

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1776.

L O N D O N, February 29.

PERSONS are going to Glasgow to contract for shipping, bedding, &c. to carry over 3000 troops to America, who are to embark at Port-Glasgow.

To prevent the transports being taken by the small provincial privateers, orders are given to the surveyor of the navy, that none be taken up under 300 tons, and these also to have six 9 pounders upon deck for their defence.

Extra of a letter from Cadiz, Jan. 21.

On the 7th of this inst. a vessel of about 400 tons burthen, and mounting ten guns, arrived here laden with corn, and it was soon after understood, that she was an American vessel, and was come purposely to endeavour to trade with the Spaniards, at this port, but it was hindered by the commissioners, who immediately sent for the English consul, and in two days after the arrival of the vessel notice was given to the commander, Samuel Martin, that he could not be permitted to trade there, nor in any other of the Spanish ports, as orders had been sent from Madrid to the contrary, and gave the captain notice to depart accordingly, which he directly complied with.

March 2. This week the following forces are said to be agreed to in council to be sent to America this spring:

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| Hessians     | 12000 |
| Brunswickers | 4000  |
| Waldeckers   | 2000  |
|              | 18000 |
| British      | 37000 |
|              | 55000 |

The treaty with the duke of Brunswick was signed by sol. William Fancit, the 9th of January, 1776. By this treaty 3,964 men are taken into the pay of Great-Britain; also 336 light cavalry, dismounted. Half to be ready to march the 15th of February, and to arrive at the place of embarkation the 25th; the other half to begin their march the last week in March; levy money to be paid to the duke 30 crowns each, at 4s. 9d. 3-4. The king to pay the duke a subsidy of 64,500 German crowns a year, while in pay; and double that for two years after the troops return.

The treaty with the landgrave of Hesse was signed at Cassel, by the same gentleman, the 15th of January; by it 12,000 Hessians are hired; a part to begin their march the 27th of February, and the remainder within four weeks after: Twenty crowns banco to be paid for levy money for each man; the subsidy to be 45,000 crowns banco, per annum, at 4s. 9d. 3-4. The treaty to continue at least one year after the troops arrived back in the dominions of Hesse.

That with the count of Hanau was signed the 5th of February, for 668 infantry to begin to march the 20th of March. Levy money 30 crowns. The annual subsidy to be 35000 crowns.

March 5. This day the house went into a committee of supply, and came to the following resolutions, which are to be reported on Monday; — That 381,887l. 4s. 3d. 1-8 be granted for the charge of 12,325 Hessians, together with subsidy, for the year 1776.

That 121 475l. 11s. 1d. be granted for the charge of 4,300 Brunswickers, together with the subsidy to the reigning Duke.

That 19,006l. 19s. 3d. 1-4 be granted for the charge of a regiment of Hanau, together with the subsidy of the hereditary prince of Hesse Cassel.

It is calculated, that the ensuing campaign against the American colonies will cost Great-Britain at least four millions.

Whitehall, March 9. The king has been pleased to appoint John Montague, Esq; vice-admiral of the blue, to be governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Newfoundland, and of the islands of Madolaine, in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

It is reported that his majesty will go to Portsmouth, to take a survey of the fleet before they sail for America.

The officers who are ordered for America are to wear the same uniform as the common soldiers, and their hair to be dressed in the like manner, so that they may not be distinguished by the rifle-men, who aim particularly at the officers.

Before the end of next May, there will be fifty frigates in America, which are to form a chain along that continent, to prevent all intercourse with the Provincials.

The ships of war fitting out for America are ordered to have their war complement, and victualled for six months.

The 24th and 62d regiments are ordered to Corke to wait for ships, on board of which they are to embark for America.

Extra of a letter from Plymouth, March 12.

Capt. Roger Wills is appointed to the command of the Ranger sloop of war, and ordered to convoy the transports belonging to Sir Peter Parker's Squadron to America.

We have upwards of 20 sail of transports fitting out here for America, besides six sail of Sir Peter's Squadron.

Extra of a letter from Cowes, March 14.

This day sailed, with a fine wind at east, several transports, &c. bound for North-America, which have been detained by contrary winds for several days.

The Deal-Castle man of war (that lost all her masts and put into Falmouth in January last) and the Caryfort man of war, from Portsmouth, both bound to America, put into Plymouth the 14th inst. by contrary winds.

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, March 17.

Yesterday the wind came round to the north-east, when his majesty's ship the Lion capt. Lutwidge, and six sail of transports, with troops on board, failed from Spithead for Boston. The others remain here to take on board the troops that are to come from London.

March 12. Yesterday Mr. George Osborne, and several other officers of the guards, attended the levee at St. James's, and took leave of his majesty, previous to their setting out to embark for America.

A motion being made (March 10) in the house of commons, that 850,000l. be granted for extraordinary services for the service of the year 1776, the question was put, and the house divided, ayes 180, noes 57.

Lord Sandwich, during the course of Tuesday's debate in the house of lords, declared, "that the officers in the army were not averse to the American war." The duke of Richmond, at the conclusion of the debate, affirmed it as a fact, "that seventeen officers had resigned or sold out, since the guards received orders to embark for America." To which of these illustrious peers will the public give credit?

It is reported that Lord Howe's going to America is not yet settled, and there is great reason to believe he will not go. Several obstacles lie in his way; amongst which are these: that he flattered himself he should have had full power to treat with the Americans, by which he would have become the happy means of reconciling the colonies to the mother country, of which he now does not see the least prospect. He finds by the returns made by admiral Greaves, that the fleet in America are not fit for service, and that it will be impossible to act with it, without loss of character, and risk of every kind of reputation; a risk much too great for Lord Howe to run, who so justly stands high in the estimation of his country as a great sea officer of unblemished honour and probity.

The loss of a ship taken by the provincials is like to make work for the lawyers; the underwriters declaring they are not pirates, and the policy not providing against rebels.

March 14. On Monday were presented to the lower assembly, pursuant to their order, copies of the following requisitions made by generals Gage and Howe, from America: copy of lieutenant general Gage's requisition, for 21,000l. dated Feb. 7, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated April 17, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated May 23, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated June 1, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated July 22, 1775. Ditto for 40,000l. dated August 7, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Sept. 30, 1775.

Copy of major-general Howe's requisition, for 100,000l. dated Nov. 1, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Jan. 1, 1776.

Advices from France say, "that large bodies of French troops are ordered down to the sea coast of that kingdom on the Mediterranean;" which occasions variety of speculations.

However the ministry may attempt to conceal it, there is certainly a treaty totally inimical to the honour and interest of England, now carrying on between the courts of Versailles and Madrid; in consequence of which, the French and Spanish navies are increasing at their different ports, and manning with the utmost expedition; their land forces are likewise considerably augmented, and have orders for embarkation early in May. Mr. St. Paul, our charge des affaires at Paris, came over the latter end of last week with this alarming intelligence for administration.

HOUSE of LORDS, Thursday, March 14.

The duke of Grafton having apprized the house of his intention to introduce a motion, the lords yesterday attended in consequence of summonses issued for the purpose. The order of the day being read, the duke of Grafton first intreated the permission of the house to recapitulate the part he had taken in the cabinet relative to the repeal of the tea-act. Since the last debate he had possessed himself of the minutes of the cabinet debates which passed on that subject, and from them he defied any lord to controvert the fact, or to say that, after repeated struggles to obtain a repeal of the tea-act, his grace had not been over-powered by the weight of numbers. — Having advanced this position as a necessary exculpation of himself, he then proceeded to deduce, from the present unhappy situation of this country, the absolute necessity there was for the adoption of some expedient which might stay the sword of slaughter, restore the commerce, and re-establish the peace of an empire, rent asunder by the conflicts of civil discord. He suggested, that a motion, calculated to such a purpose, could never be proposed at so opportune a season as the present, when, added to the other dangers which environed us, France and Spain were watchful only of the critical moment for attack. That they would assist the Americans was more than probable; that they would take advantage of the contention was certain. He declared that, to his certain knowledge, two French gentlemen of condition had, some little time since, landed in America, had visited general Washington at the provincial camp, and from him they had repaired to the congress, a committee of whom had been nominated to treat with those foreigners. The subject of their negotiation his grace left to the conjectures of his illustrious auditors. — His grace then stated the motion he meant to propose to the house, which was substantially as follows: "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, imploring

him, out of a tender concern for the lives of his people and to stop the further effusion of blood, that he would be graciously pleased to issue his Royal proclamation, to empower the commander in chief of his forces in America, or the commissioners or commissioner (if any such should be sent) to receive, within a reasonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition presented in behalf of the colonies, stating their just rights and grievances, and to assure them, that such petition shall be considered and answered."

Lord Shelburne seconded the motion.

Lord Dartmouth totally objected to the motion, as highly improper, and tending to interrupt the only measures that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His lordship observed, that it was no longer a time to treat with a country in open rebellion, where the government by the authority of this kingdom was subverted, and every act of cruel usurpation exercised. He thought this motion so highly prejudicial to Great-Britain, that he moved the previous question, whether this question be now put; wishing to get rid of the motion this way, rather than to give it an absolute negative, because he was not willing that a motion should go forth, as if the ministry were absolutely averse to all terms of accommodation; but he thought the meaning of the motion fully answered in the last clause of the act of parliament appointing commissioners to receive the submission of any of the colonies, whenever they should be disposed to return to due obedience to the mother country.

The duke of Manchester rose next, and strongly supported the motion. He complained of our inability to carry on the war, from the heavy expences already incurred. He said the sums voted by the commons this session amounted to six millions, and probably the whole expence, if fairly stated, would appear to be ten millions. He took the liberty to contradict, from information he had received, what had been asserted in a former debate, concerning the alacrity of the seamen to enter into the service: He said that the ships already fitted out had been manned by borrowing men from the guard-ships, which were not properly manned so as to be ready to defend us against a foreign enemy. He mentioned large armaments fitted out by France and Spain, to unite and rendezvous at Carthage, the pretended object being a war with the Algerines, but the real one, he believed, was Portugal, in which case we must be involved in a war.

