

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER I.

By the AUTHOR of COMMON SENSE.

THESE are the times that try mens souls: the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: 'tis dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to set a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed, if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to tax, but) "to bind us in all cases whatsoever," and if being bound in that manner is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious, for so unlimited a power can belong only to God.

Whether the independence of the continent was declared too soon, or delayed too long, I will not now enter into an argument; my own simple opinion is, that had it been eight months earlier, it would have been much better. We did not make a proper use of last winter, neither could we, while we were in a dependent state. However, the fault, if it were one, was all our own; we have none to blame but ourselves. But no great deal is lost yet; all that Howe has been doing for this month past is rather a ravage than a conquest, which the spirit of the Jerseys a year ago would have quickly repulsed, and which time and a little resolution will soon recover.

I have as little superstition in me as any man living, but my secret opinion has ever been, and still is, that God Almighty will not give up a people to military destruction, or leave them unsupported to perish, who had so earnestly and so repeatedly sought to avoid the calamities of war, by every decent method which wisdom could invent. Neither have I so much of the infidel in me, as to suppose, that he has relinquished the government of the world, and given us up to the care of devils; and as I do not, I cannot see on what grounds the king of Britain can look up to heaven for help against us: a common murderer, a highwayman, or a housebreaker, has as good a pretence as he.

'Tis surprising to see how rapidly a panic will sometimes run through a country. All nations and ages have been subject to them; Britain has trembled like an ague at the report of a French fleet of flat-bottomed boats; and in the fourteenth century the whole English army, after ravaging the kingdom of France, was driven back like men petrified with fear; and this brave exploit was performed by a few broken forces, collected and headed by a woman, Joan of Arc. Would that heaven might inspire some Jersey maid to spirit up her countrymen, and save her fair fellow sufferers from ravage and ravishment! Yet panics, in some cases, have their uses; they produce as much good as hurt. Their duration is always short; the moon soon goes through them, and acquires a firmer hold than before. But their peculiar advantage is, that they are the touchstones of sincerity and hypocrisy, and bring things and men to light, which might otherwise have lain for ever undiscovered. In fact, they have the same effect on secret traitors, which an imaginary apparition would upon a private murderer. They sit out the hidden thoughts of man, and hold them up in public to the world. Many a disguised tory has lately thrown his head, that shall penitentially solemnize with curses the day on which Howe arrived upon the Delaware.

As I was with the troops at fort Lee, and marched with them to the edge of Pennsylvania, I am well acquainted with many circumstances, which those who lived at a distance know but little or nothing of. Our situation there was exceedingly cramped, the place being on a narrow neck of land between the North river and the Hackensack. Our force was inconsiderable, being not one fourth so great as Howe could bring against us. We had no army at hand to have relied on; the garrison, had we shut ourselves up and stood on the defence. Our ammunition, light artillery, and the best part of our stores, had been removed upon the apprehension that Howe would endeavour to penetrate the Jerseys, in which case fort Lee could be of no use to us; for it must occur to every thinking man, whether in the army or not, that these kinds of field forts are only for temporary purposes, and last in use no longer than the enemy directs his force against the particular object, which such forts are raised to defend. Such was our situation and condition at fort Lee on the morning of the 26th of November, when an officer arrived with information, that the enemy with 300 boats had landed about seven or eight miles above: major general Green, who commanded the garrison, immediately ordered them under arms, and sent express to his excellency general Washington at the town of Hackensack, distant by the way of the ferry six miles. Our first object was to secure the bridge over the Hackensack, which laid up the river, between the enemy and us, about six miles from us and three from them. General Washington arrived

in about three quarters of an hour, and marched at the head of the troops towards the bridge, which place I expected we should have a brush for; however they did not chuse to dispute it with us, and the greatest part of our troops went over the bridge, the rest over the ferry, except some which passed at a mill on a small creek, between the bridge and the ferry, and made their way through some marshy grounds up to the town of Hackensack, and there passed the river. We brought off as much baggage as the waggons could contain, the rest was lost. The simple object was to bring off the garrison, and to march them on till they could be strengthened by the Jersey or Pennsylvania militia, so as to be enabled to make a stand. We staid four days at Newark, collected in our out posts, where some of the Jersey militia, and marched out twice to meet the enemy on information of their being advancing, though our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. Howe, in my little opinion, committed a great error in generalship. He might have seized all our stores at Brunswick, and intercepted our march into Pennsylvania; but, if we believe the power of hell to be limited, we must likewise believe that their agents are under some providential controul.

I shall not now attempt to give all the particulars of our retreat to the Delaware; suffice it for the present to say, that both officers and men, though greatly harassed and fatigued, frequently without rest, covering, or provision, the inevitable consequences of a long retreat, bore it with a manly and martial spirit. All their wishes were one, which was, that the country would turn out and help them to drive the enemy back. Voltaire has remarked, that king William never appeared to full advantage but in difficulties and in action; the same remark may be made on general Washington, for the character fits him. There is a natural firmness in some minds which cannot be unlocked by trifles, but which, when unlocked, discovers a cabinet of fortitude; and I reckon it among those kinds of public blessings, which we do not immediately see, that God hath blessed him with uninterrupted health, and given him a mind that can even flourish upon care.

I shall conclude this paper with some miscellaneous remarks on the state of our affairs; and shall begin with asking the following question: Why is it that the enemy hath left the New-England provinces, and made these middle ones the seat of war? The answer is easy: New-England is not infested with tories, and we are. I have been tender in raising the cry against these men, and used numberless arguments to shew them their danger, but it will not do to sacrifice a world to either their folly or their baseness. The period is now arrived in which either they or we must change our sentiments, or one or both must fall. And what is a tory? Good God! what is he? I should not be afraid to go with an hundred whigs against a thousand tories, were they to attempt to get into arms. Every tory is a coward, for a servile, slavish, self-interested fear is the foundation of toryism; and a man under such influence, though he may be cruel, never can be brave.

But before the line of irrecoverable separation be drawn between us, let us reason the matter together. Your conduct is an invitation to the enemy, yet not one in a thousand of you has heart enough to join him. Howe is as much deceived by you as the American cause is injured by you. He expects you will all take up arms and flock to his standard with muskets on your shoulders. Your opinions are of no use to him, unless you support him personally; for 'tis soldiers, and not tories, that he wants.

I once felt all that kind of anger, which a man ought to feel, against the mean principles that are held by the tories. A noted one who kept a tavern at Amboy, was standing at his door with as pretty a child in his hand, about eight or nine years old, as most I ever saw, and after speaking his mind as freely as he thought was prudent, finished with this unfatherly expression: "Well! give me peace in my day." Not a man lives on the continent but fully believes that a separation must some time or other finally take place, and a generous parent would have said, "If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace;" and this single reflection, well applied, is sufficient to awaken every man to duty. Not a place upon earth might be so happy as America. Her situation is remote from all the wrangling world, and she has nothing to do but trade with them. A man may easily distinguish in himself between temper and principle, and I am as confident as I am that God governs the world, that America will never be happy till she gets clear of foreign dominion. Wars, without ceasing, will break out till that period arrives, and the continent must in the end be conqueror; or though the flame of liberty may sometimes cease to shine, the coal never can expire.

America did not, nor does not, want force; but she wanted a proper application of that force. Wisdom is not the purchase of a day, and it is no wonder that we should err at first setting off. From an excess of tenderness, we were unwilling to raise an army, and trusted our cause to the temporary defence of a well-meaning militia. A summer's experience has now taught us better; yet with those troops, while they were collected, we were able to set bounds to the progress of the enemy, and, thank God! they are again assembling. I always considered a militia as the best troops in the world for a sudden exertion, but they will not do for a long campaign. Howe, it is probable, will make an attempt on this city; should he fall on this side the Delaware, he is ruined. He stakes all on his side against a part on our's; admitting he succeeds, the consequence will be, that armies from both ends of the continent will march to assist their suffering friends in the middle states; for he cannot go every where, it is impossible. I consider

Howe as the greatest enemy the tories have; he is bringing a war into their country, which, had it not been for him, and partly for themselves, they had been clear of. Should he be now expelled, I wish, with all the devotion of a christian, that the names of whig and tory may never more be mentioned; but should the tories give him encouragement to come, or assistance if he come, I as sincerely wish that our next year's arms may expel them from the continent, and the congress appropriate their possessions to the relief of those who have suffered in well doing. A single successful battle next year will settle the whole. America could carry on a two years war, by the confiscation of the property of disaffected persons, and be made happy by their expulsion. Say not that this is revenge, call it rather the just resentment of a suffering people, who, having no object in view but the good of all, have staked their own all upon a seemingly doubtful event. Yet it is folly to argue against determined hardness; eloquence may strike the ear, and the language of sorrow draw forth the tear of compassion, but nothing can reach the heart that is steeped with prejudice.

Quitting this class of men, I turn with the warm ardour of a friend to those who have nobly stood, and are yet determined to stand the matter out. I call not upon a few, but upon all; not on this state, or that state, but on every state; up and help us; lay your shoulders to the wheel; better have too much force than too little, when so great an object is at stake. Let it be told to the future world, that in the depth of winter, when nothing but hope and virtue could survive, that the city and the country, alarmed at one common danger, came forth to meet and repulse it. Say not that thousands are gone, turn out your tens of thousands; throw not the burthen of the day upon Providence, but "show your faith by your works," that God may bless you. It matters not where you live, or what rank of life you hold, the evil or the blessing will reach you all. The far and the near, the home counties and the back, the rich and the poor, shall suffer or rejoice alike. The heart that feels not now is dead: The blood of his children shall curse his cowardice who shrinks back at a time when a little might have saved the whole, and made them happy. I love the man that can smile in trouble, that can gather strength from distress, and grow brave by reflection. 'Tis the business of little minds to shrink; but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death. My own line of reasoning is to myself as straight and clear as a ray of light. Not all the treasures of the world, so far as I believe, could have induced me to support an offensive war, for I think it murder; but if a thief breaks into my house, burns and destroys my property, and endeavours to kill me, or those that are in it, and to "bind me in all cases whatsoever," to his absolute will, am I to suffer it? What signifies it to me, whether he who does it is a king or a common man; my countryman or not my countryman? Whether it is done by an individual villain, or an army of them. If we reason to the root of things we shall find no difference; neither can any just cause be assigned why we should punish in the one case, and pardon in the other. Let them call me rebel and welcome, I feel no concern from it; but I should suffer the misery of devils, were I to make a whore of my soul by swearing allegiance to one, whose character is that of a fottish, stupid, stubborn, worthless, brutish man. I conceive, likewise, a horrid idea in receiving mercy from a being, who at the last day shall be shrieking to the rocks and mountains to cover him, and fleeing with terror from the orphan, the widow, and the slain of America.

