimmed, several saddle spots, and prodigious forelock. Whoever owns the same may have her, by applying to the subscriber, living near Piscataway, on proving their property, and paying charges to

JOSEPH MITCHELL, junr.

NEW PUBLICATIONS in MODERN LITERATURE,  
To be SOLD, at Mr. WILLIAM GORDON's, in Cornhill-street, Annapolis, by WILLIAM GREEN, BOOKSELLER, from PHILADELPHIA, whose stay in town will be short.

THE Art of War complete, in three parts, by three French officers.  
General Grandmaison, on the service of light troops.  
Clairac's Field Engineer.  
Howe's military discipline.  
Stevenson's Military Instructions.  
Name, Lord Kaime, his Six Sketches on the History of Man.

Leiland's New History of Ireland, 4 vols.  
Robertson's History of Europe, during the Age of Charles the 5th, 2 vols.

Bugh's Political Disquisitions, exhibiting curious histories of the virtues and vices of mankind, relative to the government of society, 3 vols.  
Dodley's Chronicle of the Kings of England to George the 3d, with the Wits of Westminster.

Political Pamphlets, from the earliest prospect of Independence, exhibiting the arguments both for and against that measure, by British and American writers, 2 vols.

Possessor Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica.

Van Swieten's Corpus for the Diseases incident to Armies: Containing seventy-two valuable prescriptions, with Extracts from the Marine Practice of Physic and Surgery, by Northcote, Ranby, and Lind. To which are added, Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Gun-Shot Wounds and Fractures, with Hints on Camp and Military Hospitals, by Dr. Jones, late of New-York.

Surgeon Bartlett's Gentleman Farrier's Repository.

Blackstone's Commentaries on the Law, 5 vols.

The Young Clerk's Magazine: or, Law Repository.

Seven Rational Sermons, on the following subjects:—

1. Against Covetousness.—2. On the Vanity of this Life.—3. Against Revenge.—4. Of Mirth and Grief.

5. The Cruelty of Slandering innocent and defenceless Women.—6. The Duty of Children.

7. Advantages of Education.—Written by a Lady.

Fordey's Sermons to Young Women, 2 vols.

A Manual of Roman Catholic Prayers, for the use of those who ardently aspire after Devotion.

The Palladium of Conscience: or, the Foundation of Religious Liberty displayed, asserted, and established; exhibited in a collection of Letters to Dr. Blackstone, by Doctors Priestly and Furneaux.

Dodley's Select Fables of Aesop, and other Fables, in three Books.

Burton's Fables of Aesop. To which are added, Fables in prose and verse, with the Proverbs of Diogenes.

Viaud's Surprising Voyages and Adventures, with the Shipwreck, in three Cantos, by Falconer, the Sailor.

Brooke's History of the Human Heart, in the Adventures of Juliet Grenville, 2 vols.

Johnson's History of Rasfelas, Prince of Abyssinia.

Marmontel's History of the Great Belsharius.

Goldsmith's History of the Vicar of Wakefield and his daughters, 2 vols.

Burgh's Art of Speaking, including an Essay upon that Money-getting Art, which is worth its weight in gold.

Battle of Bunker's-Hill, written by a Gentleman of Maryland, with a curious Frontispiece, exhibiting the death of brigadier-general Warren, the designing and engraving of which, cost above sixty dollars.

The death of General Montgomery, at the Siege of Quebec, a Tragedy, with a curious frontispiece, which cost above sixty dollars. To which are added, Elegiac Pieces, commemorative of distinguished characters.

A collection of new plays, 2 vols.

THERE are at the plantation of Charles Jones, on Clean-Drinking, Montgomery county, a stray COW and CALF, and two SHEEP, both ewes: The marks of one sheep are a crop, an under-piece and an over-piece in the right ear, and a crop in the left; the other has a crop and hole in the right ear, and an over-piece taken out of the left: The cow has a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left, red, and pied backed. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property and paying charges.