Lord Lyttleton followed Lord Hillsborough's line of argument, and was vehement against all motions of treating with rebels; he also expatiated on the danger of letting the Americans alone another year, without exerting our full power against them.

Lord Camden rose next, and entered into a legal discussion of the capture act, denying the power of the crown to delegate unlimited, discretionary power to any one commissioner, or more, to pardon a whole body of people. His lordship begged to know the meaning and extent of the words "well disposed" in the last clause of that act, and laughed at the terms accommodation and reconciliation, as used by the lords in office, declaring that Shakespeare's Bardolph treated the word accommodation as significantly as it appeared to be treated now. His lordship drew a pathetic picture of the probably fatal consequences, if commissioners were sent out to treat with America, or any part of it, under the present act of parliament, lamenting the fate of that commander in chief who would venture to act under it, as it would certainly be at the hazard of his neck.

On a division of the house there appeared,

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| For the motion | 31 |
| Against it     | 91 |

HOUSE of COMMONS.

March 18. Mr. D. Hartley now rose, and urged very earnestly the necessity of laying before the house the real expence of our navy. He said the accounts produced by way of estimate, seldom contained above two thirds of the expence; that under the title of the navy debt, and services not provided for, and of navy extraordinaries, a custom had been by degrees introduced, which gave ministers an absolute and unlimited possession and command over the public purse. The present was a season, he insisted, when parliament ought to take double care that this ministerial licence should not be abused, as immense sums might be expended in this way, entirely unknown, and without the participation of the house. He was aware how inefficacious any application of this kind would prove, if the noble lord on the opposite bench should think proper to set his face against it. He therefore exhorted his lordship to bring forward an account of the expenditure of last year, for he assured him it was a point his lordship's honour and the credit of his administration were equally concerned in. He said, that the transport service must have amounted to a very considerable sum, in the course of the last year; that no account of that particular service had been yet produced; that he intended to move for that, and an account of the navy debt, but he was convinced what little purpose it would answer to frame any motion, should the noble lord, as usual, seem averse to it.

Lord North said, it was not the wish of administration to conceal any thing from that house, nor was it in their power, were they desirous of so doing. As to incurring expences, the exact amount of which could not be ascertained at the time; it was the constant usage of office at all times, and was not peculiar to the present administration. It arose from the nature of the service; for how was it possible to state what the extraordinaries in any given year would amount to, till they were first known? They might be more, they might be less; and

as to the power vested in administration, he could see no possible abuse that could be made of it. It was impossible that the money expended could be known to parliament at the very time it was issuing, nor the exact amount of the debt incurred, but still the house retained the efficient controul; for if the debt was improperly incurred in the first instance, or if there appeared any abuse or malversation when the accounts came to be inspected, those who had abused the trust necessarily reposed in them were liable to be severely punished, and to suffer under the displeasure of that house. His lordship added that, for his part, he had no objection to give the hon. member every information he desired; but he believed that several of the accounts were not yet closed or complete; such as were, he was very ready to comply with the hon. gentleman's requisition.

Mr. Hartley then made the two following motions, which were agreed to.

1. That an account of navy, victualling, and transport bills, that were made out on or before the 29th of February, 1776, be laid before the house.

2. That an account of the increase of the debt of the navy, between the 31st of December, 1774, and the 31st of December, 1775, be laid before this house; together with the specification of the respective services for which the said debt was incurred, as far as the same can be made up.

March 21. Orders are given for raising 1000 recruits, for completing the three regiments of foot guards to their full complement, in the room of those ordered for America.

A messenger arrived yesterday at St. James's, from France, and brings advice, that a squadron of men of war and frigates are sailed from Brest, with a fair wind, for the West-Indies.

Yesterday gen. Sir John Wortley, and Sir George Osborne, set out for Chatham, to embark there with their regiments for America.

Yesterday a draught from the guards of 1000 men marched off the parade, in three divisions, to Portsmouth, to embark for America.

The French fleet of war, commanded by capt. Rodney, is said to have overlet at sea, and every soul lost.

Orders are given for draughts to be made from the different dock-yards for a number of shipwrights, &c. to be sent to Halifax, in No. a Scotia, to repair any of his majesty's ships that may put in there and stand in need thereof.

It was agreed, in Monday's debate, that government would, in the course of two months, want 130,000 tons of transports. Suppose on an average at 280 tons each, this is near 500 sail, which is certainly more than can be procured in that time. This confirms the opinion very generally embraced among military persons, — That the German troops will not all be in America before the end of August.

Letters from col. Faucit advise, that the first march of the Hessians has been stopped, and the men ordered back, from the transports not being ready to receive them.

By a gentleman just arrived from Ireland we hear, that all kinds of provisions are risen above a third in their value there, on account of the large commissions for victualling the transports. At Cork, it is said, there are no less than 500 of them to be victualled for twelve months.

## PROVIDENCE.

To Ezek Hopkins, Esq; commander in chief of the American fleet

Honoured Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to serve under you in the last French war, and I believe to your satisfaction; and since my arrival at Philadelphia, where I was appointed by the honourable continental congress to the command of the ship Columbus, I have strictly obeyed your commands, and done all in my power for the honour of the fleet, to the best of my knowledge. The night that we fell in with the Glasgow man of war, two of my lieutenants were on board the two prizes we had taken and fourteen of my best seamen: when we were running down on the ship, getting in order to engage, and quartering the men in the places of those that were absent, the Glasgow suddenly hauling to the northward, brought me to the southward of her, and brought her directly into your and capt. Hopkins's wake. I hauled up for her, and made all sail with my three top-gallant sails; capt. Hopkins then beginning the fire, the Glasgow returning the same, and my being in her wake, and as far to leeward as she, it instantly deadened all the wind, which put it entirely out of my power to get up with her. I used my utmost endeavour, but in vain. Before I had got near enough for a close engagement, the Glasgow had made all sail for the harbour of Newport: I continued chase under all sail that I had, except fludding-sails, and the wind being before the beam, she firing her two stern chaces into me as fast as possible, and my keeping up a fire with my bow guns, and now and then a broadside, put it out of my power to get near enough to have a close engagement. I continued this chase till you thought proper to hoist a signal for my return into the fleet: I accordingly obeyed the signal, and on my arrival at New-London, I found that a report was spread, from the Alfred and Cabot, that I was a coward, and many other ill-natured and false aspersions. If I did not do my duty, it proceeded not from cowardice, but from want of judgment. The inhabitants of New-London, and others, by means of those cruel aspersions, look on me with contempt, as a man not serving the country in my station: the circumstance of having a family of children to be upbraided with my supposed cowardice, and my own character rendered infamous through the thirteen united colonies, is an indignity I cannot bear. If I am a coward, I have no business in the service of this continent: I therefore request that there may be a court-martial called, that I may be tried by my brother officers of the fleet, and either acquitted with honour, or broke with disgrace. I ask no favour of them. If I should be broke the public will then have a right to despise me. If I can obtain no satisfaction in this way, I should be under a necessity to return you my commission. I will then thank the congress for the honour they intended me, and curse those who first spread the infamous report. I have never yet mentioned the matter to any one. If your honour had let me come to Newport when the Scarborough man of war lay there, as was my request, I might perhaps

have convinced the world that I am not a coward; but this is now out of my power.

I am your honour's humble servant,

ABRAHAM WHIPPLE.

P. S. Your honour will observe, that it was in the night when we bore down upon the Glasgow, which rendered it difficult to see when she altered her course.

April 30, 1776.

At a court-martial held on board the Alfred, at Providence, in the colony of Rhode-Island, on the 16th day of May, 1776, by order of Ezek Hopkins, Esq; day commander in chief of the American fleet, and at the desire of Abraham Whipple, Esq; commander of the ship Columbus, for an enquiry into his, the said Whipple's, conduct on the 17th of April last, in an engagement held with the Glasgow ship of war.

## PRESENT,

Captain DUDLEY SALTONSTALL, President.

Captains Nicholas Biddle, John Hazzard, Samuel Nicholas, John Welsh lieutenants John Paul Jones, Rhodes Arnold, Hoysted Hacker, Eliza Hinman, Jonathan Maltbie, Matthew Park, Henry Dayton, member.

Abraham Whipple, Esq; aforesaid, appeared before this court, and says his character stands aspersed for cowardice, on board the Columbus, the 17th of April last, in an engagement with the Glasgow ship of war; therefore desires to be heard touching the same: whereupon this court proceeded to hear him. He sets forth in his declaration, that for want of wind, and by means of the Glasgow's firing stern guns, together with his firing bow guns, and now and then giving a broadside, he was unable to make his attack cloier than he did. This court having heard sundry evidences, who were present in different vessels during the engagement with the Glasgow, respecting the matter now before us, are of opinion that the said Whipple's conduct on the 17th of April was agreeable to what he hath set forth in his said declaration; and that his mode of attack on the Glasgow has proceeded from error in judgment, and not from cowardice.

Signed, D. Saltonstall, N. Biddle, J. Hazzard, S. Nicholas, J. Welsh, J. P. Jones, H. Hacker, R. Arnold, J. Maltbie, E. Hinman, J. Matbie, M. Parke, H. Dayton.

A true copy from the minutes,

DUDLEY SALTONSTALL, president.

## NEW-YORK, May 27.

By a letter from head quarters, at Williamsburg, in Virginia, dated the 10th instant, we learn, That an express was arrived there from gen. Moore, in North-Carolina, acquainting the committee, That 2000 men under the command of general Cornwallis, was arrived at Wilmington, on Cape Fear river, from England; and that Sir Peter Parker was daily expected at the same place with 8000 more, to complete the southern army to 10,000 men; that the inhabitants of North-Carolina were assembling in great numbers, and were determined to give general Cornwallis a warm reception.