There are cases which cannot be overdone by language, and this is one. There are persons too who see not the full extent of the evil that threatens them; they solace themselves with hopes that the enemy, if they succeed, will be merciful. It is the madness of folly to expect mercy from those who have refused to do us justice; and even mercy, where conquest is the object, is only a trick of war; the cunning of the fox is as murderous as the violence of the wolf; and we ought to guard equally against both. Howe's first object is partly by threats and partly by promises, to terrify or seduce the people to deliver up their arms and receive mercy. The ministry recommended the same plan to Gage, and this is what the tories call making their peace; "a peace which passeth all understanding." Indeed! a peace which would be the immediate forerunner of a worse ruin than any we have yet thought of. Ye men of Pennsylvania, do reason upon those things! Were the back counties to give up their arms, they would fall an easy prey to the Indians, who are all armed. This perhaps is what some tories would not be sorry for. Were the home counties to deliver up their arms, they would be exposed to the resentment of the back counties, who would then have it in their power to chastise their defection at pleasure. And were any one state to give up its arms, that state must be garrisoned by all Howe's army of Britons and Hessians to preserve it from the anger of the rest. Mutual fear is a principal link in the chain of mutual love, and woe be to that state that breaks the compact. Howe is mercifully inviting you to barbarous destruction, and men must be either rogues or fools that will not see it. I dwell not upon the vapours of imagination; I bring reason to your ears; and in language as plain as A, B, C, hold up truth to your eyes.

I thank God that I fear not. I see no real cause for fear. I know our situation well, and can see the way out of it. While our army was collected, Howe dared not risk a battle, and it is no credit to him that he decamped from the White Plains, and waited a mean opportunity to ravage the defenceless Jerseys; but it is great credit to us, that, with an handful of men, we sustained an orderly retreat for near an hundred miles,

"The present winter (meaning the last) is worth an age, if rightly employed, but if lost, or neglected, the whole continent will partake of the evil, and there will be no punishment that man does not deserve, he be tory, or whig, or where he will, that may be the means of sacrificing a season so precious and useful."

COMMON SENSE.

brought off our ammunition, all our field pieces, the greatest part of our stores, and had four rivers to pass. Some can say that our retreat was precipitate; for we were near three weeks in performing it, that the country might have time to come in. Twice we marched back to meet the enemy and remained out till dark. The sign of fear was not seen in our camp, and had not some of the cowardly and disaffected inhabitants spread false alarms through the country, the Jersey's had never been ravaged. Once more we are again collected and collecting; our new army at both ends of the continent is recruiting fast, and we shall be able to open the next campaign with fifty thousand men, well armed and clothed. This is our situation, and who will say we know it. Its perseverance and fortune we have the prospect of a glorious one; by cowardice and submission, the sad choice of a variety of evils—a ravaged country—a depopulated city—disturbances without industry, and slavery without hope—our homes turned into barracks and beauty-houses for bachelors, and a future race to provide for whose fathers we shall doubt of. Look on this picture, and weep over it, and if there yet remains one thoughtless wretch who believes it not, let him suffer it unaltered.

BOSTON, December 5.

By a late arrival from Spain, we are informed, that an American armed vessel was lately seized in one of their ports, at the instance of a British factor; but upon the master making a spirited opposition to the court of Spain, the following order was sent to the commissary of marine, by the marquis of Grimaldi, minister to that court:

"By your letter of the 4th inst. and the testimony that accompanied it, his majesty is acquainted with what has occurred respecting the American schooner Hawk, capt. John Lee, from the time of his entry to the time of your laying her under a formal embargo, by obliging her to deliver up the tiller; all at the instance of don Vera Francisco Gomez de la Torre, inhabitants of your places. His majesty has likewise seen the protest of said American captain, against all the damages that might ensue. In consequence of which, says to you, that whereas his majesty, from the great friendship he possesses for his Britannic majesty, maintains a perfect neutrality in the present war, not giving to the colonists any of these aids, prohibited in like cases, so likewise it corresponds to the same neutrality, not to deny them entrance into his ports, which they have been always used to enjoy, so long as they respect the territories of his majesty, in proper terms. Besides the above, his majesty thinks Mr. Gomez an improper person to solicit a proceeding of this nature, you will therefore be pleased immediately to put said American in full liberty, returning him all his papers, and permitting him to purchase what provisions and goods he needs, to return to his own country, but without affixing in any prohibited articles."

Signed, MARQUIS OF GRIMALDI.

St. Ildefonso, October 7, 1776.

And we are also advised, that the commissary was instructed to inform captain Lee, "That all American bottoms, whether privateers, prizes, or any other vessels, should henceforward be freely admitted to enter, repair, or act as they think proper, paying due respect to his majesty's territories and orders."

BALTIMORE, December 30.

Congress received the following intelligence from the Council of Safety, as coming from "an officer of distinction in the army."

Head Quarters, Newtown, Bucks county, Dec. 27.

It was determined some days ago, that our army should pass over to Jersey at three different places and attack the enemy; accordingly, about 5000 men and 30 brass field pieces, with his excellency general Washington at their head, and major general Sullivan and general Green in command of two divisions, passed over on the night of Christmas, and about three o'clock a. m. were on their march by two routes towards Trenton. The night was frosty and cold and the roads slippery. That it was day break when we were two miles from Trenton, but happily the enemy were not apprised of our design, and our advance party were on their guard at half a mile from town, where general Sullivan's and general Green's divisions soon came into the same road.

Their guard gave our advance party several smart fires as we drove them, but we soon got two field pieces at play and several others in a small time, and one of our columns pushing down on the right while the other advanced on the left into the town, the enemy, consisting of about 1500 Hessians under col. Rohl, formed, and made some smart fires from their musquetry and six field pieces, but our people pressed from every quarter and drove them from their cannon. They retired towards a field behind a piece of woods up the creek from Trenton and formed in two bodies, which I expected would have brought on a smart action from our troops who had formed very near them; but at that instant, as I came in full view of them from the back of the woods with his excellency general Washington, an officer informed him that one party had grounded their arms and surrendered prisoners. The other soon followed their example, except a party which had got off in the hazy weather towards Princeton; their light horse made off on our first approach. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of every regiment, who seemed to vie with each other, and by their active spirited behaviour, they soon put an honourable issue to this glorious day.

You may rejoice and be exceeding glad at this intelligence of our success, which I hope and believe will prevent the enemy from passing the river.

We took three standards, six fine brass cannon, and near one thousand stand of arms. They must have had about twenty or thirty killed.

I was immediately sent off with the prisoners to M'Coukey's ferry, and have got about seven hundred and fifty safe in town and a few miles from here, on this side the ferry, viz. one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, seven lieutenants, and eight ensigns. We left col. Rohl, the lieutenant, wounded, on his parole, and several other officers and wounded men, at

Trenton. We left but two of our men that I can hear of, a few wounded, and one brave officer, capt. Washington, who assisted in securing their artillery, shot in both hands. Indeed every officer and private behaved well, and it was a fortunate day to our arms, which I the more rejoice at, having an active part in it. The success of this day will greatly animate our friends, and add fresh courage to our new army, which, when formed, will be sufficient to secure us from the depredations or insults of our enemy.

"Gen. Ewing's division could not pass at Trenton for the ice, which also impeded gen. Cadwallader passing over with all his cannon and the militia, though part of his troops were over; and if the whole could have passed, we should have swept the coast to Philadelphia."

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS. In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,
R. RIDGELY, clk.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscribers, in ANNAPOLIS,

A PARCEL of choice JAMAICA SPIRIT, in hogheads, tierces, and kegs; MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hogheads and barrels; PICKED COTTON; COFFEE, and GINGER—These goods were shipped in JAMAICA for the BRITISH market, and are of the very best quality.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOHN MUIR.

Baltimore, December 31, 1776.

TWO HUNDRED and SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

MADE their escape on the night of the 29th inst. from the prison of Baltimore, the six following prisoners, enemies to the United American States, viz.

WILLIAM GOODRIDGE and BRIDGER GOODRIDGE, both born in Virginia, and two of the most noted traitors in America; being both partisans of lord Dunmore, and very active agents for him in all the piracies and depredations committed by him in Chesapeake Bay.

William Goodridge is a well made luffy man, about 34 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, sloop shoulder'd, smooth faced, full eyed, and sometimes looks redish about the eyes, generally wears short light or yellow coloured curly hair. He got a black coat made before he escaped from prison, but had a dark brown coat before.

Bridger Goodridge is about 5 feet 10 inches high, sloop shoulder'd, a genteel well looking young man, about 24 years of age, of a daring bold countenance, light colour'd hair, his face a little freckled.

KENNETH McDONALD, ALEXANDER McCLEOD, DANIEL McCLEOD, and MURDOCK McCATLE, four of the Scots Tories, belonging to North Carolina.

Kenneth McDonald is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 30 years of age, wears his own hair black and long, generally tied behind; had on a blue coat and breeches.

Alexander McCleod, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, with short black hair, a light blue coat, other dress unknown.

Daniel McCleod, about 23 years of age, middle size, had on a blue coat.

Murdock McCatle, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a slender made man, had on a green coat, other cloaths uncertain.

Whoever apprehends any of the said persons and delivers them to the committee of Baltimore, shall receive for William and Bridger Goodridge, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS current money for each, and for each of the others FIFTEEN POUNDS current money.

Annapolis, December 27, 1776.

THE subscriber having declined business, and has many accounts unsettled, will be much obliged to those who are indebted to him to discharge their respective balances; and, if it is not convenient to pay them, he hopes they will not delay settling them by bond or note of hand. This reasonable request he flatters himself will not be objected to by any person who means well.

To be let, a two story brick HOUSE, near the public building where I now live, suitable for a genteel family, has a good well of water in the yard, and necessary out-buildings, garden, &c.

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. A small parcel of European goods to be sold by the lump, at a small advance.

T. H.

December 15, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of John Ray, sen. near Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, on the 15th day of November last, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near thigh with S R; the paces short, gallop, and trots a little, part of one of her hind legs of a greyish colour, about seven years of age, and is forward with foal. Whoever secures the said mare, so that she may be had again, and thief, if stolen, shall receive five pounds reward, and if strayed, then shall receive fifty shillings, by me,

WILLIAM RAY.

Annapolis, December 27, 1776.
WILLIAM ROBERTS, yet wants two hundred weight of HOG MEAT more than he has; he will give the governing price of the market. Stolen or strayed, from the aforesaid city, a large red and white COW, with a white face. The subscriber will give twenty shillings to know where she is, so that he can have her again.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Snowdens Iron works, on the 9th day of last October, a short well negro fellow, named JACOB, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high, and had (not for his bravery) the under part of both ears taken off. He has also a scar on the upper part of one of his thighs, occasioned by a burn. The parcel he had on when he went away was an orange shirt, a blue country cloth coat and breeches, old yarn stockings, old hat, and old shoes; but he is notoriously addicted to every kind of villainy, he has no doubt, ere now, furnished himself with other better clothing; and being of a yellowish complexion he will very possibly endeavour to lose himself upon the credulous for a freeman. Whoever takes up and negros, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive five pounds, current money, and if brought home, the above reward.

THOMAS WELSH.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 14th of August, 1776.