Annapolis, April 2, 1777.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate, will, I expect as soon as convenient, make payment to

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr.

W A N T E D.

A MILLER, capable of making a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with employment by applying to the printer.

To be sold, a parcel of medicines, and a large quantity of shop furniture, including six nests of drawers of different sizes; also double flint ground stopped and specic bottles, neatly gilded and elegantly lettered; also mortars, scales, weights, patented medicines, plaster-pan, &c. &c. &c.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

Those persons also, who are indebted to the late partnership of Kennedy and Wallace, are requested, with- out delay, to pay their respective accounts, either to DAMARIS KENNEDY, executrix of the aforesaid estate, or

Annapolis, May 13, 1777:  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, late of this city, are requested to settle their accounts immediately; and those who have demands against the estate are desired to produce their vouchers legally proved, that they may be adjusted.

contingent. I likewise sent a battalion to take possession of Newport, the capital of the island, in which were found some cannon and stores, which the rebels, in their sudden retreat, had left behind them.

I shall, as soon as possible, send troops to the islands of Conanicut and Prudence, and occupy such other points as may be necessary for the security of the harbour.

Having had it in command from general Howe to give your lordship the earliest intelligence of the success of his majesty's troops, I have the honour to transmit this to your lordship by capt. Drummond, one of my aid-de-camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your lordship for any particulars which you may wish to be informed of.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, January 22, 1777.

Lieutenant Logan, of his majesty's ship the Mercury, arrived in town this morning from Rhode-Island; with the following letter from commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens.

Chatham, Rhode-Island Harbour, Dec. 22, 1776.

THE commanders in chief in America having thought proper, while the season would admit of it, to employ a considerable number of his majesty's ships and troops for the purpose of making descents on the colony of Rhode-Island; and lord Howe having done me the honour to appoint me to the command by sea (lord Shuldham having leave to return to England by the most early conveyance) I directed commodore

## T T E.

now done with that doctrine, that those who yet hold their dissent or avaricious miscreants, who continue to save themselves, or a traitors, who were hating for a day. To which may be added, a list of dependents, who rather than go to power, would be content to share. Of such men there is no hope; and I only be according to the danger, and the power that is exercised

ly arrive, in which, by ascertaining persons now, we shall be guarded against them; for in proportion as the quest, they will be trying the arts of force of fear, by all the mischiefs but in war we may be certain of it. That cruelty in an enemy, and more than usual parade, are always he that can conquer, fills his mind to be brutish; and he that intends makes too much shew of his

the enemy we have to do with the certainty of victory they discern, and in proportion as disappointment, and their apprehensions of an them, they will become cringing they cannot be. But our answer to tion they may be in, is short and independent states we are willing to ou to-morrow, but we can neither y other character.

conquer us, it proves, that the is not protect us, and our particu- such, that any connexion with her exchanging a half defeated enemy ies. Europe, by every appearance now on the eve, nay, on the mor- ar, and any alliance with George France and Spain upon our backs; m attach them to our side; there- o peace, honour, and commerce, is

## COMMON SENSE.

19, 1777.

17th Year of the UNION, which

ION GAZETTE Extraordinary.

eball, January 21.

ter from lieutenant-general Clinton maine was this morning received, who arrived in his majesty's ship de-Island.

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 9, 1776.

ved general Howe's orders to em- dies of British, and two brigades of n conjunction with commodore Sir to make a descent upon this island, manner for the full possession of it, of the town and harbour, we failed the 1st of December, and arrived at west side of this island, on the even- ing. On the 8th, at day-break, the ade such a disposition of the fleet as o cover the landing of the troops, the above-mentioned bay without

when being informed that the works in and about the town of retreating towards Bristol-Ferry, I ral Prescott, with the grenadiers o intercept them, sustaining him under the command of lieutenant- Major-general Prescott took two ew prisoners, and obliged them to ide the ferry, and retire to the

continent. I likewise sent a battalion to take possession of Newport, the capital of the island, in which were found some cannon and stores, which the rebels, in their sudden retreat, had left behind them.