By an officer from before Quebec, and who left Point Dechaubeau on the 9th instant, we learn, that the small-pox had got into our army at Quebec, which rendered many of them unfit for service; that there were but about 200 effective men at head-quarters when the fall was made, the rest of the army having been dispersed in different parts for the convenience of quarters; that at head quarters they had neither intrenchments, breast-works, nor intrenching tools, and but six days provisions; that general Wooster, captain Mott, and many others, had left that place two days before the attack; that the body who sallied forth on our main army did not appear to be regulars, but a part of the garrison; that all the artillery was lost, and consisted of two 24, two 12, and several 6 and 4 pounders, some mortars, cohorns, and howitzers, all brails, with some iron pieces of various sizes; that it was thought about 100 men went off with the small-pox on them, and that they were the better for it; and that our posts generally got together and escaped; that there was no firing on either side; that general Thomas kept with himself but about 500 men, on account of the scarcity of provisions, and with them intended to act on the offensive or defensive, as circumstances would allow; that the Canadians in general were for us; that great numbers of our troops, with provision, ammunition, &c. were on their way; and that it is to be hoped a powerful army, well appointed and provisioned, will, this campaign, retrieve our honour, and crown our important enterprise in that country with glory.

By express arrived here on Thursday evening last, from Boston, we have the following important intelligence, viz.

THAT the continental armed schooner the Franklin, commanded by capt. Mugford, on the 17th inst. took and carried into Boston a ship from England, about 300 tons burthen, mounted six carriage guns. She left England the 4th of April, in company with nine sail of transports, under convoy of a frigate, bound to Boston. The following is an invoice of her cargo, as delivered from the office of ordnance.

Laden on board the HOPE, Mr. John Williams contractor, and Alexander Lunisdale master, the undermentioned particulars, to be transported to Boston, in North-America (the dangers of the seas only excepted) and there delivered to the commissary of the artillery, or to such persons as the officer commanding the royal artillery shall appoint to receive them. In further part of col. Cleveland's demand, ordered by the board the 26th of July last.

1000 carabines, with bayonets and steel ram rods; 1000 carbine cartouch boxes; 1000 slings. Spare travelling carriages, 24 pair heavy, and 12 pair light, with travelling handpikes for ditto. Hand saws, 84 in a case. Sand bags, 5000 bushel, and 5000 half bushel bags. Mantlets of cured hides, 100 in 30 cases. Broad-axes, 144. Hand hammers, 60. Grindstones with troughs, 15. Falling axes, 300. Hand hatchets, 500. Hand bills, 500. Wheel-barrows, 268. Hand-barrows, 150. Spades, 1000; ditching ditto, 250; shovels, 750 shod, and 250 iron. Coils of rope, 1 of 2, 1-4 inch, 1 of 3 inch, &

of 2-2 inch, and 2 of 2 inch, tarred rope; 1 of 3-4 inch, 1 of 2 inch, 2 of 1-2 inch, white rope.

Carpenter's tools in sets.

Hand-saws whet and set, 6; tennon ditto, 6; turning ditto, 6; broad-axes, helved, 6; adzes, helved, 6; pin mauls, 6; hammers, 6 claw and 6 riveting ditto. Chisels, broad helved, 6; scribing ditto, 6; heading, ditto, 12; paring do. 6; forming do. 36, mortising do. 24, large do. 11. Gouges, 36 formers, 6 picking ditto, 12 trunnion ditto. Pieces or pads, stock and springs, 6; bits for ditto, 72; draw-borers, helved, 24; pinners, 6; pair; engineers augers, 8 to a set, 6; iron squares, 6; brals chalk-line rolls, 6; chalk lines, 12 knots; iron compasses 6 pair; shafts for engineers augers, 12; two feet rules, 6; black lead pencils, 6 dozen; 6 dozen ditto for tennon laws; gimlets sorted, 124; large spike ditto, 12; glue, 12 pound; copper glue-pots, 6; fish-skins, 6; mallets 6; bettys, or small iron crows, 6. Planes, long, with irons fixed, 6; six fore planes, twelve smoothing ditto; half-inch grove, one and a half skew rabbit, one inch square ditto, half inch ditto, three quarter inch head, five-eighth ditto, one and a quarter ogee, one inch, three quarter, one half ditto. One inch quarter-round, three quarter inch, five-eighths, ditto, one and half inch plinths, pious with six iron, 6 of each, containing in six chests. Hammer lines, 50. Eleven barrel spikes, from 5 to 8 and half inches. Nails, 24d. 385,000. Pick-axes, with helves, 500. Sledge-hammers, with helves, 25. Augers with shafts, 75. 1500 copper hooped barrels of gunpowder, equal to 75 tons.

## S WILLINGFLEET DUMFORD.

Office of ordnance, Nov. 24, 1775.

Last Saturday week the brave capt. Mugford, commander of the armed schooner Franklin, after seeing his prize safe into Boston harbour, was going out again, but the tide making against him, he came to an anchor off Pudding Gut point; the next morning, by day-break, the feminist saw thirteen boats from the men of war making for them, they got ready to receive them before they could board the schooner; the sunk five of the boats, and the remainder attempting to board, they cut several of the crew's hands off as they laid them over the gunwale. The brave capt. Mugford making a blow at the people in the boats with a cutlass, he received a wound in the breast, on which he called his lieutenant, and said, "I am a dead man, don't give up the vessel, you will be able to beat them, if not, cut the cable, and run her on shore," he expired in a few minutes; the lieutenant then run her on shore, and the boats made off; the men that were taken up from the boats that sunk, say they lost 70 men. The schooner had but one man killed, besides the captain.

The cockswain of a barge belonging to one of his majesty's ships now at Nantasket road, we hear came to town yesterday from that place, and reports that he, with the crew, were sent on shore for milk but, rather than return on board the ship, delivered themselves up to the people of Boston, where they were kindly received.

The Cerberus frigate watered at Block-Island on Sunday the 12th instant, and chased some fishing boats into Newport this day week.

The brig that was consort with the Cerberus is said to be failed for Halifax, with three prizes; some of them said to be from France.

Two of the continental fleet failed from Newport last week, in order to cruise in Boston bay.

## PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, May 21, 1776.

Resolved,

THAT all persons taken in arms on board any prize, be deemed prisoners, to be taken care of by the supreme executive power in each colony to which they are brought, whether the prize be taken by vessels fitted out by the continent, or by others.

That such as are taken be treated as prisoners of war, but with humanity, and be allowed the same rations as the troops in the service of the united colonies; but that such as are officers supply themselves and be allowed to draw bills to pay for their subsistence and clothing.

That officers made prisoners in the land service be allowed the same indulgence.

That the officers be not permitted to reside in or near any sea port town, nor public post road, and that the officers and privates be not suffered to reside in the same places.

That in case the officers cannot draw or sell their bill, the congress will allow for each of them two dollars a week, for board and lodgings to be repaid by said officers before they are released from their captivity.

That no tavern keepers supply any officers who are prisoners, on the credit of the continent.

That the capitulations entered into with prisoners at the time of their surrender be punctually observed.

That such officers as surrender prisoners of war be put on their parole, unless congress shall otherwise direct.

That the FORM of the PAROLE be as follows:

I — being made a prisoner of war, by the army of the thirteen united colonies, in North-America, do promise and engage, on my word and honour, and on the faith of a gentleman, to depart from hence to — in the province of — being the place of my destination and residence, and there, or within six miles thereof, to remain during the present war between Great-Britain and the said united colonies, or until the congress of the said united colonies, or the assembly, convention, or committee or council of safety of the said colony shall order otherwise; and that I will not directly or indirectly give any intelligence whatsoever to the enemies of the united colonies, or do or say any thing in opposition to, or in prejudice of the measures and proceedings of any congress for the said colonies during the present troubles, or until I am duly exchanged or discharged: Given under my hand, this day of A. D. 1776.

That the said parole be signed by the officers.

That such as refuse to subscribe the parole be committed to prison.

That David Franks, Esq; agent to the contractors for victualling the troops of the king of Great-Britain, be permitted to supply the prisoners with provisions

and other necessaries of money as are necessary. And to enable him to employ them, that he be supplied, in or out of the rolls.

I hat such of the Mr. Franks, be furnished with the rations allowed the continent.

I hat the women be furnished with food and other things as they shall require. That no prisoners be put to labour, trades and to labour and families.

That the committee for the counties, discontinue of prisoners, conduct, and in case of them, and report on their conditions or communications had on such occasions.

I hat a list of the out by the committee where they reside, convention, or colony respectively be presented.

I hat the said officers or councils with proper persons supplying such of them, in their relief Mr. Franks.

That the said officers or councils to take the paroles observance of the and also to take by order of the alio to advance the each of the officers and to draw for the

That the said or councils of which prisoners a reside, be empowered place to place such assemblies, of safety it shall former resolution

WHEREAS that avaricious of the resolve of withdrawing from power of regulation the people a most

Resolved, That of observation to regulate the p exactions on the to the difficulty ever to such regu be made by the le

Ext

May 27. On M the men of war Americans they. the men of war w soon for the flag but could not ov

It is supposed, that they are go and the great r picked up, they in the late enga peters were lea the action.

We are well sewed in hamm ahore in the b last. They bot said the one in l

Extra of a

" Friday last and two schoo ed about 40 r obliged the ten could, of which —they were b whom they dete unlets resisted, fresh provision ing to pay the c The islanders fraid of the i patch possible their guns we markmen. a without firing though at a fraid will fu vision of this fixed there."

Extra of a

" By two making their there are a n They say five Corke, being ports, 10 st bombs, with place, which arrives. The were seen of who have be fast, and wh will be able

and other necessaries, and to pay for that purpose.