Head of Severn, Dec. 20, 1776.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Mr. John Stevens, sen. of the north side of Severn, late deceased, are desired to bring them in to the subscriber, duly authenticated and proved, that they may be adjusted and discharged by him: And all those who are indebted in any way to said estate; are requested to come without delay, and discharge, or otherwise settle, the same with their humble servant,

VACHEL STEVENS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lower district, Frederick county, Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in the fork of Hauling's river, near the chapel, an Irish servant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set fellow, of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, has very little if any beard; had on, when he went away, two country cloth jackets, both kersey weave, and full'd, the upper one black and white, much worn, the under one white, breeches of the same kind of cloth as the under jacket, much worn and patched, coarse country linen shirt, thread stockings, new shoes double soled, with iron plates on the soles, and nails in the heels, tied with strings, a Dutch cap tarred on the crown of it; he has lost one of his upper front teeth, and has a scar on his chin opposite the left tooth, occasioned by a kick of a horse. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, and gives notice to his master, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

RICHARD GREEN.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

December 4, 1776.

STOLEN from the subscriber, last night, a BAY HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder E B, both his hind feet white, a long narrow star in his forehead, paces a little well, lately trimmed and newly shod before, has a sunken place upon his neck, or withers, like he's had a fistula. Whoever takes up the thief, or secures him in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward; and for the horse alone, so that I get him again, forty shillings, paid by

PHILIP HAMMOND
of the head of Severn

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker,
in ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old customers and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opp fire side of the same street, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair making, and turning business: He likewise makes sword scabbards, fises, and billiard tacks, in the neatest manner

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Frederick county, Dec. 4, 1776.

STOLEN, from ISAAC WITESTER's plantation, on Patuxent river, Frederick county, about the 15th ult. a BLACK HORSE, about six years old, has two white feet, and is unshod or branded; he is a round bodied horse, better than 14 hands high, and used to the draught. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive, if ten miles from home, 20 s. if twenty miles 20 s. if thirty miles 30 s. if fifty miles, or out of the province, 3 l. for the horse; and if the thief is brought to justice, the above reward, and reasonable charges, by

WILLIAM WATERS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1777.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

THE very critical and alarming situation of all America, the circumstances of this state, and what your incumbent duty requires in the present crisis, demand the most serious and attentive consideration of every wife and good man among you. At this hour the fate of America stands suspended. All your wisdom, integrity and virtue must now be exerted to save yourselves and your posterity from the horrors of slavery. The happiness or misery of present millions, and future millions, depend on your success, in the present war with Great Britain. I request your indulgence, while I offer to your consideration a few observations on those important subjects: to your reason and judgment only will I appeal.

Your cause is just, and the war with Great Britain unavoidable and necessary. The king of Great Britain, his ministry and his parliament have invariably, for a number of years obstinately persevered in a systematical scheme to reduce the colonies to an unconditional submission to their will and pleasure. That such was their design is manifest. The many insidious, arbitrary and cruel acts of parliament, and the attempt by force to compel our obedience to them, indisputably prove it.

The facts stated in the address of the first congress to their constituents, and the subsequent conduct of the British parliament, must satisfy the impartial world, that the cup of slavery was originally designed for us, and that war, cruel and unnatural, should be waged against us, if we refused the bitter draught. The parliament of Great Britain claimed a right to make laws in all cases to affect our lives, liberty, and property; a claim to extravagant and wicked, that the civil liberty, the social happiness of us and all our posterity, must cease, the moment it is admitted. Reason and justice look down with indignation upon it. The king of Great Britain, to make laws for us, in all cases, or to tax us, or to alter or abolish our constitutions or forms of government, was inadmissible: An unlimited power to legislate for us would constitute a complete and perfect system of slavery. If parliament can dispose of any part of our property, of consequence the whole must be subject to their will. If parliament can, in any manner, interfere in our internal regulations, a right will follow to alter or abolish them at pleasure. If parliament can tax us, we have no property. If parliament can alter or destroy the securities which our constitutions and forms of government give us for our liberties and our lives, then are we dependants, vassals and slaves.

The difference of conduct between the king and parliament of Great Britain, and the colonies and your congress, is worthy of observation. The king and parliament would not admit any limits to their authority. They would admit no limitation to their power. Their object was to maintain an absolute unlimited supremacy of legislation over America: All your property, and the legislations of the colonies, must be subject to their absolute discretion. To carry this claim into execution, every art and fraud, which the wit of man could invent, was practiced to deceive and divide the unwary Americans. Vices would scarce suffice to relate the various schemes and stratagems, the many injuries and oppressions, to which recourse was had, to break their spirits, and to reduce them to submission. The statutes, the instructions to, and the behaviour of, their governors must rise in judgment against the people of Britain. On our part, we petitioned, we remonstrated, from one end of the continent to the other. We stated our grievances and injuries, and implored relief. Our repeated petitions were rejected, and treated with insult and contempt. Our appeals were rejected, and each rising insurrection, new interest multiplied on us. The congress attempted to draw a line, by which to limit the authority of the parliament over the colonies. They were of opinion, that in all cases, in which our several legislatures were competent, the parliament ought not to interfere; that in such cases only where they were incompetent, parliament should have a legislative power. Congress only claimed an exemption from taxation, and that our charters and the essentials of our constitutions and governments should be preserved inviolate. Congress admitted a power in Great Britain to regulate our external commerce, her great palladium and support, and from whence she drew immense wealth, as a compensation for the protection of her navy. The congress offered, if our trade was placed upon the same footing with the inhabitants in that kingdom, to contribute her proportion of expense for the defence of the whole empire. Could she be asked, or more be admitted, or required? Great Britain rejected a peace and union with us on these terms. From reason and justice she appealed to the sword, and commenced the war. America resisted; but the congress, anxious for peace and reconciliation, again petitioned. Attuated by a spirit of avarice and selfishness, and dead to all the feelings of humanity, the people of Britain prosecuted the war against us with a cruelty and barbarity not practiced by any civilized nation. They wantonly burnt our towns, spoiled our property, and carried waste, destruction and havoc wherever they went. They incited and bribed the savages of the wilderness to grant them their assistance. The slaughter of your wives and children was the object of this diabolical measure. To wreak her vengeance on her virtuous sons, Great Britain infamously conspired to whet the sword to the bloody complaint of, and executed, in the late French war. The dagger was put into the hands of your slaves, with promises of freedom,

to murder their masters. Despairing by these means, and with her national forces, to subjugate us, she meanly hired foreign mercenaries to assist her in our destruction. To engage such wretches in her service, a liberty to plunder was granted, and many of them allege a private promise of the monarch of Britain, to grant them the first choice of our forfeited estates. After these accumulated injuries, and after all reasonable hope of an accommodation had vanished, the Congress declared the colonies free and independent states.

Thus have I endeavoured to shew, that Great Britain is the aggressor, and that the present war is *unavoidable, just, and necessary*. The declaration of independence was *expedient, wise and necessary*. You have but this alternative, **YOU MUST BE INDEPENDENT, OR SLAVES.**

AN AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.
IN COUNCIL of SAFETY, December 23.

Friends and countrymen,
THE pressing exigency of the times induces us once more to address you, while we can deplore the calamities of our country without restraint, and before the voice of truth and the exertions of tyranny are forced back into the bosom of the wretched sufferer. On your vigorous exertions alone at this time will depend the privilege of ever addressing you in the title of freemen. Should the enemy be encouraged by further success, devastation and ruin must mark their footsteps.

We call upon you, we entreat and beseech you to come forth to the assistance of our worthy general Washington and our invaded brethren in the Jerseys—If you wish to secure your property from being plundered, and to protect the innocence of our wives and children—if you wish to live in freedom, and are determined to maintain that best boon of heaven, you have no time to deliberate—A manly resistance will secure every blessing—Inactivity and sloth will bring horror and destruction—step forth like men—Feed not yourselves with the vain expectation of peace and security should the enemy succeed in reducing this country: such hopes will vanish like the dreams of the night, and plunge you into an irretrievable abyss of unspeakable misery.

Shall we, with heaven and justice on our side, (unless we could impiously suppose that the Almighty has devoted mankind to slavery) shall we hesitate to meet our enemies in the hostile field? The sons of America have not drawn their swords to invade the rights of others, nor to reduce populous countries to a state of desolation—it was not to plunder the wealthy, nor to wrest from the laborious farmer or industrious mechanic his hard earned blessings, that America had recourse to arms.—No—Whilst our most humble petitions and pathetic expostulations yet rung in the ears of our enemies, they wantonly attacked us on our own peaceful shores.

May heaven, who bestowed the blessing of liberty upon you, awaken you to a sense of your danger, and rouse that manly spirit of virtuous resolution which has ever bid defiance to the efforts of tyranny—May you ever have the glorious prize of liberty in view, and bear with a becoming fortitude the fatigues and severities of a winter campaign.—That, and that only, will entitle you to the superlative distinction of being deemed, under God, the deliverers of your country.

Many are the artifices of our enemies to delude and deceive. False tales of every kind are invented and propagated to amuse and delay you. For this purpose, among others, they have spread a report that your services are not wanted—Believe no such reports, they are propagated by traitors. Let all able bodied men, whether associators or not, step forth at this crisis, under the officers of the district where they reside, and march without delay to Philadelphia, except those of Berks and Northampton, who are to join gen. Washington at head quarters.

We conclude with entreating all committees of inspection, officers of the militia, and every friend to his country, to exert their influence on the present occasion, and we have not the least doubt but their virtuous endeavours will be crowned with the most happy success.

By order of council,
THO. WHARTON, jun. pres.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army.

“ Since I wrote you this morning, I have had an opportunity of hearing a number of the particulars of the horrid depredations committed by that part of the British army, which was stationed at and near Penntown, under the command of lord Cornwallis. Besides the sixteen young women who had fled to the woods to avoid their brutality, and were there seized and carried off, one man had the cruel mortification to have his wife and only daughter (a child of ten years of age) ravished; this he himself, almost choked with grief, uttered in lamentations to his friend, who told me of it, and also informed me that another girl of thirteen years of age was taken from her father's house, carried to a barn about a mile, there ravished, and afterwards made use of by five more of these brutes. Numbers of instances of the same kind of behaviour I am assured of have happened; here their brutish lusts were their stimulus; but wanton mischief was seen in every part of the country; every thing portable they plunder, and carry off, neither age nor sex, whig or tory, is spared; an indiscriminate ruin attends every person they meet with, infants, children, old men and women, are left in their beds without a blanket to cover them in this inclement season; furniture of every kind destroyed or burnt, windows and doors broke to pieces, in short the

houses left uninhabitable and the people left without provisions, for every horse, cow, ox, hogs and poultry, carried off: a blind old gentleman near Penntown plundered of every thing, and on his door wrote, “capt. Willis of the royal Irish did this.” As a notable proof of their regard and favour to their friends and well-wishers, they yesterday burnt the elegant house of Daniel Cox, Esq; at Trenton ferry, who has been their constant advocate, and supporter of toryism in that part of the country: this behaviour of theirs has so exasperated the people of the country, that they are flying to arms, and forming themselves into parties to way lay them and cut them off. I hope this will so strengthen them that they will soon find their situation very disagreeable in New Jersey. Another instance of their brutality happened near Woodbridge: one of the most respectable gentlemen in that part of the country was alarmed by the cries and shrieks of a most lovely daughter; he found an officer, a British officer, in the act of ravishing her, he instantly put him to death; two other officers rushed in with swords, and fired two balls into the father, who is now languishing under his wounds. I am tired of this horrid scene; Almighty justice cannot suffer it to go unpunished: he will inspire his people (who only claim that liberty which he has entitled them to) to do themselves justice, to rise universally in arms, and drive the invading tyrants out of our country.