I shall, as soon as possible, send troops to the islands of Conanicut and Prudence, and occupy such other points as may be necessary for the security of the harbour.

Having had it in command from general Howe to give your lordship the earliest intelligence of the success of his majesty's troops, I have the honour to transmit this to your lordship by capt. Drummond, one of my aid-de-camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your lordship for any particulars which you may wish to be informed of.

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to know what the above fleet were he received for answer, that Lewis France, and had a right to fit it, without being accountable from Albany we learn, that he received that a fire had happened at Canada, which destroyed five stores among other things, the sails and hulls of the ships.

*Extract of a letter from Morris.*  
"I returned last evening from in the morning, we had a brush, picked into their lines, with the we must have killed several of the which continued some time."

By intelligence from sundry fed, been taken prisoners and the enemy since the late expedition army have suffered in that affair killed wounded and missing. That of ours 18 were killed, whom seven are dead, and the rest of the allied meat which destroyed, more than one third. That the medicines and hospital. That general Woolter died wounds in the action of the 27th veteran was supported by some usefulness, yet his spirit and active last action of his life with undiminished.

WILLIAMSBU

By Capt. Jennis, just arrived, the 20th of April, we have the That four armed vessels failed with one of 16 guns bound for stores, and two of 24 guns for 100 tons of lead. These vessels and only touched at the cape, passengers said, that a number sitting out in France for the among them two 36 gun frigates with dry goods, &c. &c. &c. met with the greatest encouragement treatment, at Cape Franco Beggar privateer, belonging to a Guineaman with 400 slaves, a fair port on the island of Hi capt. in of the sturdy Beggar know but a little while before, w Capt. Sinclair is also just arrived dry goods &c. from France; passenger with him, who has re in London, but lately thought with dispatches from our am France to the hon. the congressional States. Capt. Sinclair, schooner from the Grenades, 2 do of mules, and 30 barrels parted with off the coast of No doubt she is arrived by this that state, as she had a fair wind.

BALTIMO

*Extract of a letter from a general.*  
"I have the pleasure to inform afternoon, part of my division landers and six companies of bold enterprise. They being of Bonham-Town, and about Brunswick. The action continued a half. The continental troop the picquets at Bonham, attacked them out of a wood they had to Piscataway-Town. The enemy again compelled to give way. Second time; when, upon due action with respect to the en Brunswick, Arison Landing, was judged advisable to retire in excellent order, and our I congratulate you on the advantage's best troops. The brave, were too proud to surrender."

The enemy allow, by a flag had killed and wounded, one one captain, two lieutenants,

ANNAPOL

In COUNCIL, Annapolis

SUCH of the collectors of bl acts as have not made returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as they may have collected to the receivers, according to their commissions, as the public service may not be impeded.

By order,  
R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In COUNCIL, April 24, 1777.

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble such contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops, while in this state, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this state, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, all which are intended to be opened and compared the morning following, and the reference given to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

256 SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ANNAPOLIS, May 27, 1777.  
DESERTED, the 11th of January last, from Captain John Fulford's company of artillery, JAMES HARRIS, a negro in said company. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, short brown hair, gray eyes, has several small scars on his hands, and full faced. He obtained a furlough the 11th of January last, he being then sick, to go to his mother's, who lives in Calvert county, about three miles from Mr. Hillery Wilson's, has since recovered his health, and not returned.

Whoever takes up said deserter, brings him to Annapolis, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN FULFORD.

ANNAPOLIS, May 26, 1777.  
DESERTED, from Capt. Anderson's company of Col. Thomas Price's regiment, the following men: NATHAN MADDEN, a spare made man; had on when he deserted, a brown coat faced with red, a brown cloth waistcoat, a pair of country linen trousers, a new cap, good shoes and stockings, dark brown hair very short, about five feet eight or nine inches high; he is country born, and about twenty-two years of age.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on a white linen coat and waistcoat, white linen breeches, a country made shirt, thread stockings, and good shoes, a cap with a half worn, light colored short hair, about nineteen years of age, a country born man. Whoever apprehends the said deserters, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

Taken up as a stray, at a plantation of the subscriber, in Frederick county, Tom's-Creek hundred, an iron gray mare about three years old, with a white forehead, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

DANIEL McCORMACK.