And to enable him to do this to the satisfaction of his employers, that a commissioned officer be permitted once a month to visit the prisoners so victualled and supplied, in order to count their numbers and certify the rolls.

That such of the prisoners as are not supplied by Mr. Franks, be furnished with provisions not exceeding the rations allowed to privates in the service of the continent.

That the women and children belonging to prisoners be furnished with subsistence and supplied with firing and other things absolutely necessary for their support.

That no prisoners be enlisted in the continental army.

That the prisoners be permitted to exercise their trades and to labour in order to support themselves and families.

That the committees of inspection and observation, for the counties, districts or towns, assigned for the residence of prisoners, be empowered to superintend their conduct, and in cases of gross misbehaviour to confine them, and report to their respective assemblies, conventions or committees or council of safety the proceedings had on such occasions.

That a list of the prisoners in each colony be made out by the committees of the counties, towns or districts where they reside, and transmitted to the assembly, convention, or council or committee of safety of such colony respectively, who shall send a copy thereof to congress.

That the said assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety be empowered to contract with proper persons for the most reasonable terms for supplying such of the prisoners, their wives and children, in their respective colony as are not supplied by Mr. Franks.

That the said assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, be authorized and requested to take the paroles of the officers, and to cause a strict observance of the terms on which they are enlarged, and also to take especial care that none of those confined by order of the congress, be suffered to escape; also to advance the allowance of two dollars a week to each of the officers who cannot draw or sell their bills and to draw for the same on the president of the congress.

That the said assemblies, conventions, committees or councils of safety of the colonies respectively in which prisoners are or shall chuse or be appointed to reside, be empowered to remove such prisoners from place to place within the same colonies, as often as to such assemblies, conventions, committees or councils of safety it shall seem proper, having regard to the former resolutions of congress concerning prisoners.

May 30, 1776.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to congress, that avaricious ill designing men have taken advantage of the resolve of congress, passed the 30th of April (for withdrawing from the committees of inspection in the power of regulating the price of goods) to extort from the people a most exorbitant price for salt.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the committees of observation and inspection in the united colonies to regulate the price of salt as to prevent unreasonable exactions on the part of the seller, having due regard to the difficulty and risk of importation—subject however to such regulations as have been or shall hereafter be made by the legislatures of the respective colonies.

Extract from the minutes,

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

May 27. On Monday last a flag that was sent down to the men of war in our bay, for the exchange of several Americans they have on board, returned to this city, as the men of war weighed and put to sea about an hour too soon for the flag, they followed them 10 leagues to sea, but could not overtake them.

It is supposed, by the course the men of war steered, that they are gone to Virginia to refit, as by accounts, and the great number of pieces which have since been picked up, they have received a great deal of damage in the late engagement with our galleys. Their carpenters were seen at work every day for a week after the action.

We are well informed that the bodies of two men sewed in hammocks (one marked No. 22) were drove ashore in the bite of Newcastle on Friday or Saturday last. They both belonged to the Roebuck, and it is said the one in No. 22 was the gunner's mate.

Extract of a letter from Chingoteague, May 20.

"Friday last the 18th inst. three tenders, one sloop, and two schooners came into Chingoteague inlet, landed about 40 men on an island, called Wallop's, who obliged the tenant on the island to pen what cattle he could, of which they killed six and carried off two alive—they were boarded by a flag from the inhabitants to whom they declared they meant to offer no violence, unless resisted, that they were in very great want of fresh provisions, and would have some—and were willing to pay the owners for it; but took care not to do it. The islanders say they appeared to be very much afraid of the inhabitants, and made the greatest dispatch possible to get on board with their booty—that their guns were in bad condition, and the men bad marksmen, as they frequently snapped, several times without firing, and then did but little execution, though at a small distance. This inlet, sir, I am afraid will furnish them with a great quantity of provision of this kind, unless a proper guard should be fixed there."

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, North-Carolina, April 29.

"By two men, who arrived here last night, after making their escape from the men of war below; I find there are a number of prizes, to the amount of 40 sail. They say five transports arrived a few days past from Corke, being part of a fleet of 45 sail, viz. 30 transports, 10 store ships, one 30 gun ship, 2 frigates, 2 bombs, with 9 regiments on board, destined for this place, which are expected to land when the whole fleet arrives. This is generally believed here, as the ships were seen off on Monday by the pilots. The militia, who have been but a few days discharged, are coming in fast, and who, with the continental forces already here, will be able to make a good stand."

April 22.

"We have accounts from Georgia of another small brush at Cockspur: There being a few soldiers on shore cutting wood and filling water, the militia, with a few creek Indians, fired on them and killed some, three of which the Indians scalped; they also took twelve negroes, and one white prisoner. On this the Cherokee hailed close in shore, and landed a number of men under a heavy fire, but it is said our people fired on them several times to some advantage, so that the men were obliged to embark, and the vessel to haul off out of gunshot—since this we are fully informed, that all the vessels have left there except two."

CONSTITUTION of South-Carolina (concluded).

The parish of St. Bartholomew, six members.

The parish of St. Helena, six members.

The parish of St. James, Santee, six members.

The parish of Prince George, Winyaw, six members.

The parish of Prince Frederick, six members.

The parish of St. John, in Colleton county, six members.

The parish of St. Peter, six members.

The parish of Prince William, six members.

The parish of St. Stephen, six members.

The district to the eastward of Wateree river, ten members.

The district of Ninety-six, ten members.

The district of Saxe-Gotha, six members.

The district between Broad and Saludy rivers, three divisions, viz.

The lower district, four members; the Little river district, four members; the upper or Spartan district, four members.

The district between Broad and Catawba rivers, ten members.

The district called the New Acquisition, ten members.

The parish of St. Matthew, six members.

The parish of St. David, six members.

The district between Savannah river and the North Fork of Edisto, six members.

And the election of the said members shall be conducted, as near as may be, agreeable to the directions of the election act; and where there are no churches or church-wardens in a district or parish, the general assembly, at some convenient time before their expiration, shall appoint places of election, and persons to receive votes and make returns. The qualification of electors shall be the same as required by law; but persons having property, which according to the rate of the last preceding tax, is taxable at the sums mentioned in the election act, shall be entitled to vote, though it was not actually taxed having the other qualifications mentioned in that act. Electors shall take an oath of qualification, if required by the returning officer. The qualification of the elected to be the same as mentioned in the election act, and construed to mean clear of debt.

12. That if any parish or district neglects or refuses to elect members, or, if the members chosen do not meet in general assembly, those who do meet shall have the powers of the general assembly. Not less than forty-nine members shall make a house to do business, but the speaker, or any seven members, may adjourn from day to day.

13. That as soon as may be after the first meeting of the general assembly, the president and commander in chief, a vice president of the colony and privy council, shall be chosen in manner, and for the time above-mentioned; and till such choice shall be made, the former president and commander in chief, and vice president of the colony, and privy council, shall continue to act as such.

14. That, in case of the death of the president and commander in chief, or his absence from the colony, the vice president of the colony shall succeed to his office, and the privy council shall choose out of their own body a vice-president of the colony. And in case of the death of the vice-president of the colony, or his absence from the colony, one of the privy council, to be chosen by themselves, shall succeed to his office, until a nomination to those offices respectively, by the general assembly and legislative council for the remainder of the time for which the officer so dying or being absent was appointed.

15. That the delegates of this colony in the continental congress be chosen by the general assembly and legislative council jointly by ballot in the general assembly.

16. That the vice-president of the colony and the privy council, or the vice president and a majority of the privy council, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a court of chancery. And there shall be an ordinary, who shall exercise the powers heretofore exercised by that officer in this colony.

17. That the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty be confined to maritime causes.

18. That all suits and process depending in any courts of law or equity may, if either party shall be so inclined, be proceeded in and continued to a final ending, without being obliged to commence *de novo*. And the judges of the courts of law shall cause jury-lists to be made, and juries to be summoned as near as may be according to the directions of the act of general assembly in such cases provided.

19. That justices of the peace shall be nominated by the general assembly and commissioned by the president and commander in chief, during pleasure. They shall not be entitled to fees except on prosecutions for felony; and, not acting in the magistracy, they shall not be entitled to the privileges allowed to them by law.

20. That all other judicial officers shall be chosen by ballot jointly by the general assembly and legislative council, and except the judges of the court of chancery, commissioned by the president and commander in chief, during good behaviour; but shall be removed on address of the general assembly and legislative council.

21. That the sheriffs, qualified as by law directed, shall be chosen in like manner, by the general assembly and legislative council, and commissioned by the president and commander in chief for two years only.

22. That commissions of the treasury, the secretary of the colony, the register of mesne conveyances, attorney general and powder receiver, be chosen by the general assembly and legislative council jointly by ballot, and commissioned by the president and commander in chief, during good behaviour; but shall be removed on address of the general assembly and legislative council.

in the army, shall be by the general assembly and legislative council chosen jointly by ballot, and commissioned by the president and commander in chief; and that all other officers in the army and navy shall be commissioned by the president and commander in chief.

24. That in case of vacancy in any of the offices above directed to be filled by the general assembly and legislative council, the president and commander in chief, with the advice and consent of the privy council, may appoint others in their stead, until there shall be an election by the general assembly and legislative council to fill those vacancies respectively.

25. That the president and commander in chief with the advice and consent of the privy council, may appoint during pleasure, until otherwise directed by resolution of the general assembly, and legislative council, all other necessary officers except such as are by law directed to be otherwise chosen.

26. That the president and commander in chief shall have no power to make war or peace, or enter into any final treaty, without the consent of the general assembly and legislative council.