Published by order of the Council of Safety,
GEO. BICKHAM, fecit, pro temp.

BALTIMORE, December 31.

IN CONGRESS, December 11, 1776.

WHEREAS the just war into which the United States of America have been forced by Great Britain, is likely to be still continued by the same violence and injustice which have hitherto animated the enemies of American freedom: and whereas it becomes all public bodies, as well as private persons, to reverence the providence of God, and look up to him as the supreme disposer of all events, and the arbiter of the fate of nations: Therefore the Congress hereby *Resolved*,

That it be recommended to all the States, as soon as possible, to appoint a day of solemn fasting and humiliation, to implore of Almighty God, the forgiveness of the many sins prevailing among all ranks, and to beg the countenance and assistance of his Providence, in the prosecution of this just and necessary war. The Congress do also, in the most earnest manner, recommend to all the members of the United States, and particularly to the officers, civil and military, under them, the exercise of repentance and reformation; and further, do require of the said officers of the military department, the strict observation of the articles of war in general, and particularly that of said articles which forbids profane swearing, and all other immoralities; of which all such officers are desired to take notice. It is left to each state to issue out proclamations fixing the day, that appear most proper for their several bounds.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

December 23, 1776.

Resolved, That the assemblies, conventions, committees or councils of safety, and other persons that are or may be entrusted with money for the militia reinforcing the armies of the United States, transmit the receipts of the officers receiving the same to the paymaster or deputy paymaster general of the respective armies, who are hereby directed to make the proper stoppages and give certificates of the delivery of such receipts, specifying therein the names of the persons signing them, the dates and sums mentioned in the same, and the persons to whom the receipts were given, which certificates shall be received by the commissioners of the treasury as sufficient vouchers for discharging the respective accounts from the sums expressed in the same.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

December 30, 1776.

It appearing to Congress that it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to supply the army of the United States with bacon, salted beef and pork, soap, tallow and candles, unless the exportation thereof be prohibited. Therefore

Resolved, That none of the said articles, except such as may be necessary for the crew, be exported from any of the United States, after the fifth day of January next, until the first day of November next, or until Congress shall make further order therein. And it is earnestly recommended to the executive powers of the several United States, to see that this resolution be strictly complied with.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

The printers in each of the United States are desired to take notice, that at the times when the militia have been called on to reinforce the army, the internal enemies of America have industriously circulated reports magnifying the number of our troops in the camp, and thereby prevented seasonable reinforcements. It is therefore hoped that they will in future avoid publishing letters or paragraphs that may have this dangerous effect, and insert this hint in each of their papers, that the yeomanry of America being apprised thereof, may at all times exert themselves when properly called on, to expel from this land an army of foreigners, that consider their customs of indiscriminate murdering, plundering and ravishing, to be consistent with humanity and the practices of civilized nations.

It may be remarked, that the line drawn and the above propositions made by the congress, were the same, in substance, with the bill proposed by the marquis of Chatham.

December 31, 1776.
That any restrictions heretofore imposed
on the exportation of slaves or other lumber, except
to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands, or
any place under the dominion of Great-Britain, cease.
By order of Congress.
JOHN HANCOCK, President.
This morning CONGRESS received the following letter
from general WASHINGTON.
Head-quarters, Newburgh, 27th Dec. 1776.

SIR,
I HAVE the pleasure of congratulating you upon
the success of an enterprise which I had formed against
a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and which
was executed yesterday morning.

The evening of the 25th, I ordered the troops in-
tended for this service, to parade back of McKenky's
ferry, that they might begin to pass as soon as it grew
dark, imagining we should be able to throw them all
over, with the necessary artillery, by 12 o'clock, and
that we might easily arrive at Trenton by five in the
morning, the distance being about nine miles. But the
quantity of ice, made that night, impeded the passage
of the boats so much, that it was three o'clock before all
the artillery could be got over, and near four before the
troops took up their line of march.

I formed my detachment into two divisions, one to
march up the lower, or river road, the other by the
upper or Pennington road. As the divisions had nearly
the same distance to march, I ordered each of them, im-
mediately upon forcing the out guards, to push directly
into the town, that they might charge the enemy before
they had time to form. The upper division arrived at
the enemy's advanced post exactly at 8 o'clock, and in
three minutes after I found, from the fire on the lower
road, that that division had also got up. The out-
guards made but a small opposition, though, for their
numbers, they behaved very well, keeping up a con-
stant retreating fire from behind houses.

We presently saw their main body formed, but from
their motions, they seemed undetermined how to act.
Being hard pressed by our troops, who had already got
possession of part of their artillery, they attempted to
file off by a road, on their right, leading to Princeton;
but perceiving their intention, I threw a body of troops
in their way, which immediately checked them. Find-
ing, from our disposition, that they were surrounded,
and that much inevitably be cut to pieces, if they made
any further resistance, they agreed to lay down their
arms. The number that submitted in this manner was
23 officers, and 885 men. Col. Kohl, the commanding
officer, and seven others, were found wounded in the
town. I do not exactly know how many they had
killed; but I fancy not above twenty or thirty, as they
never made any regular stand. Our loss is very trifling
indeed; only two officers and one or two privates
wounded.

I find that the detachment of the enemy consisted of
the three Hessian regiments of Landspatch, Kniphausen,
and Kohl, amounting to about 1500 men, and a troop
of British light-horse; but immediately upon the be-
ginning of the attack, all those who were not killed or
taken, pushed directly down the road towards Bordentown.
These would likewise have fallen into our
hands, could my plan have been completely carried into
execution. Gen. Ewing was to have crossed before
day at Trenton ferry, and taken possession of the bridge
leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was so
great, that though he did every thing in his power to
effect it, he could not get over. This difficulty also
hindered gen. Cadwallader from crossing, with the
Pennsylvania militia, from Bristol; he got part of his
foot over, but finding it impossible to embark his artil-
lery, he was obliged to desist. I am fully confident,
that could the troops under generals Ewing and Cad-
wallader have passed the river, I should have been able,
with their assistance, to have driven the enemy from all
their posts below Trenton; but the numbers I had with
me being inferior to their's below me, and a strong bat-
talion of light infantry being at Princeton, above me,
I thought it most prudent to return the same evening
with the prisoners, and the artillery we had taken. We
found no stores of any consequence in town.

In justice to the officers and men I must add, that
their behaviour upon this occasion reflects the highest
honour upon them. The difficulty of passing the river,
in a very severe night, and their march through a violent
storm of snow and hail, did not in the least abate
their ardour; but when they came to the charge, each
seemed to vie with the other in pressing forward, and
were I to give a preference to any particular corps, I
should do great injustice to the others.

Colonel Baylor, my first aid de camp, will have the
honour of delivering this to you, and from him you
may be made acquainted with many other particulars;
his spirited behaviour, upon every occasion, requires
me to recommend him to your particular notice.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Inclosed I have sent you a particular list of the pri-
soners, artillery, and other stores.

RETURN of prisoners taken at Trenton, the 26th of De-
cember, 1776, by the army under the command of his
excellency general Washington.

Regiment of LANDSPATCH.
1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants,
4 ensigns, 38 serjeants, 6 drummers, 5 musicians, 9 of-
ficers servants, 206 rank and file.

Regiment of KNIPHAUSEN.
1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 25 ser-
jeants, 6 drummers, 6 officers servants, 258 rank and
file.

Regiment of KOHL.
1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieu-
tenants, 5 ensigns, 1 surgeon's mate, 25 serjeants, 8
drummers, 4 musicians, 9 officers servants, 444 rank
and file.

Regiment of ARTILLERY.
1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 officers servant, 38 rank
and file.

ROYAL.—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors,
4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 2 surgeons, 92
serjeants, 20 drummers, 9 musicians, 25 officers ser-
vants, 746 rank and file.—918 prisoners.

6 double-fortified brass three pounders, with car-
riages complete.

3 ammunition waggons.
As many muskets, bayonets, cartouch-boxes, and
swords as there are prisoners.
12 drums. 4 colours.

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Abstract of the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE received,
by last night's post, from Philadelphia, being the sub-
stance of a private letter to a gentleman in this town.

General Washington ordered two brigades towards
Princeton; about three miles from the town, they met
the main body of the enemy on full march for Trenton,
and were compelled to retreat; they maintained a well-
conducted retreat to our main army, posted on the
high ground, on the south of Trenton-creek. The
enemy pursued with great vigour: it is said we lost in
crossing Trenton-bridge, killed and wounded, about
100. Chiefly of the German battalion: The enemy at-
tempted to force the bridge; but general Mifflin, post-
ed on a height with a good train of artillery, supported
by the militia of the city of Philadelphia, drove them
back with considerable loss. Our army then erected
two batteries, and soon made the town too warm for
the enemy. During the cannonade, general Washing-
ton ordered a strong body to head the mill-dam, with
design to attack the enemy in their rear; but before
this could be effected, the British troops were compelled
to leave the town.

Another letter says, We have had a severe engage-
ment, many fell on both sides; the enemy are retreat-
ing, and we are in full pursuit.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Saturday
noon, January 4, 1777.

"General Washington's army having been consid-
erably reinforced, and enabled to act effectively against
the forces of freedom, has relieved the wretched inhabitants
of this city from a disagreeable state of anxiety;—and,
on the other hand, this happy reverse in our affairs
makes the poor deplorable Tories look quite cheerful!
—Glorious intelligence has this day arrived from Jer-
sey! Every countenance, a few of the wretches aforesaid
excepted, seems to sparkle with joy. The substance of
the information I have received is, that our army, after a
long conflict with a very formidable body of the enemy,
are in possession of Princeton, and driving them with
the greatest precipitation, inasmuch that it is not doubt-
ed but a total rout of this part of the grand British
and foreign army will gloriously close the winter's cam-
paign.—In addition to this we have reason to believe,
that the first news we hear from New-York will be,
that it is in the possession of the New-England troops.
A gentleman from New-England, at the coffee-house,
offers to lay any body five hundred to one hundred gui-
neas, that they will have it by this evening; for he saw
six thousand troops, in one body, at Poughkeepsie, in
Duchess county; that the New England men were all
in arms, and that their object was New-York.