Taken up some days past, opposite the seven mounts, above the mouth of Magoth, a carved-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with some of her plank started. The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertisement, with some allowance to the negroes who took care of her.

JOHN TRIDGEL.

Subscribed, in Patuxent River, May 22, 1777. The subscriber has taken up a small flat-bottom boat, near Lyons-Creek, that wanted much repair. The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL NORTHEY.

Advertisements omitted this week will be inserted in our next.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1777.  
To be SOLD at public vendue, on Saturday the 31st of May, 1777 pursuant to the will of John Ducker, deceased; at Mr. John Watts,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres well watered and timbered, with only thirty acres fresh cleared and under a good fence, situated on the main road leading from Annapolis to Pocomoke-Town, within eight miles of Elk Ridge Landing, and nine of Indian Landing, two principal landings for market. Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. John Watts, who lives adjoining to the said land, and who will show the same. The terms of purchase will be made known on the day of sale.

CASSANDRA DUCKER, Executrix.  
There will be several young negroes and horses to be sold on the same day.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ANNAPOLIS, April 18, 1777.  
DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, some time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in this city the 18th instant. He is a thick, well-made fellow, about five feet five inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a hunting-shirt under it, a pair of trousers, and shoes. Whoever takes up said HOBBS, and delivers him to the ship, shall be intitled to the above reward; and should the ship not be in the harbor, but out on board some of the galleys.

GEO. COOK.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 31 day of June next, at the dwelling-house of the late Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for sterling cash, continental or convention currency,

A Parcel of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, amongst whom are two young fellows that are very good sawyers.

SAM. HARRISON, jun. } Executors.

ANNAPOLIS, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the CO-PARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same, notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly. It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHN ON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

May 13, 1777.  
STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, about the fourth day of April last, a black HORSE, with a star in his forehead, switch tail, paces, trots, and gallops, shod all round, about fourteen hands high, and nine years old; brand, if any, not perceptible. Whoever brings and delivers the said horse to me, at the city of Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by

JAMES TAYLOR.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

ABRAHAM BURFORD.

BUCEPHALUS

A fine, strong, active, handsome, young horse, full blood, he is known to get remarkable fine colts, COVERS this season, at my ferry, on the Eastern Branch of Patowmack river, at thirty shillings per mare, and insures at three pounds; and ten shillings a single leap. Any gentlemen who will favour me with their mares may depend good care shall be taken of them, and pasturage at two shillings and sixpence per week, by their humble servant,

SAMUEL COLLARD.

N. B. The money to be paid down at the stable door, before the mares are covered.

MAHOMET

A beautiful horse, of the Arabian breed, full fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, a beautiful dapple gray, exceedingly well made, and answers extraordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or carriage.

STANDS this season (which will be until the 20th of August next) at the following most reasonable price, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time the mare is covered, otherwise five dollars when the mare refuses, and if not then paid eight dollars, Continental currency.

The subscriber hath for sale some beautiful full blooded mares and colts. w6 BENJ. PHILPOTT.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away this day from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Patowmack river, an English convict servant man, named John B. a young fellow about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fitted with the usual buckles, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall be paid the above reward, and the subscriber will be bound to pay the cost of the servant's passage home.

ANNAPOLIS, April 10, 1777.

ALL persons who have any demands against the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requested to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be discharged, as they are desirous of settling their accounts.

W4 BUCHANAN AND CUMMINS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

(XXXII YEAR.)  
M A  
The AMERICAN  
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By the author of  
(Concluded)  
H OWE appears  
either to go  
to Philadelphia  
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