27. That if any parish or district shall neglect to elect a member or members on the day of election, or in case any person chosen a member of the general assembly shall refuse to qualify and take his seat as such, or die, or depart the colony, the said general assembly shall appoint proper days for electing a member or members of the said general assembly in such cases respectively. And on the death of a member of the legislative or privy council, another member shall be chosen in his room, in manner above-mentioned for the election of members of the legislative and privy council respectively.

28. That the resolutions of the continental congress in force in this colony, shall continue until altered or revoked by them.

29. That the resolutions of this, or any former congress of this colony, and all laws now of force here, (and not hereby altered) shall so continue, until altered, or repealed by the legislature of this colony, unless where they are temporary in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration.

30. That the executive authority be vested in the president and commander in chief, limited and restrained as aforesaid.

31. That the president and commander in chief, vice-president of the colony, and privy council respectively, shall have the same personal privileges as are allowed by act of assembly to the governor, lieutenant-governor and privy council.

32. That all persons now in office shall hold their commissions until there shall be a new appointment in manner above directed, at which time all commissions not derived from authority of the congress of this colony, shall cease and be void.

33. That all persons, who shall be chosen and appointed to any office, or to any place of trust, before entering upon the execution of office, shall take the following oath:

I A. B. do swear, that I will to the utmost of my power support, maintain, and defend the constitution of South-Carolina, as established by congress, on the 26th day of March, 1776, until an accommodation of the differences between Great-Britain and America shall take place, or I shall be released from this oath by the legislative authority of the said colony. So help me God.

And all such persons shall also take an oath of office.

34. That the following yearly salaries be allowed to the public officers under-mentioned:

The president and commander in chief, nine thousand pounds.

The chief justice and the assistant judges, the salaries respectively, as by act of assembly established.

The attorney-general two thousand and one hundred pounds, in lieu of all charges against the public, for fees upon criminal prosecutions.

The ordinary one thousand pounds.

The three commissioners of the treasury, two thousand pounds each.

And all other public officers shall have the same salaries as are allowed such officers respectively by act of assembly.

March 26, 1776.

By order of congress.

WM. HENRY DRAYTON, president.

Attested, PETER LIMOTHY, secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 25.

Extract of a letter from col. Woodford to gen. Lewis, by express, dated Norfolk, May 22.

"THE vigilance of my guards has occasioned the enemy to abandon their lines at Portsmouth. This, and some fire rafts I was preparing, has likewise occasioned the fleet to go off. They have thrown over their salt, burnt the most indifferent of their small craft, and are all now below Crany island, except four ships, which are opposite the distillery, but under way likewise. One of the 14th regiment, and five sailors, have deserted, they inform me they have the small-pox. I have given very particular orders to avoid this evil, if it be true. They all concur in the same story, and likewise that the fleet is bound for Cape Fear; but I doubt whether my lord does not intend a secret expedition to some other part of the colony. I received the enclosed letter, and a list of prisoners from lord Dunmore, and have sent orders to the guard at Portsmouth to destroy the enemy's works."

SIR,

Ship Dunmore, May 22, 1776.

ENCLOSED is a list of prisoners on parole, who ought to have returned last Sunday. I therefore think proper to inform you, that if you do not order them to return to me on or before the 26th instant, that I shall most certainly not only not grant the same indulgence to any that shall hereafter fall into my hands, but punish every man of them as they deserve, if ever they fall into my hands again. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

DUNMORE.

To the commanding officer on shore.

List of prisoners on parole, who ought to have returned on board the Dunmore the 26th of May, 1776. James Nimmo, John Nimmo, Jonathan Woodhouse, John Woodhouse, — Robertson, — Fountain, Cautwell Garryon, Tully Boony, — Hagley, — Thompson, — King, — Roberts, — Taylor.

dated Hampton, May 23.

wrote you this morning that 30 sail of the ene-  
my were moved down the river, since which it  
appears that their whole fleet is in motion. From our  
sight, I can see 60 or 70 sail of vessels of dif-  
ferent kinds, hovering about the mouth of James river.  
What they mean is impossible to tell.

It is imagined that Dunmore's fleet are coming out  
in search of provisions, every kind of which is so very  
scarce with them, that the quantity formerly allowed  
to a single man is now obliged to serve four.

### ANNAPOLIS, June 6.

On Tuesday last, the general assembly of this pro-  
vince, which had prorogued to that day, was further  
prorogued to Wednesday the 12th instant, on or before  
which day, we are assured that writs will be issued for a  
general election.

In CONVENTION, May 25th, 1776.

**RESOLVED**, That no person or persons shall, after  
the first day of June next, deal or barter with any pri-  
vate soldier, knowing him to be such, without the li-  
cence in writing of the colonel or major of the batta-  
lion, or captain or commanding officer, for the time  
being, of the company or party to which such soldier  
shall belong, under the penalty of such sum, not exceed-  
ing fifty shillings common money, as shall be adjudged  
by the committee of observation for the county where  
such soldier shall be stationed, or where the offender  
shall reside; and that upon complaint of the colonel,  
major, captain, or other commanding officer, as aforesaid,  
to such committee, of any breach of this resolve, the said  
committee shall have power to call the offender before  
them, and upon enquiry into the complaint, and con-  
viction of the offender, to impose such fine upon him or  
her as in their discretion they shall adjudge, not exceed-  
ing the said sum of fifty shillings. And upon non-pay-  
ment thereof may, by warrant under their hands, im-  
power any person they shall judge proper to levy the  
same, by distress and sale of the goods of the offender;  
which fine, when so levied, shall be paid into the hands  
of the captain, or commanding officer, for the time be-  
ing, of the company or party to which such soldier shall  
belong, and by him paid to the treasurer of that shire  
where the offence shall be committed.

**WHEREAS** his Britannic majesty, king George, has  
prosecuted, and still prosecutes, a cruel and unjust war  
against the British colonies in America, and has acceded  
to acts of parliament declaring the people of the said col-  
onies in actual rebellion; and whereas the good people  
of this province have taken up arms to defend their  
rights and liberties, and to repel the hostilities carrying  
on against them, and whilst engaged in such a contest  
cannot, with any sincerity of heart, pray for the success  
of his arms. Therefore **Resolved**, that every prayer and  
petition for the king's majesty in the book of Common  
Prayer and Administration of the sacraments and other  
rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, except  
the second collect for the king in the Communion ser-  
vice, be henceforth omitted in all churches and chapels  
in this province, until our unhappy differences are  
ended.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVAL, clerk.

**THREE PENCE** per pound is  
given for fine white LINEN  
RAGS, and one penny per pound for  
coarse, by the Printer hereof.

June 5, 1776.  
On Monday the 1st of July next, will be exposed to  
public sale, at the house of Mrs. Chilton, in Bal-  
timore, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

**THE SLOOP** Resolution, about twelve months  
old, has never been out of the bay; square  
sterned, burthen about 45 tons, with all her tackle,  
apparel, and furniture; an inventory of which may  
be seen in the hands of the subscriber; lately the prop-  
erty of Mr. James Burtell, Worcester county, and  
taken by a writ of replevin for James Dick and  
Stewart.—The money to be paid immediately on the  
sale.—For further particulars apply to  
**THOMAS BRERETON**, broker.

Calvert county, May 20, 1776.  
**THE** subscriber thinking that the making of  
linen, cotton, and woollen CLOTHES at all  
times, especially now, would be of great advantage  
to the inhabitants of this province in general, and  
this part thereof in particular, hath brought from the  
manufactory of Philadelphia some hands, and has  
engaged several others, if he finds them wanting, to  
carry it on in the greatest perfection, has fixed them  
near his dwelling-house, and in a few days will be  
ready to weave or spin, in any manner, either of the  
aforesaid yarns as required; or he will purchase ei-  
ther of the aforesaid materials at a reasonable price,  
and will pay cash for them.

4w JOHN WEEMS, jun.

May 18, 1776.  
**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT  
BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, are desired to make immediate payment to  
the subscriber; and all persons having just claims  
against the said estate are desired to give in their ac-  
counts with sufficient marks of probity, and they  
shall be paid by

w2 JOHN BROWN, jun. administrator.

**WHEREAS** MARY my wife has eloped from  
me without cause, and I am apprehensive  
will endeavour to run me in debt, I do hereby fore-  
warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as  
I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this  
date.

1st John Hooper MOSES SCEARES.

**STRAYED** from Bladensburg, the 27th of April  
last, a bay horse about thirteen hands and an  
half high, a star on his forehead, some white on his  
fore foot-locks, with a bob tail; when rode, trots,  
paces and gallops, and is shod before. Whoever  
has taken up the said horse, and will bring him to  
the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward,  
and all reasonable charges paid by

JOSEPH CARLYLE.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Zachariah Bar-  
low, in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge,  
taken up as a stray, a bay gelding, about fourteen  
hands high, shod all round, a star in his forehead,  
trimmed with a ridge mane, branded on the near  
shoulder and buttock thus, N. The owner may  
have him again, on proving property and paying  
charges.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1776.

**RAN** away from the subscriber the 19th inst. a  
negro man named Raphael, a thick, short, well  
made fellow, has a scar over his right eye in form of  
a cross; his cloathing, when he went away, consisted  
of a Welch cotton jacket, striped country cloth  
breeches, and old felt hat: I suppose he will endeav-  
our to change his habit. Whoever takes up said  
negro, and delivers him to the subscriber, living  
near Zachariah Swamp, Charles county, shall be in-  
titled to the above reward, besides what the law  
allows.

w2 GERARD BOARMAN.

Calvert county, June 3, 1776.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as runaways, the  
following convict servant men, viz.

Thomas Rudder, a maltster by trade, and Wil-  
liam Pim, alias Bryan, a miller, who say they be-  
long to a certain Mary Hewett, on Kent-island.

Daniel Oliver, a sailor, who says he belongs to a  
certain John Smith, on Kent-island.

John Hughes, who says he belongs to a certain  
Daniel Wheeden, on Kent-island.