"I have great pleasure in informing you, that troops
from the country are continually coming into this city,
on their way to join gen. Washington, and in such
numbers as would really amaze you; that 3000 are, this
day, to march to Bristol, headed by the gallant gen.
Putnam, and col. Fleming's battalion of 6 or 700 continen-
tal troops, from the eastern shore of Virginia, it is
expected will be in town this evening.—To the lasting
honour of the New England troops, who came across
the North river with gen. Lee, and joined gen. Wash-
ington in this state, whose time of service expired the
first of January, it may be told, that every man of them,
considering the critical situation of his country, nobly
and cheerfully consented to stay with their beloved com-
mander in chief six weeks longer.—A respectable
young gentleman of the city of Philadelphia, who lately
went to Bordentown with a flag, was politely entertain-
ed by the Hessian commandant, at the house of a continen-
tal delegate at that place, with whom he supped and
dined, in the company of that arch traitor Jo. Galloway,
(the five mile stone hero) and parson Odell, of Burling-
ton. The Pennsylvania refugee studiously avoided po-
litical conversation, knowing there was a gentleman at
table who despised him; but the unworthy Levite anx-
iously and impudently wished for a bridge of ice, that he
and the army might visit, and be visited, by their ac-
quaintance on this shore—thus proving himself, what
Churchill expresses, "by cruelty a priest."—To your
list of miscreants may be added, Tench Cox, Edward
Shippen, jun. Peter Campbell, and many others, whose
names shall hereafter be sent you.—Just as I was about
to put a period to this hasty scrawl, fresh news arrived
that our brave troops have, by the favour of heaven,
been crowned with victory on the plains of Princeton.
I am so much affected with joy for my country's safety
and honour; my anxiety for my friends, who may now
perhaps be numbered with the dead, is such, that I can
only add my fervent prayers, that the Almighty may
speedily put an end to the calamities of war, and grant
us that peace, that liberty, and safety, which have been
denied us by ungenerous Britons."

ANNAPOLIS, January 9.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, January 4, 1777.
WHEREAS the honourable Congress have recom-
mended to all the United States, as soon as possible,
to appoint a day of solemn fasting and humiliation, "to
implore of Almighty God the forgiveness of the many
sins prevailing among all ranks, and to beg the coun-
tenance and assistance of his Providence in the prosecu-
tion of this just and necessary war."

The Council of Safety have thought proper to appoint
Monday the third day of February next, as a day of so-
lemn fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the purposes
abovementioned. Of which all the inhabitants of this
state are requested to take notice.

January 9, 1777.

ORDERED, That the captains and commanding of-
ficers of the battalion and independent companies who
served under the command of gen. Smallwood the last

summer, make up their accounts with the soldiers, and
returns by which pay abridgments may be made out to the
soldiers of December last, as soon as possible, and deliver
them to C. Richmond, at the coffee house in Annapolis,
in order that the money may be drawn, the men paid
off, and the accounts finally closed immediately.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

To be S O L D,

By the Subscriber, in ANNAPOLIS,
A PARCEL of choice JAMAICA SPIRIT, in
hogheads, tierces, and kegs; MUSCOVADO
SUGAR, in hogheads and barrels; PICKED COF-
FEE, and GINGER.—These goods were
shipped in JAMAICA for the BRITISH market, and
are of the very best quality.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOHN MUIR.

MESIEURS W. WILSON and GEO. THOMPSON
(the former of Louisa, and the latter of Fre-
derick county) both of the State of Virginia, intending
to carry on a silk manufacture, near the rivers Patow-
mack and Potomac; as the persons they live in, train
their inland situation, are unfit for that purpose, re-
quest that those who possess such lands, near said ri-
vers, as have good numbers of mulberry-trees on them,
will inform them, by writing by post to Alexandria, to
be sent till called for at the post-office; or to
ABRAHAM BOYDE, near Bladensburg.

Queen-Anne, December 15, 1776.

I HAVE found it extremely difficult, and much to
be regretted, to be so long in coming out to
the prejudice of myself and family, by continuing
so long to carry on the business of my shop on credit;
and I feel infinitely regret, that I am now under the dis-
agreeable necessity of informing the public, that I can
no longer work (without respect to persons) but for
the ready pence.—Those who will please to favour
me with employ, will find the cash when the work
is delivered.

W. 100/10. SOLOMON SPARROW.

December 26, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of Henry
M'Tee, in Cornwall's neck, on Saturday the 14th
instant, a BAY HORSE, upwards of 13 hands high,
branded on the near buttock with a hook, but not very
plain in this season of the year; he paces, trots and
gallops, and has not long been shorn, and had also
a small sketch of the titula. If any person takes up
said horse, so that the subscriber gets him, shall re-
ceive two dollars reward, with reasonable expenses.

LEONARD HAMILTON.

Baltimore, December 31, 1776.

TWO HUNDRED and SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.
MADE their escape on the night of the 29th inst.

from the prison of Baltimore, the following
prisoners, enemies to the United American States, viz.
WILLIAM GOODRIDGE and BRIDGER GOODRIDGE,
both born in Virginia, and two of the most noted
traitors in America; being both partisans of lord
Dunmore, and very active agents for him in all the
piracies and depredations committed by him in Cha-
peake Bay.

William Goodridge is a well made lusty man, a-
bout 34 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,
stout shoulder'd, smooth faced, full eyed, and some-
times looks redish about the eyes, generally wears short
light or yellow coloured curly hair. He got a black
coat made before he escaped from prison, but had a
dark brown coat before.

Bridger Goodridge is about 5 feet 10 inches high
stout shoulder'd, a genteel well looking young man,
about 24 years of age, of a daring bold countenance,
light colour'd hair, his face a little freckled.

KENNETH McDONALD, ALEXANDER McCLEOD,
DANIEL McCLEOD, and MURDOCK McCLEOD, four
of the Scots Tories, belonging to North Carolina.

Kenneth McDonald is about 5 feet 7 inches high,
30 years of age, wears his own hair black and long,
generally tied behind; had on a blue coat and breeches.

Alexander McCleod, about 30 years of age, 5 feet
10 inches high, with short black hair, a light blue
coat, other dress unknown.

Daniel McCleod, about 23 years of age, middle size,
had on a blue coat.

Murdoch McCleod, about 28 or 30 years of age,
feet 8 inches high, a slender made man, had on a green
coat, other cloths uncertain.

Whoever apprehends any of the said persons and de-
livers them to the committee of Baltimore, shall receive
for William and Bridger Goodridge, ONE HUNDRED
POUNDS current money for each, and for each of the
others FIFTEEN POUNDS current money.

Annopolis, December 27, 1776.

THE subscriber having declined business, and has
many accounts unsettled, will be much obliged
to those who are indebted to him to discharge their re-
spective balances; and, if it is not convenient to pay
them, he hopes they will not delay settling them by
bond or note of hand. This reasonable request he
states himself will not be objected to by any person
who means well.

To be let, a two story brick HOUSE, near the pub-
lic building where I now live, suitable for a genteel
family, has a good well of water in the yard, and ne-
cessary out-buildings, garden, &c.

N. B. A small parcel of European goods to be sold
by the lump, at a small advance.

THOMAS HYDE.

November 23, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM,
cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dis-
solved, those persons who are indebted to them in
company are requested to settle the same, as soon as
possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occu-
pied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHIS-
HOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles
Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends car-
rying on their business of cabinet and their making
formerly.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

201

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1777.

A copy of a letter to the right hon. lord viscount HOWE.

MY LORD,

WHATEVER error the court of Great-Britain may have fallen into in the commencement and prosecution of the present unhappy contest with America, it was certainly a most politic step to commit the conduct of this important affair to your lordship and the general your brother.

The name of HOWE is dear to America, and amongst the many distressing difficulties we have to surmount, it is certainly no inconsiderable one to overcome the predilection we feel for your family. The exalted virtues of your heroic brother, whose bones are embraced by that soil you are now drenching with blood, often rise in painful remembrance. We are ready to acknowledge the amicable dispositions that distinguish your private character, and whilst we feel the faint of the wounds you inflict, with they had been administered by another hand. We consider you as the executioner of another's wrath, not your own; and forgive with as much sincerity (pardon the allusion) as the condemned wretch forgives the appointed officer who is about to torture him into another state of existence. The idea I have of your lordship's character, compels me to suppose that before you undertook this fatal task, your judgment was fully convinced that the flexible rules of honour and equity, the spirit of the British constitution, and the sacred rights of mankind, fully authorized the claims of the British court over her American subjects; and that a refusal of and a resistance to those claims on the part of America, is and ought to be deemed rebellion against government. Under such a conviction can we blame your lordship for offering and entering the rights of your sovereign? For my own part, I can lay my hand upon my heart, and with sincerity declare, if you are so convinced, I blame you not. Let the same candour, my lord, be extended to the poor Americans! If they think, and are firmly persuaded, that neither honour nor equity, neither the spirit of the British constitution, nor the rights of mankind, can authorize the unbounded expectations of the British court, and that it is an indisputable duty they owe to themselves and their unborn posterity to defend their constitution against such claims, ought they not to be respected as then acting upon the best principles, however ill founded you may suppose these principles to be; and ought you not to pity whilst you punish?

The present dispute is what the rights of the crown and parliament are with respect to America, and what they are not. Great-Britain would have us acknowledge that her claims are just, and that without much reasoning upon the subject. She will not reason upon it, she will not hear what we have to say in our own defence, but we must acknowledge her claims are just. And when, my lord, were acknowledgements of this kind forced upon mankind with success? To own the supremacy of the British legislature over the lives and properties of the people of America, or to own the supremacy of his holiness over our immortal souls, are doctrines which can only be established by the sword and the faggot, amongst men who have the free use of their reason. But I am perhaps going too far! I mean not to offend your lordship, nor would I be wanting in that respect which is due to your character and station. If my zeal upon so interesting a subject should appear somewhat intemperate, your lordship will make the proper allowance; suffer me then to shed a few tears over the mangled limbs of my bleeding country! Know then that ruin and desolation, plunder and riot, insult and murder, mark the way of your savage mercenaries over this hospitable, cultivated, and once happy land. It is not enough that the hopeful youth, with fire in his eye, and a heart high beating in his country's cause, is called forth and cut down in the field of battle, where the crimson glow of health fades from his cheek, and he yields his breath an early sacrifice at the shrine of liberty; but the voice of the trembling virgin cries aloud to Heaven against the brutal force of the falacious ravisher, who, having accomplished his infernal purpose, spurns at the body he has compelled to give the unlicensed joy. Take a view of the country before you, villages demolished, cities abandoned, and the wretched inhabitants driven from their comfortable homes where they had long enjoyed all the endearing sweets of domestic felicity, to seek shelter at this inhuman season they know not where; whilst the remains of their property, acquired by long labour and industry, are left a prey to un pitying foreigners who destroy, without remorse, what they cannot immediately use or conveniently take away. I think not, my lord, that this is an exaggerated picture overcharged in the colouring, facts have justified the allusion, and the mournful occasion prompts the simile.

Such is the nature of the commission you are come to execute amongst us. Cruel as it is, I am nevertheless firm in opinion that your lordship thinks you are only brandishing the sword of justice, not exercising the rod of oppression, but how you can think so, is hard for an American to conceive. I have been told, and fondly encourage the belief, that your lordship holds in contempt those partriches who, through a selfish motive of securing themselves, basely betray their country's cause, and that although you think yourself obliged to take advantage of the treason, you despise the traitors. This is a principle of honour worthy your character, and perfectly consistent with the sentiments of a liberal mind. But I hasten to a conclusion of this address. The unpardonable fault of America now, it is said, is the declaration of independence. When our faults were less, they were as hardly thought of, and as highly

centured; even our modest complaints were called presumption, and dismissed with reproach. No lenient hand was held out to bring matters to a happy issue; no alleviation offered to the griefs we thought we suffered; no friendly shield interposed between us and the ruin we apprehended. Independence was so far from the wish of America, the very idea was distressing, but hard and cruel necessity drove us to the desperate determination. God only knows what the event will be! In the mean time, we would press upon you to call forth that humanity, which, like a healing balm lubricates every generous mind, and though you carry on your master's work, let not the hand of rapine spread unnecessary desolation through our suffering country. Arrest the plunderers greedy grasp, and let not the cries of the despoiled virgin call to Heaven for vengeance, on those who regard not God, and who trample on the sacred rights of humanity. Wrongs like these fix a stain even on victory itself, which the floods of ages cannot wash away.

Your's, &c.

December 17th, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Jan. 1, 1777.

Yesterday there arrived in this city near one thousand Hessian prisoners, taken by his excellency gen. Washington, in his late fortunate and successful expedition to New-Jersey. The general has recommended to this council to provide suitable quarters for them; and it is his earnest wish that they may be well treated, and have such principles instilled into them, whilst they remain prisoners, that when they return, on being exchanged, they may fully open the eyes of their countrymen in the service of the king of Great Britain, who are at present not a little jealous of their English fellow soldiers. These miserable creatures now justly excite our compassion—They have no enmity to us—According to the arbitrary customs of the tyrannical petty princes of Germany, they were dragged from their native country, and sold, like cattle, to a foreign monarch, without either consulting their inclinations, or forming them of the place they were designed for, the enemy they were to contend with, or the nature of the war. Their pay being a mere pittance, they were encouraged and necessitated to plunder; it is therefore nothing strange that they have been guilty of great irregularities, though unequal to the brutal behaviour of the British troops. But from the moment they are rescued from the authority of the British officers, we ought no longer to regard them as our enemies, at least whilst their conduct will justify our favourable opinion. 'Tis Britain alone that is our enemy, the other powers of Europe are no otherwise so than as influenced by her, and many of them are from the strongest motives interested in our favour—'Tis the officers and troops of Britain only that are heartily engaged in this unjust war against us, from avarice, ambition and thirst of dominion. And notwithstanding the pains they have taken to prejudice the Germans against us, we hope they will find it impossible to prevail on them to continue to imbrue their hands in the blood of Americans, many of whom are their countrymen. The most favourable opportunity now offers to weaken the force of our enemies by making their auxiliaries our friends, and we earnestly intreat our countrymen to embrace it, by suppressing any resentment that might naturally arise on recollecting their late hostility, and treating the much injured and deceived Hessians, now in our power, in the most friendly manner; as a people we would wish to unite with ourselves, in cultivating the fertile forests of America, extending its manufactures and commerce, and defending its liberty and independency against all attacks of foreign and arbitrary power.

By order of council,

THO. WHARTON, jun. prof.

Tuesday se'nnight arrived here the continental brig Andrew Doria, capt. Robeson, from St. Eustatia and Martinico, laden with gunpowder, arms, and some woollen goods. On her passage she took two prizes; one a sloop of ten guns, fitted out by the Antelope man of war, at Jamaica, and commanded by lieut. Jones, of the Boreas frigate, who engaged capt. Robeson near three glasses, in which he had two men killed and one wounded, and the sloop even men and her commander wounded; the number killed unknown, as they were thrown overboard during the engagement. The other prize a brig, mounting six carriage guns and six swivels, commanded by one Nicholson, bound from Jamaica to London; her cargo unknown. Capt. Robeson took fifty seamen out of the above vessels.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 7.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY, 1776.

The SCHEME is that this LOTTERY consist of four classes, of one hundred thousand tickets each.

FIRST CLASS.

100,000 tickets, at ten dollars each, are 1,000,000
Deduction, at fifteen per cent. 150,000

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.
1 of 10,000 is	10,000	10,000
2 of 5,000 are	5,000	10,000
30 of 1,000	30,000	30,000
400 of 500	200,000	200,000
20,000 of 20	400,000	400,000
Carried to the fourth class,	200,000	
		550,000

SECOND CLASS.

100,000 tickets, at twenty dollars each, are 2,000,000
Deduction, at fifteen per cent. 300,000

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.
1 of 20,000 is	20,000	20,000
2 of 10,000 are	20,000	20,000
10 of 5,000	50,000	50,000
100 of 1,000	100,000	100,000
810 of 500	410,000	410,000
20,000 of 30	600,000	600,000
Carried to the fourth class	500,000	
		1,700,000

THIRD CLASS.

100,000 tickets, at thirty dollars each, are 3,000,000
Deduction, at fifteen per cent. 450,000

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.
1 of 30,000 is	30,000	30,000
1 of 20,000	20,000	20,000
2 of 15,000 are	30,000	30,000
2 of 10,000	20,000	20,000
10 of 5,000	50,000	50,000
200 of 1,000	200,000	200,000
1,000 of 500	500,000	500,000
10,000 of 40	400,000	400,000
Carried to the fourth class,	900,000	
		2,550,000

FOURTH CLASS.

100,000 tickets, at forty dollars each, are 4,000,000
Deduction, at fifteen per cent. 600,000

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.
1 of 40,000 is	40,000	40,000
2 of 25,000 are	50,000	50,000
2 of 15,000	30,000	30,000
2 of 10,000	20,000	20,000
10 of 5,000	50,000	50,000
100 of 1,000	100,000	100,000
1,000 of 500	500,000	500,000
15,000 of 200	3,000,000	3,000,000
26,000 of 50	1,300,000	1,300,000
		5,000,000

42,317 Prizes.

57,683 Blanks.

100,000 Tickets.

Not near one and a half blanks to a prize.

THIS lottery is set on foot, by a resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of November, 1776, for the purpose of raising a sum of money on loan, bearing an annual interest of four per cent. which, with the sum arising from the deduction, is to be applied for carrying on the present most just and necessary war, in defence of the lives, liberties and property, of the inhabitants of these United States.

The fortunate adventurers in the first class, and so in the second and third, who draw more than thirty or forty dollars, shall, at their option, receive a treasury bank note, for the prize or prizes drawn, payable at the end of five years, and an annual interest at the rate of four per cent. or the pre-emption of such tickets in the next succeeding class, as shall not be renewed within the time hereafter limited.

Every adventurer in the first class shall have a right to go through the subsequent classes, but shall not be obliged to do it.

The drawers of twenty, thirty, and forty dollars, in the first, second, and third classes, who do not apply for their money within six weeks after the drawing is finished, shall be deemed adventurers in the next succeeding class, and have their tickets renewed, without any further trouble.

If any other shall neglect or decline taking out and paying the price of their ticket for a subsequent class, within six weeks after the drawing is ended, their tickets shall be sold to the fortunate adventurers in the preceding class, or to such as shall apply for the same.

The fortunate adventurers in the last class, who draw fifty dollars, shall, upon application to the commissioners of the loan-offices in the respective states where the drawers reside, receive their money without any deduction; and all who draw above fifty dollars, shall receive in like manner, without deduction, for the sums drawn, bank treasury notes, payable at the end of five years after the drawing, at the loan-office of the state in which the drawers reside. The interest to commence from the last day of drawing, and to be paid annually at the said respective loan-offices.

As this lottery is established for the sole purpose of raising a sum of money, for carrying on the present just war, undertaken in defence of the rights and liberties of America, in which every individual, and posterity will be so deeply interested, it is not doubted, but every real friend to his country will most cheerfully become an adventurer, and that the sale of the tickets will be very rapid, especially as even the unsuccessful adventurer will have the pleasing reflection of having contributed in a degree to the great and glorious American cause.

The managers appointed by Congress are, Sharp, Bery, John Purviance, Owen Biddle, David Jackson, Jacob Hager, Jonathan B. Smith, and James Searle, who are upon oath, and give bond for the faithful discharge of their trust.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 23, 1777.

B O S T O N, December 5.

LAST Saturday afternoon capt. St. Barbe, in a vessel belonging to Newbury, arrived from Bilbao, in 30 days, with whom came passenger Mr. George Cabot of Beverly, merchant, who informs, that the Spanish and French ports are open to our cruisers and their prizes, and that they permit the American vessels to carry the American flag in their ports, and that both the courts of Madrid and Versailles were determined to prevent the kuffians coming to America.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 14.

Jan. 16. A part of gen. Washington's army occupying the houses and stores belonging to Mr. William Richards, at Lambertson, near Trenton, for barracks, hospitals, and slaughter-houses, on Friday the third instant, the dwelling house was burnt down (supposed by accident) with a large quantity of mustard seed, some household goods, and a chocolate mill, &c. &c.

By several people from the Jerseys we learn, that a heavy cannonade was heard yesterday towards Brunswick.

Last night a party of Waldeckers arrived in this city, who were taken in East Jersey.

Jan. 16. A person of character, who lately left New-York, informs, that the inhabitants are greatly distressed for want of fuel, which was so scarce, that there was not a tree, fence, or any piece of wood standing for several miles back of the town; and that they had appropriated certain houses to that use, at least fifty having been already destroyed.

Gen. Heath is on his march to New-York, with a large army.

The main body of the enemy is at Brunswick; they have also some troops at Amboy, where some men of war and transports are collected, it is supposed to take off the baggage.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in general Washington's army, dated Pluckemin, Jan. 5, 1777.

"I have been so much engaged with marches and countermarches, that I have not had a moment to write. We left Crosswicks the first inst. about ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived a little after sun-set at Trenton, through the worst roads that were ever seen. About eleven o'clock we were alarmed by the approach of the enemy. We only sent out a brigade to amuse them, while we took post on the lower side of the creek, and back in the woods. There was a pretty smart cannonade till dark, when both sides ceased firing. The men ordered to keep their posts, and lie on their arms. A council of war was held, and it was determined to file off to the right, through the woods, and by bye roads, leaving the enemy on the left, and attack Princeton by day-light; about five hundred men, and two pieces of iron cannon, were left to amuse the enemy.