Joseph Phipps, a weaver by trade, who says he be-  
longs to a certain Benjamin Cedars, on Kent-  
island.

The above servants were taken at the mouth of  
Patuxent river, in a pettjauger, which they say be-  
long to Daniel Wheeden, attempting their escape  
down the bay.—Their mistress and makers are re-  
quested to take them away, and pay charges to

w2 HENRY HUNTT, sheriff.

**THE** jurymen summoned to March court are  
ordered to attend on the second Tuesday of  
June.

May 22d, 1776. Signed per order,  
J. BRICE, clk.

Frederick county, May 1776.

**Wanted** on hire for twelve months,  
**TWENTY** servants or slaves for the purpose of  
wood-cutting.

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHES,  
at Antieatam furnace.

April 15, 1776.  
**ALL** persons indebted to George Matthews, late  
of Kingsbury furnace in Baltimore county,  
deceased, are desired to make immediate payment,  
to enable us to execute his will, and all those who  
have claims against him are desired to exhibit them  
properly authenticated, to

T. RUSSELL and  
JAMES SMITH, } executors.

**THREE POUNDS** REWARD.

St. Mary's county, Maryland, May 20, 1776.  
**RAN** away from the subscriber, on the night of the  
6th instant, an indentured servant man, named  
Michael Ferroll, a common labourer, born in Ireland,  
and I believe between 20 and 25 years of age, well set,  
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, but little beard, black  
hair, and fond of liquor: had on when he went away,  
a new broad-cloth coat and waistcoat of a darkish claret  
colour, a pair of new sheepskin breeches with strings  
in the knees, an osnabrig shirt, black stockings, and  
half worn shoes. It is likely he may change some of  
his cloaths and his name. I am inclined to think he  
will make towards Baltimore or Alexandria in Vir-  
ginia, and endeavour to enlist in some company. Who-  
ever apprehends the said servant, so that I get him a-  
gain, shall be entitled to receive the above reward and  
all reasonable charges paid by

ATHANASIOS FORD.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, 19 May, 1776.  
**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a ne-  
gro man who calls himself Will, and says he be-  
long to Mr. William Paterfon near Colchester in Vir-  
ginia. His master is desired to pay charges and take  
him from

3w RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

**STRAYED** about a week ago from the subscriber, a  
small forrel mare, about 13 hands high, has a large  
mane and very short tail, a large scar above her tail  
which is very remarkable, her brand is unknown.  
Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring  
her to Joseph Wilkins near Annapolis, or

RICHARD WHITTLE on Elk-Ridge.

Annapolis, May 3, 1776.

G O L I A H,

A remarkable strong black cart-horse, well known  
in and about this city, eight years old, upwards  
of sixteen hands high,

**WILL**, at the request of many respectable gen-  
tlemen, planters, and farmers, be let to  
mares this spring, at the moderate rate of two dol-  
lars the leap, and twenty pence to the negro that  
has the care of him, to be paid at the stable door.  
The finest and most promising colts are of Goliath's  
get, and may be seen.

All persons intending to send their mares, are de-  
sired to apply previous to the subscriber, and to look  
at the horse; and, for the convenience of those  
whom it may not suit to pay cash, I will take good  
lambs, fit for killing, if brought with the mares in  
payment.

JOHN ROBINSON.

I have no objection to sending the horse out of  
town, not exceeding five miles, when there are three  
or four mares, for a few days, on assurance that care  
will be taken of him and his attendant.

J. R.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

**BEING** desirous of settling the estate of our father,  
RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-  
Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted  
to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer  
indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that  
are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company,  
of more than twelve months standing, are requested to  
come immediately and make payment; and those who  
have it not in their power to make immediate pay-  
ment, it is expected they will come and settle their  
accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are  
not complied with, we shall take such methods as will  
compel a settlement, without respect to persons, al-  
though it will be disagreeable to

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

**STRAYED** away from the widow M'Donnall's, be-  
tween Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday  
night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a  
bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces,  
trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder.  
Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to  
capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to  
William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall re-  
ceive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid  
if brought home.

9

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, an indentured ser-  
vant lad, named Edward Burford, born in  
Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair  
complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth  
coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse  
light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same,  
much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted  
stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond  
of liquor, and can give no better reason for his e-  
lopement, than that he often merited chastisement  
and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob  
Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending  
leave to visit a ship-mate. Should he be taken ten  
miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on  
his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,  
Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS.

**BEGS** leave to acquaint the public in general,  
and his friends in particular, that he still con-  
tinues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various  
branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that  
he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-  
swords, hangers, and cutlasses. He also makes hooks  
for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.  
N. B. He has several groles of hooks and eyes to  
dispose of cheap.

19

**SPRIGHTLY**  
To be let to mares the ensuing season, at School-  
field, Prince-George's county.

**THE** high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full  
fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a  
beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's  
Babram, his dam by Rogers's Bahram, his grandam  
by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well  
suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being re-  
markably light, and quick in his movements, free  
from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is ima-  
gined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile  
heats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for  
the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at  
so low a rate the cash will be expected before the  
horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at  
half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper  
feeding; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks  
gratis.

11

## MARTLAND GAZETTE. 33

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1776

L O N D O N, February 24.

Among all the circumstances by which the public esteem was shewn to the memory of Sir CHARLES SAUNDERS, none was so striking, or so truly honourable, as the panegyric upon him, delivered on a sudden by Sir George Saville. His testimony, borne to one of the best men who have ever died, by one of the best men who ever lived, was delivered in so pathetic a manner, that the whole house was most sensibly affected. The news of his death came to the house on the day of Mr. Hartley's motion relative to the colonies—After a short general exordium, Sir George Saville proceeded nearly to the following effect:

**B**UT besides this, Sir, I rise under another set of difficulties common to me, and to all who speak from this side the house; but then they are all collateral and adventitious difficulties. If we urge that we have been unjust; we are answered, that that matter has been long since decided. If we state, that nothing is to be got even by victory; we have the same answer. If we argue that our measures are impracticable, and that success is beyond our power; the house will not endure to hear the power of this country called in question—he is a friend to rebellion, who dares hesitate concerning the comparative force of the contending parties. Or if I should touch on the topic of lightening the chains of slavery in America, recommended by my honourable friend, a learned gentleman will perhaps tell me that I am not a Whig; for that Whigs are ever fond of despotism. But I spoke guardedly, when I said that these were collateral and adventitious difficulties only; for, on the naked matter itself, were a by-stander to judge, it should seem that the harder task would be to point out or create the difficulties. For what is the case? I ask the gentlemen on the other side of the house, what are their wishes? I am answered, "Would to God we were in the situation of the year 1763."—I ask the colonies—I am answered, "Would to God we were in the situation of the year 1763." I know well that there are various senses in which this phrase may be understood—Oh! Sir, there is indeed one sense in which, God knows, we cannot be restored to the situation of 1763. Who will restore to this country the blood that has been shed? Who will restore those gallant men to their country, whose lives have been lavished, and spent, and mislaid, in the fatal contest? Who will make good to me my share in a Howe, a Clinton, a Burgoyne, whose fate is now standing upon a die?—These sentiments, Sir, have long pressed upon my mind, but I did not feel the full weight of them till THIS DAY. Four hours ago I felt not half their force.—Mens value are not known till they are lost. Four hours ago this country had a man. His country has him no more.—One of your members, Sir, a member is perhaps soon replaced.—But where shall we find his fellow, who, having in his vigour carried your arms in glory to the extent of your empire (that empire the ocean) when called upon by his country in the dregs of life (with a constitution worn down in your service) urged on and goaded by his tottering limbs, with hobbling haste and feeble alacrity, to climb the well-known steps of the ship's side to meet your enemy.

I trust, Sir, the house will not think me guilty of an uncomely tautology, if I have said a word or two on a subject already touched by my honourable friend. No, Sir, let it rather be an order of your house that for one day at least, while the MEMORY and the GRATITUDE yet remain, none shall speak without paying his just tribute to that RESPECTABLE, that HONEST, PUBLIC man.

But, Sir, I beg your pardon, and I return to state that I am constrained to allow, that the repealing of bills, recalling troops, undoing every act, is not virtually and effectually bringing things back into the same situation as if they had never been done; and I acknowledge, too, that some test may now be wanted on the part of the colonies to balance our acts of generous conciliation. Shall this test be in words? Their words you will not take. You are sure they aim at independence—because they *disavow* it. You are sure they will not give on *requisition*—for they say they *will*. Oh! but you have better proofs. You have a certainty they *will not*—for they always *have*. They have always done it, they have *over done* it. And in truth this is the kind of proof we have been used to; we are well broke in, and we hear it. The satisfactory earnest this house accepted of our future success was, that we have hitherto miscarried. The proof that we are now sure to direct our force wisely was, that we have hitherto blundered most egregiously. The house has paid due regard to these arguments, and we have voted as we were directed. We have adopted the *logic*, and the *precedent* applies to the *case* before us.

Well then—it is allowed their words are not to be taken. Their former loyalty to this country shall not pass for any thing but *proof* of their future disobedience. Allowed,—my friend's proposition meets you then on that GROUND. He looks for an actual, fresh test of living obedience; an enrolling a British act of parliament; to which, I hope it will not be a capital objection, that it is not OPPRESSIVE, that it is not UNREASONABLE; and has MORALITY, HUMANITY, and the RIGHTS of a part of mankind, for its OBJECT and FOUNDATION. I second the motion of my honourable friend.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martii, 5<sup>o</sup> Martij, 1776.

THE order of the day was read for the lords to be summoned.

It was moved. That the following address be presented to his majesty viz.

*Most gracious sovereign,*

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your majesty, that it is with the utmost concern we have seen the treaties which your majesty, by the advice of your ministers, has been pleased to enter into with their serene highnesses the duke of Brunswick the landgrave of Hesse Cassel and the count of Hanau and which your majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to this house.