"Our whole army, with a great train of artillery, marched about one, and you may suppose that we must form a very long line of march. We arrived one hour too late. About seven hundred British troops were prepared to march, to join their main body, part of which lay at Maidenhead. They saw our army about a mile and a half distance, which made a very formidable appearance. They returned to the town, and made ready to receive us; one division of their troops formed in front of a house on the south side of the college, and on the right hand of the road. Gen. Mercer's brigade filed off to the right, and was attacked by the other division. The brigade did not fire till they advanced within forty yards. The enemy received this brigade with charged bayonets. Gen. Mercer was wounded (it is said by a ball fired) but it is a fact he was afterwards wounded in the belly by a bayonet. Our brigade advanced through the skirts of a wood in front of the enemy, posted on an eminence with two field-pieces. Gen. Green ordered me to form as soon as we arrived on a hill about two or three hundred yards distance. Our column was formed from the right by divisions. About fifty light infantry of the enemy pushed themselves behind the fence about an hundred yards distance. And, on our left flank, I dispatched capt. Henry with a body of light infantry, about an hundred, to flank that party. But the first discharge from our field pieces on the left drove them up to the main body. I immediately rode in front of the column, and ordered the second divisions to double up to the right; the third to the left, and so on alternately. This was done in the face of the enemy, and under a shower of grape shot. About half the first battalion was formed when they broke, fell back upon the column, threw the whole into confusion. I immediately rode round the left and formed a division, joined one man after the other to it; but the fire was so hot that they again broke. Some of the officers behaved very bravely, and exerted themselves to the utmost. Gen. Washington came down and exposed himself very much, but expostulated to no purpose. I just then saw a considerable party of horse moving off to our right, to take advantage of the confusion, but a discharge or two from the cannon immediately dispersed them. I asked the general if it would not be proper to form about a hundred yards in the rear. He desired me to try, which succeeded beyond my expectation. I collected some of the brigade and some New-England men, and advanced obliquely to the right, passed a fence, and marched up to the left of the enemy. Two small parties were formed on the left, and advanced at the same time, and bravely pulled up in the face of a heavy fire. The enemy then left their station and inclined to the left, and gave us several heavy fires, in which two were killed and several wounded. I pressed my party forward, huzzed, and cried out, 'They fly, the day is our own,' and it passed from right to left.

"I fancy the enemy found it impossible to escape, as our troops all began to rally and join in the pursuit. They all dropped their packs and flew with the utmost precipitation, and we pursued with great eagerness. I he men were much fatigued for want of rest, provisions, and with marching. We followed about two miles, and then gave over. Many parties are yet out, and have taken several prisoners. The town surrendered, and about sixty including fourteen officers surrendered. We have taken in the whole about three hundred, about thirty killed, and fifty wounded. I have no doubt but others will be brought in. We lost about thirty killed, and thirty wounded. We took three pieces of brass artillery. The troops that lay at Maidenhead returned about the same time that we returned from the pursuit. Horses could not be secured to carry off the artillery. Major Proctor made an exchange; he left an iron three pounder, and brought a brass six pounder. The enemy proceeded towards Brunswick with the utmost expedition, the British arrived there at about daylight, and the Hessians at twelve yesterday. All was in the greatest confusion, and the British troops left town last evening, and the whole this morning. We marched immediately to Morristown, where we shall be ready to fall down on Elizabeth town, Newark, or Amboy. Gen. McDougal is back of Newark, with three Continental regiments, and Jersey militia, altogether two thousand. Gen. Heath has crossed the North river with three brigades. Gen. Putnam is to come up with all the troops he can muster."

The following advertisement was put up in the most public parts of the Jerseys.

HIS excellency gen. Washington strictly forbids all the officers and soldiers of the continental army, of the militia, and all recruiting parties, plundering any person whatsoever, whether Tories or others. The effects of such persons will be applied to public uses in a regular manner, and it is expected that humanity and tenderness to women and children will distinguish brave Americans, contending for liberty, from infamous mercenary ravagers, whether British or Hessians.

Trenton, Jan. 1, 1777. G. WASHINGTON.

Jan. 17. Tuesday se'night capt. Basset's troop of light horse, under command of lieut. Chew, arrived here from Dover, in the Delaware state, and we hear they have since joined gen. Washington in New Jersey.

And last Tuesday four troops of the Virginia light horse, commanded by the captains Lee, Nelson, Jemison, and Temple, arrived here.

Since the action at Trenton on the 26th ult. our army have had several engagements with the enemy at Trenton and Princeton, the particulars of which we have not yet come at. This much we can assure the public, that within these ten days past between two and three hundred prisoners have been brought to town, consisting of Hessians, Waldeckers, Highlanders, and some British light horse. Our army is now advantageously posted at Morristown, and are daily receiving reinforcements; and the enemy at Brunswick. In our next we expect to have particulars of their proceedings since their departure from Trenton.

Last Sunday evening died near Princeton, of the wounds he received in the engagement at that place on the 3d instant, HUGH MERCER, Esq; brigadier general in the Continental army. On Wednesday his body was brought to this city, and yesterday buried in Christ Church yard with military honours, attended by the gentlemen of the army now here and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city. The uniform character and exalted abilities and virtues of this illustrious officer, will render his name equally dear to America with the liberty for which he is now contending to the latest posterity.

The flag lately sent from the enemy was to request permission to send a number of blankets to the Hessians lately taken prisoners, which was immediately granted.

Extract of a letter from a general officer, dated Morristown, Jan. 9, 1777.

"The two late actions at Trenton and Princeton have put a very different face upon our affairs. Great credit is due to the Philadelphia militia; their behaviour at Trenton in the cannonade, and at Princeton, was brave, firm and manly; they were broken at first in the action at Princeton, but soon formed in the face of grape-shot, and pushed on with a spirit that would do honour to veterans; besides which they have borne a winter campaign with a soldier like patience. Gen. Cadwalader is a brave and gallant officer."

By letters from gen. Washington's army of the 11th, 10th, and 11th instant, we have the following authentic intelligence, viz. That our army marched from Pluckemin, and arrived at Morristown on the 6th; that gen. Maxwell, with a considerable body of Continental troops and militia, having marched towards Elizabeth-town, sent back for a reinforcement, which having joined him, he advanced and took possession of the town, and made prisoners 50 Waldeckers and 40 Highlanders, who were quartered there; and made prize of a schooner with baggage and some blankets on board. About the same time one thousand bushels of salt were secured by our troops, at a place called Spankton, about five miles from Woodbridge, when a party of our men attacked the enemy at that place, they sent for a reinforcement to Woodbridge, but the Hessians absolutely refused to march, having heard we were very numerous at that quarter. The English troops at Elizabeth-town would not suffer the Waldeckers to

stand sentry at the out posts, several of them having deserted and come over to us.

B A L T I M O R E, January 14.

Extract of a letter from a general officer in the continental service, dated at Trenton, January 9.

"A regiment of British troops at Spankton, six miles below Elizabeth-Town, was attacked on Sunday by a party of Jersey militia, the encounter continued about two hours. Two regiments marched up from Woodbridge and Amboy to reinforce the enemy, which I suppose has saved them. The remains of the 17th, 40th and 55th regiments, which had been engaged at Princeton, and now amount only to two hundred and fifty men, are at Bonamton.

"Lord Howe lies ill, and the Hessian general scratched out one half of his hair, on hearing of the news at Trenton. Fifty Hessians were taken prisoners, and carried the other day to Morris-Town.

"General Mercer is looked upon as out of danger. We lost a very good officer, capt. Fleming, of the 3d Virginia battalion—within ten yards of the enemy he called to his men, 'Gentlemen, dress before you make ready;' the British troops blackguarded our people, and damned them, 'they would dress them,' and gave the first fire. Our men placed their fire so well, that the enemy screamed as if many devils had got hold of them. They were encouraged by their officers, and advanced with their bayonets, but were forced out of the field by the braver Americans."

The following is an extract from general Howe's orders to colonel de Donep, commander of the Hessian cantonments along the Delaware, which fell into our hands upon the late route and flight of the enemy's troops.

"La quantité de provisions salées, ou de farine quelconque, que excède celle que l'on juge nécessaire pour la subsistance d'une famille ordinaire sera regardé comme un magasin ennemi et saisi pour le roi, et donné aux troupes comme un épargne pour le public."

In English thus:

"All salted and meal provisions which may be judged to exceed the quantity necessary for the subsistence of an ordinary family, shall be considered as a magazine of the enemy, and seized for the king, and given to the troops as a saving for the public."

In this authentic warrant, granted by the humane Mr. Howe, to a Hessian plunderer for ravaging the Jerseys, it is observable that no reservation is made of tory property; which occasioned a quaker who had been pillaged to exclaim, "Well, God made these men, but I am sure the Devil governs them."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, January 7, 1777.

"Our people have got possession of Brunswick; they have taken several of the enemy's waggons, and most part of their baggage, and are surrounding them. I make no doubt, in a few days we shall put a finishing stroke to the whole banditti."

Jan. 16. Since our last 50 Hessian officers and soldiers, who were lately made prisoners at Trenton, arrived here from Philadelphia.

In one of the late actions in Jersey, Mr. Anthony Morris, an officer among the Philadelphia associators, a most worthy citizen, lost his life, bravely struggling for the freedom and independence of his country.

Yesterday major-general GATES set out from hence for the American army, in Jersey.

January 21.

CONGRESS has received the following intelligence from the army at Pluckemin, in the state of New-Jersey, January 5, 1777.

"On the second instant the enemy began to advance upon us at Trenton; and, after some skirmishing, the head of their column reached that place about four o'clock, whilst their rear was as far back as Maidenhead. They attempted to pass Spanpink creek, which runs through Trenton, at different places; but finding the fords guarded, they halted and kindled their fires. We were drawn up on the south side of the creek. In this situation we remained till dark, cannonading the enemy, and receiving the fire of their field-pieces, which did but little damage.

"At 11 o'clock, after renewing our fires and leaving guards at the bridge in Trenton, and other passes, on the same stream above, we marched by a round-about road to Princeton. We found Princeton, about sunrise, with only three regiments, and three troops of light horse in it, two of which were on their march to Trenton. These three regiments, especially the two first, made a gallant resistance; and, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, must have lost five hundred men. Upwards of one hundred of them were left dead on the field; and with those carried on by the army, and such as were taken in the pursuit, and carried across the Delaware, there are near three hundred prisoners, fourteen of whom are officers—all British.

"Colonels Hazlet and Potter, capt. Neal, of the artillery, capt. Fleming, who commanded the first Virginia regiment, and four or five other valuable officers, with about twenty-five or thirty privates, were slain in the field. Our whole loss cannot be ascertained, as many who were in pursuit of the enemy, whom they chased three or four miles, are not yet come in. We burnt the enemy's hay, and destroyed such other things as the occasion would admit.

"From the best intelligence we have been able to get, the enemy were so much alarmed at the apprehension of losing their stores at Brunswick, that they marched immediately thither from Trenton, without halting, and got there before day."

testimony against you. For you may rest under this sacrifice of character I know not, but this I know, that you sleep and rise with the daily curses of thousands upon you; perhaps the misery which the Tories have suffered by your proffered mercy may give them some claim to your country's pity, and be in the end the best favour you could show them.

In a too general order book belonging to Colonel Roh's battalion, taken at Trenton, and now in the possession of the council of safety for this State, the following barbarous order is frequently repeated: "His excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF orders, that all inhabitants who shall be found with arms, not having an officer with them, shall be immediately taken and hung up." How many you may thus have privately sacrificed we know not, and the account can only be settled in another world. Your treatment of prisoners, in order to distress them to enlist into your infernal service, is not to be equalled by any instance in Europe. Yet this is the humane Lord Howe and his brother, whom the Tories and their three-quarter kindred the Quakers, or some of them at least, have been holding up for patterns of justice and mercy!

A bad cause will ever be supported by bad means and bad men, and whoever will be at the pains of examining strictly into things, will find that one and the same spirit of opposition and impiety, more or less, governs through your whole party in both countries: Not many days ago I accidentally fell in company with a person of this city, noted for espousing your cause, and on my remarking to him, "that it appeared clear to me, by the late providential turn of affairs, that GOD Almighty was visibly on our side," he replied, "We care nothing for that, you may have HIM, and welcome; if we have but enough of devil on our side we shall do." However carelessly this might be spoken matters not, 'tis still the infernal principle that directs all your conduct, and will at last most assuredly deceive and ruin you.

[To be concluded in our next.]

L O N D O N, September 17.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 30.

"Six transports have arrived from America, after a passage of five weeks. They have brought over a great number of passengers, with several soldiers and sailors that had been wounded at South-Carolina. Sir Peter Blake came home in one of them."

It is whispered at the court end of the town, that the death of one of the junto, which lately happened, was principally owing to the feverity with which he thought himself treated under the title of *Mungo*, in the famous political parody of the *Ducuna*. It is a certain fact, continues our correspondent, that his most intimate friends perceived a very visible alteration in his mind and manners, from the moment he read it, till the hour of his dissolution,—when it was with the utmost difficulty a partisan prevailed on him to pronounce forgiveness to the author and publishers of that celebrated satire.

The parade which is made about getting possession of so insignificant a place as Staten-Island, which the Americans did not think of importance enough to be fortified or defended, with the submission of the few wretched inhabitants who remained there, and the vast accession of sixty deserters from the Jerseys, and those hopes which have been constantly false, is, in truth, that catching at straws which mark a sinking cause. The whole of what is stated in the London Gazette does not weigh one feather in the general scale of this unhappy business. For what more does it tell us, than that gen. Howe knew where the army was, and landed where they were not.

Lord Stormont has business enough on his hands to watch the intrigues of the French court, and to guard against their cabals. If the present ministry of France should be ousted, the English faction, now in power, would receive their death wound.

The news-papers have repeatedly declared, that the town of Glasgow has not suffered at all by the American war; but a gentleman just arrived from that part of Scotland assures us, that, if it had not been for the transport service employing their ships, there would not be five tail of 300 tons employed by that opulent city, so severely have the merchants felt the effects of the war.

B A L T I M O R E.

In CONGRESS, January 16, 1777.

RESOLVED, That a committee of seven be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the British and Hessian general officers, towards the officers, soldiers and mariners in the service of the United States, and any other persons inhabitants of these States, in their possession as prisoners of war, or otherwise; and also into the conduct of the said generals and officers, and the troops under their command, towards the subjects of these States and their property, more especially of the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

The members chosen, Mr. Chase, Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ross, Mr. Heyward, and Mr. Smith.

Extract from the minutes,

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

Every printer is desired to publish the above, and continue the same in their news-papers for some time.

A N N A P O L I S.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

New Town, Bucks county, January 14, 1777.

SIR,

YOU are requested to publish in your Gazette, three weeks successively, that the following officers and volunteers, viz. Majors Meigs, Bigelow; captains Lamb, Topham, Thayer, Morgan, Ward, Goodrich, Hanchutt; lieutenants M'Dougal, Compton, Clarke, Webb, Christopher, Fehiger, Heth, Savage, Brown, Nichols, Bruin, Steel; ensign Tisdal; volunteers Osborn, Duncan, Lockwood, M'Guire, Porterfield, and Henry, who were sent from Canada by general Carleton, are re-

turned from their parole, others of the same rank, belonging to the British army, having been exchanged for them.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

ROB. H. HARRISON,

Secretary to his excellency gen. Washington.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, one quire of **BILLS OF CREDIT**, emitted agreeable to a resolve of the Convention of Maryland, held at the city of Annapolis the 14th day of August, 1776, containing fifty leaves, and in each leaf eight bills of the following denominations: one of eight dollars, one of six, one of 4, one of two and two third, one of one half, one of one third, one of one sixth, and one of one ninth of a dollar, covered with a blank sheet of the same kind of paper on which the bills are stamped, and indorsed on the back of the cover with the figures 6601—6650, as a direction where the number was to begin and end. It is neither signed or numbered by any one of the signers. Should it have fallen into the hands of an artful person, it is probable an attempt may be made to counterfeit, and by that means some of the bills may be circulated; it is therefore requested that all persons receiving any bills of the date of the above resolution, will take particular notice of the denominations, numbers, and figures names, as it will be a means of discovery should any of them be offered. Any person that will deliver the said quire, or will give information where it may be had, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked, paid by

B. HARWOOD, jun. Treasury-office.

To be **SOLD**, by the Subscriber, A Valuable tract of **LAND**, lying in Frederick county, on the mouth of Linganoie, about two miles and a half from Frederick-Town, containing 382 acres; on which are a new log dwelling house, 28 feet by 30, well under-pinned with stone, with a stone chimney; also a negro quarter, meat-house, poultry house, and spring-house, a large barn shingled, with a plank threshing-floor through the middle, about 60 acres of cleared land, 30 of which are well laid down in wheat; about 9 acres of meadow cleared, 5 of which is in Timothy, the other fit for sowing, and much more may be made. On the said land is a convenient seat for a saw-mill, which may be built with a little expence, as a great part of the timber is already got, and part of the dam made. This land is well watered by a fine stream running through the middle, and is remarkably well timbered. The sale to begin on the first Monday in April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.—Any person inclinable to purchase the said plantation may know the title and terms, by applying to Mr. William Duvall, near the premises, or the subscriber, on Western branch, near Upper Marlborough.

CORNELIUS DUVALL.

Harford county, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1777. To be **SOLD**, for ready continental currency, or Maryland convention money,

ALL my possessions, of every kind, in Harford-town, formerly called Bush town. Any person, inclinable to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, on the premises, who will shew a list of the same, proposed to be sold by

ABRAHAM ANDREW.

ALL the officers and privates belonging to the first Maryland regular regiment are to rendezvous at Annapolis immediately, except those who have re-enlisted and have furloughs granted them, who are to meet by the 15th of February next. All non-commissioned officers and privates who do not appear by the 15th of February, will be looked upon as deserters, and punished accordingly.

J. H. STONE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber, in London-town, will dispose of a hearty, strong, young **NEGRO** lad, of about 15 or 16 years of age, a shoemaker by trade. Whoever is inclinable to purchase the said lad may apply to

JOHN SEFTON.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

DESERTED, from capt. John Fulford's company of artillery, the three following mattresses, viz. JEREMIAH RANDALL, about five feet seven or eight inches high, twenty-four years of age, fair complexion, short light coloured hair, well made, but has been sick some time; he came from near Calvert county court-house. THOMAS CULLUMBER, about five feet nine inches high, twenty-eight years of age, of a dark complexion, long dark coloured hair, luffy made, floops a little in his shoulders; lives near Calvert court-house. JOHN POWELL, about five feet six inches high, fair complexion, light coloured hair, stout, thick, well set, about twenty-three years of age; lives at his father's near Pig-Point. They all obtained furloughs some time before Christmas last, and never returned. Whoever takes up said deserters and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either.

JOHN FULFORD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 29th of December last, a **NEGRO** lad, named Davy, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a hoarse speech. Had on, when he went away, a cotton and tow shirt, his jacket and breeches are cotton and black wool, kerley wove, except part of one of the under halves of his jacket sleeves, which is the greatest part white, a pair of good double soled shoes, and a few old rags wrapped round his legs. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to his master, shall receive, if taken up within ten miles of home, 15s. if 20 miles, 30s. and if further, 5 dollars.

ROB. SLYE WOOD.

RAN 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 pell'd short coat of mixed cloth or frize, with a jacket of the same, and a pair of green breeches, all new; his other clothing not remembered. He formerly lived with Mr. Ferguson, in George-town, on Patuxent, lately with Mr. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and may be about one or other of these places. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the above-mentioned plantation, or to meet 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.

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ROB. MUNDELL.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Harrison's chapel, taken up as a stray, a small roan mare colt; her face and legs partly white; she is neither docked nor branded; paces naturally. The owner is desired to fetch her away, on proving property and paying charges.

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BENJ. DUVALL, the third.

To be sold, at public sale, for cash only, at the house of Mr. Clifton, in Baltimore-Town, on Saturday the 1st day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the four following lots, or parcels of land, lying near said town, adjoining Dr. Henry Stevenson's, viz.

NUMBER III, containing 13 acres and 100 perches—**NUMBER IV**, 13 acres and 10 perches—**NUMBER VII**, 12 acres and 40 perches—**NUMBER VIII**, 12 acres and 30 perches;—being part of a tract of land called Haile's Folly, as divided, agreeable to a writ of partition from the hon. the provincial court, between Messrs. Charles Ridgely, Richard Coale, William Paca, Samuel Chase, and the subscribers. Part of the above land is good meadow ground. A proper title will be made, and the premises shewn, by applying to

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BENJAMIN GRIFFITH, MORDECAI GIST.

A **SCHOOL-MASTER**, who can teach the English language, Writing, and Arithmetic well, and can be well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to J. Nicholson, jun. or Turbutt Wright, near Chester-Mill, in Queen-Anne's county.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the last of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks, nose, and round her eyes, mealy, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of star; she trots and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at Newport, shall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of John Ray, sen. near Bladenburgh, in Prince-George's county, on the 25th day of November last, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near thigh with SR; she paces short, gallops, and trots a little, part of one of her hind legs of a greyish colour, about seven years of age, and is forward with foal.—Whoever secures the said mare, so that she may be had again, and thief, if stolen, shall receive five pounds reward, and if strayed, they shall receive fifty shillings, by me,

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WILLIAM RAY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Snowdens Iron-works, on the 9th day of last October, a short well-set negro fellow, named JACOB, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high, and had (not for his honesty) the under part of both his ears taken off. He has also a scar on the upper part of one of his thighs, occasioned by a burn. The apparel he had on when he went away was an olabrig shirt, ash-coloured country cloth coat and breeches old yarn stockings, old hat, and old shoes; but as he is notoriously addicted to every kind of villainy, he has no doubt, ere now, furnished himself with other and better clothing; and being of a yellowish complexion he will very possibly endeavour to impose himself upon the credulous for a freeman. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive five pounds current money, and if brought home, the above reward.

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THOMAS WELSH.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS.

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old customers and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opposite side of the same street, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair-making, and turning business. He likewise makes sword scabbards, fives, and billiard racks, in the neatest manner.

Annapolis, January 30, 1777.

The subscriber being appointed commissioner by the Convention to superintend the business of a loan-office in the State of Maryland for the purpose of borrowing continental currency for the use of the United States, agreeable to resolves of the honorable Congress, gives notice, that an office for that business is opened in West-street, Annapolis, in the house that the treasurer's office is now kept, where constant attendance is given by

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THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

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