We beg leave humbly to represent to your majesty the sense we entertain of the danger and disgrace attending this inconsiderate measure, when it has been judged necessary, in the first exertion of Great-Britain to subjugate her colonies, to hire an army of foreign mercenaries acknowledging to all Europe that the kingdoms are unable, either from want of men, or disinclination to this service, to furnish a competent number of natural born subjects to make the first campaign; and it is a melancholy consideration, that the drawing off the national troops (though feeble for the unhappy purpose on which they are employed) will yet leave these kingdoms naked, and exposed to the assault and invasion of powerful neighbouring and foreign nations.

We further beg leave humbly to submit to your majesty, that if the justice and equity of this unnatural war was not questioned by so large a part of your majesty's subjects, yet a reconciliation with the colonies, though attended with some concessions would be more agreeable to sound policy, than to entrust the prosecution of hostilities to foreigners, in whom we cannot confide, and who, when they are at so great a distance from their own country, and suffering under the distresses of a war, wherein they have no interest or concern, with so many temptations to exchange vassalage for freedom, will be more likely to mutiny, or desert, than to unite faithfully, and co-operate with your majesty's natural born subjects.

We ought not to conceal from your majesty the anxiety we feel on the latitude of the articles in the several treaties, which stipulate the power in your majesty of employing these troops in any part of Europe. Means are hereby provided for introducing a foreign army even into this realm; and we cannot so far confide in your majesty's ministers, as to suppose they would be very scrupulous in advising such a measure, since they have already introduced foreign troops into two of our strongest fortresses, and have offered to bring four thousand more foreigners into the kingdom of Ireland, without the consent of a British parliament.

That we have, moreover, just reason to apprehend that, when the colonies come to understand that Great-Britain is forming alliances, and hiring foreign troops for their destruction, they may think they are well justified by the example, in endeavouring to avail themselves of the like assistance; and that France, Spain, Prussia, or other powers of Europe, may conceive they have as good a right as Hesse, Brunswick, and Hanau, to interfere in our domestic quarrels. And if the flames of war, from these proceedings, should be kindled in Europe, which we fear is too probable, we reflect with horror on the condition of this country, under circumstances wherein she may be called upon to resist the formidable attack of powerful enemies, which may require the exertion of our whole force, at a time when the strength and flower of the nation is employed in fruitless expeditions on the other side of the world.

That the treaty, by stipulating not only to give the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in case of attack or disturbance in the possession of his territories, all the succour which shall be in your majesty's power to give, but likewise to continue such succour until the landgrave shall have obtained entire security, and a just indemnification, lays this kingdom under the necessity of taking part in every quarrel upon the continent, in which his serene highness may happen to be engaged, and that without any equivalent consideration to make the contract reciprocal; as this island can expect no assistance from an inconsiderable sovereignty in the heart of Germany, from which more troops are already drawn than she is able to replace for her own defence, and whose revenues are not sufficient to maintain even those she has lent, without the aid of subsidy. We conceive, therefore, that this engagement of Great-Britain to defend and indemnify must be considered as part of the price she is to pay for the hire of those troops. If this article of charges (which cannot be estimated) be added to the enormous expences of levy-money, charges of making good the losses of the several corps, ordinary and extraordinary subsidies, and their continuation after the troops are returned to their respective countries, and can be of no use to Great Britain, we may say with truth, that Great-Britain never before entered into a treaty so expensive, so unequal, so dishonourable, and so dangerous in its consequences.

We therefore humbly implore your majesty to give immediate orders for stopping the march of the Hessian, Brunswick, and Hanau troops, and for a suspension of hostilities in America, in order to lay the foundation of a speedy and permanent reconciliation between the great contending parts of this distracted empire.

It was moved to agree with the said motion.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the negative.

Contents

Proxies

Non contents  
Proxies

79 } 100

21 }

Dissentient.

Abington. Ponsonby. King. Fitzwilliam. Arcler.  
Portland. Effingham. Abergavenny. Camden. Richmond.

The Three Sisters, Smith, is arrived at Portsmouth, from New-York, in twenty-five days. He brings an account that Gen. Lee, with 3000 troops, had taken possession of that city.

March 14. A report was circulated yesterday, that there was an embargo laid on all things bound to France; but on what foundation we will not pretend to say.

St. James's, March 22. This day the right hon. the lord mayor, several of the aldermen, the sheriffs, and some of the common council of the city of London, waited upon his majesty (being introduced by the earl of Portland, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household) with the following address and petition, which was read by the recorder.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY,

The humble address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled.

*Most gracious sovereign,*

WE, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, of the city of London in common council assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to intreat your majesty's royal attention, whilst with the humility of dutiful subjects, we lay before your majesty what at present most immediately affects us in the spirit and tendency of the public measures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and exposed state in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as at the danger and disgrace attending the late treaties, for foreign mercenaries, whose latitude is such, as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that dismemberment of the empire; that increase of the national debt, and of burthensome taxes; that loss of our most valuable resources; those distresses of our merchants and manufacturers; those deficiencies of the revenue; that effusion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren; that failure of public credit; and those dreadful calamities and convulsions which must follow a civil war so begun and pursued, whose extent no wisdom can foresee.

We humbly conceive that no people can be bound to surrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the last war they so far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it just and necessary to make them an annual compensation; and even now driven to open hostilities in their own defence, they are willing (their charters being inviolably secured) to continue to us all those advantages of a regular and extensive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and prosperity. And we have every assurance which men in their situation can fairly give, that, if asked as free men, they are willing to go farther, and to afford the exhausted state of the revenue of this country such reasonable voluntary aid as their abilities will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that distress which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own sinking funds, shall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and misapplied to the purpose of corruption, instead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to the first wish and just institution.

Indulge but, most gracious sovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal disposition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extension of your majesty's justice and mercy towards that continent which, when arbiter of the terms of peace, it was your majesty's own determination to prefer to every other compensation for all the expences of the last war.

We humbly and earnestly beseech your majesty, that the most solemn, clear, distinct, and unambiguous, specification of those just and honourable terms, which your majesty with both houses of parliament mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and suspicion of injustice and oppression will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if those just and honourable terms are not submitted to, your majesty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal, and united people.

To which his MAJESTY was pleased to return the following answer:

I DEPLORE, with the deepest concern, the miseries which a great part of my subjects in North-America have brought upon themselves, by an unjustifiable resistance to the constitutional authority of this kingdom; and I shall be ready and happy to alleviate those miseries, by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever the authority is established, and the now existing rebellion is at an end. To obtain these salutary purposes, I will invariably pursue the most proper and effectual means.

B O S T O N, May 30.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, June 1.

The brig Betty, Don Mole, is arrived here with three tons and a half of powder, one hundred and forty stand of arms, and some lead. Our ships of war, and several vessels under their convoy, went out from Cape May

last Wednesday evening. Our ships were at some distance from the Cape when they fell in with the above brig, and brought her safe in.

We hear that yesterday morning the ministerial fleet near Sandy-Hook consisted of eight sail, the *Asia*, *Phoenix*, *Mercury*, *Lively*, and four other vessels. Last evening it was reported the number was increased to eleven sail.

#### W A T E R T O W N, May 27.

Monday last the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, being duly warned, and legally assembled, at the meeting-house, made choice of Jonathan Brown and Samuel Jisk, Esqs. to represent them in the great and general court or assembly of this colony, to be convened at said meeting-house, on Wednesday next. After which, on the question, "Whether that, if the hon. congress should, for the safety of the said colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great-Britain, they the said inhabitants will solemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measures?"—it passed *unanimously* in the affirmative.

#### H A R T F O R D, May 27.

We hear the town of Canterbury, in a full meeting, have unanimously adopted the principles of independence contained in Common-Sense; and also voted, that the delegates for the continental congress ought to be elected by the freemen of the colony, and not by their representatives.

Last Thursday governor Keene, who has been some time past in this town, was committed to gaol, by order of the committee for the prisoners, for refusing to sign a parole.

#### P R O V I D E N C E, June 1.

Tuesday last capt. Horn arrived here from Charleston, South Carolina, where he left the 12th instant. He informs, that 17 sail of transports from Ireland with 7 regiments consisting of about 3000 men, arrived at Long-Island, near Cape-Fear, the first instant, and that they were in great want of water, but had not got any supply when he sailed. He further informs, that brigadier general Armstrong was arrived at Charleston from Philadelphia, and that our brethren at the southward are in high spirits.

A gentleman arrived here from France informs that twenty-five French ships of the line were ready for sea the 10th of March last at a port to which place 300 shipwrights had been ordered from Antz; that men were taken up in all parts of France for the sea service; that the fortifications of Dunkirk and Calais were repairing with all expedition; and that as great preparations were making for war as were ever known in that kingdom.

#### N E W P O R T, May 27.

*Extract of a letter from an English gentleman of veracity at St. Eustatia, to his friend in this town.*

"I have nothing very material to acquaint you with, only that the French are certainly meditating something. The greatest encouragement is given to the Americans; they have opened their ports, notwithstanding they have had great quantities of provisions from France and very thing low there; many vessels with sugar and coffee, have come from thence (the French islands) this day or two; this you know was seldom the case; it causes much speculation: I think there must certainly be something in the wind; and, for my part, think that a general war is not far distant. The French have certainly 10000 men at St. Domingo, who are to be augmented to 15,000. There are 8000 at Martinico and Guadalupe, and 7000 more expected momentarily; so that they will have 30,000 in their islands, the whole under command of one general, who arrived some days since at Martinico."

#### N E W - Y O R K, May 30.

Yesterday capt. Allen arrived here from Rhode-Island, and says capt. Kiddle, in a continental brig, sent in a sloop from St. Croix, last Saturday, laden with rum, sugar, and salt: she was bound for Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia.

#### I N P R O V I N C I A L C O N G R E S S, New-York May 31, 1776.

WHEREAS the present government of this colony by congress and committees was instituted while the former government under the crown of Great-Britain existed in full force, and was established for the sole purpose of opposing the usurpation of the British parliament, and was intended to expire on a reconciliation with Great-Britain, which it was then apprehended would soon take place, but is now considered as remote and uncertain.

And whereas many and great inconveniences attend the said mode of government by congress and committees, a, of necessity in many instances, legislative, judicial, and executive powers have been vested therein, especially since the dissolution of the form of government by the abdication of the late governor, and the exclusion of this colony from the protection of the king of Great-Britain.

And whereas the Continental Congress did resolve as followeth, to wit:

(See No 1603 of this Gazette.)

And whereas doubts have arisen, whether this Congress are invested with sufficient power and authority to deliberate and determine on so important a subject as the necessity of erecting and constituting a new form of government and internal police, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction, dominion and controul whatever.

And whereas it appears of right solely to the people of this colony to determine the said doubts, therefore, Resolved, That it be recommended to the electors in the several counties of this colony, by election, in the manner and form prescribed for the election of the present Congress, either to authorize (in addition to the powers vested in this Congress) their present deputies, or others in the stead of their present deputies, or either of them, to take into consideration the necessity and propriety of instituting such new government as is said by the said resolution of the Continental Congress to be desired and recommended; and if the majority of the electors, by their deputies in Provincial Congress, shall be of opinion that such new government ought to

be instituted and established; then to institute and establish such a government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the rights, liberties and happiness of the good people of this colony, and to continue in force until a future peace with Great-Britain shall render the same unnecessary.

Resolved That the said elections, in the several counties, ought to be had on such day, and at such place or places, as by the committee of each county respectively shall be determined. And it is recommended to the said committees to fix such early days for the said election, as that all the deputies to be elected have sufficient time to repair to the city of New York by the second Monday in July next; on which day all the said deputies ought punctually to give their attendance.

And whereas the object of the foregoing resolutions is of the utmost importance to the good people of this colony,

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the committees, freeholders, and other electors, in the different counties in this colony, diligently to carry the same into execution.

Obed, That the foregoing resolution be published in all public newspapers in this colony; and in handbills, to be distributed in the counties.

Extract from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Sec.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 3.

*Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 31.*

"General Putnam has just shewn me a letter from a gentleman in Salem, which very much concerns your place. The writer informs the general that captain Chapman is arrived there (Salem) from St. Croix, who says that, on the 10th inst. in lat. 54. long. 67. 24. he fell in with a brig, the captain of which told him, that he sailed in company with a fleet of seventy sail of transports, under convoy of two sixty-four, four forty gun ships, and two bomb-ketches, from which he parted the 5th in a hard gale of wind. The fleet had on board a large number of Hessians, Brunswickers, and English troops, all bound to Philadelphia, in order to disperse (as the captain expresses himself) that hornet's nest the congress, after which they were certain the continent would become a very easy prey. God grant that you may be prepared to receive this armament. Gen. Putnam thinks that some troops will immediately march from here to your assistance."

*Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated April 24, 1776.*

"By your late papers I find that you have received accounts of several Americans being persecuted in this island, who have been unfortunately taken by the men of war. I have now the pleasure to inform you that the spirit of persecution here has in a great measure subsided since the arrival of Mr. Burke, of this island, from the provincial camp at Cambridge. Mr. Burke has done great justice to general Washington and his officers, in reporting the genteel treatment he met with while a prisoner, and in return has exerted his utmost interest in procuring the discharge of such Americans as are detained here, in which he has been very successful, so that I apprehend no such matter will be carried on in future. Capt. Campbell, of New-York, after being imprisoned two months and upwards, was discharged on bail a short time before Mr. Burke's arrival, but has since been discharged from his recognizance, and at liberty to go when and where he pleases. Capt. Kirby, of the ship Peggy, of your port, is likewise discharged from his recognizance, and having procured the command of a brig, sails shortly for Ireland. And Mr. Charles Hubby Hubbard, a native of Boston, who has been confined since December last (great part of the time in a dungeon) will I think be enlarged in a few days. All this by the interest of Mr. Burke, in justice to whom, and to convince the general of his gratitude, I beg this may be inserted in the public papers."

June 6 Last Tuesday arrived at New-York a vessel from Port au Prince, loaded with molasses, sugars, brandy, coffee and indigo.

*Extract of a letter from Montreal, May 27, 1776.*

"I wrote you last from Dechambault, where we remained four or five days on a very short allowance, and left it with half an allowance of flour, and no pork to serve the men to Trois Rivières, two good days march. It has since been concluded on to keep no detachment for the present below the Sorrel, as the army have been living from hand to mouth for some time past, the supplies of provisions from the other side of the lakes being but small, and very little to be procured without force or paying hard money for it. The common people in general, though they will probably take the stronger side, do, I have no doubt, from all the observations I have made, wish well to us and our cause, and would be very glad we should succeed. Forty or fifty men of the 18th regiment, commanded by capt. Forster, joined by 300 Indians, and 250 Canadians, had (hearing, it is supposed, that this place was in a defenceless situation) come down within twelve miles of this, having made prisoners of a major Sherburne and 300 of our men on their way thither; but being informed that a reinforcement was arrived, they have retreated! Gen. Arnold is in pursuit of them with 900 men, 400 of whom he has sent to endeavour to cut off their retreat, while he pursues them with the utmost expedition with the remainder.

"Provisions, as I mentioned before, are so very scarce, that we are absolutely obliged to seize flour and wheat, pledging the faith of the United Colonies for the payment of the market price.

"General Thomas is very ill with the small-pox at Chamblee, taken in the natural way.

"N. B. There are 500 instead of 300 of our people made prisoners; there is a report that gen. Arnold has beat the enemy, but no account is yet arrived from himself."

At a special meeting of the COMMITTEE of INSPECTION of the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the hon. Congress, by their resolve of the 30th of May, have empowered the committees of inspection to regulate the price of salt:

Resolved, That that article shall not exceed the following prices.—Coarse salt 7s. 6d. per bushel 3s. 9d. per half bushel, and 2s. per peck.—Fine salt 8s. per bushel, 4s. per half bushel, and 2s. 6d. per peck. And whereas the Congress have empowered the committees of inspection to regulate the price of green tea, as well

as to cut their resolve limiting the price of bohea tea, at three fourths of a dollar per pound.

Resolved, That the price of the best green tea shall not exceed 32s. 6d. per pound.

Resolved likewise, That if any persons shall, by any art or evasions, elude the above resolutions, by refusing to sell the above articles at the said limited prices, they may depend upon being held up as enemies to their country without respect to persons and they may be assured, the committee will take such farther steps (if necessary) as will effectually carry the above resolutions of Congress into execution.

The committee request, that all virtuous citizens will use their utmost endeavours to detect and bring to justice all such persons as dare to offend against the above necessary and highly useful regulations.

June 1.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Two privateers belonging to this port have taken three very valuable ships, bound from Jamaica to London, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. having also a large quantity of dollars and plate on board.

We hear that on board of the above ships, there were several very fine sea-turtle, intended as a present to lord North; one of which, with his lordship's name nicely cut in the shell, was yesterday presented by the captain to the worthy president of the American congress.

*Extract of a letter from the camp at the mouth of the Sorrel, dated May 24, 1776.*

"We have here generals Wooster, Arnold, the Prussian general, and about fifteen hundred good troops. Two battalions are just arrived from Cambridge, and one gone to Montreal. Col. Poor and his battalion are expected every minute, with gen. Thompson. Here is to be our grand stand. We are now fortifying, but the main body is not yet come up from Dechambault. There are six battalions more on their way to this place. This fortification is at the mouth of the Sorrel, on the river St. Lawrence, where our provisions and stores come down into Canada. As soon as the six battalions arrive, I hope we shall be able to drive them faster than they drove us."

By his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq. captain-general, governor and commander in chief, in and over the province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral of the same, &c.

#### A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS I have matters of great importance to communicate to the general assembly of this province; I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majesty's council, to appoint a meeting of the general assembly of New-Jersey, to be held in the city of Perth-Amboy, on Thursday the twentieth day of June next, and to publish the same by this proclamation, to the end that all persons whom it may concern may have notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in the city of Perth-Amboy, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

W. FRANKLIN.

By his Excellency's command,  
CHARLES PETTIT, D. Sec.

In COMMITTEE for YORK county, May 30, 1776.

Present Fifty-five members.

Col. ROBERT M'PHERSON in the chair.

THE resolve of the hon. continental congress of the 15th instant being read, was most cordially agreed, and thankfully accepted; and Resolved, That a delegation from this body, of nine members, be ordered to attend the conference of committees at Philadelphia, the 18th day of June next, to consider of the best and most effectual measures for carrying into execution and setting the preliminary steps for the election of a provincial convention, to form a constitution founded on "the authority of the people."

Resolved, That as the former legislative powers of this province cannot act without being under oaths or affirmations of allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and dependent on him, which by the cruel and wicked proceedings of that king and parliament of Great-Britain more especially by a late act of parliament declaring the colonists rebels, and cutting them off from the protection of that crown, the same has become incapable of legislation, and in that respect totally extinct. But Resolved, nevertheless, That the executive powers of government ought to proceed in the usual channel, and that the laws heretofore made be put in due execution, until a government formed on the authority of the people only, takes place, agreeable to the resolves of congress of the 15th instant.

Resolved, That Mr. James Rankin, lately chosen a member to represent this county in assembly, in sending seven letters, and a bundle of remonstrances, to seven inhabitants of this county, for the express purposes of getting those remonstrances signed by the people here, and transmitted to Philadelphia, which remonstrances can be calculated for no other purpose than to draw this province off from the present union with the other colonies, or to divide the people so as to fall an easy prey to our inveterate enemies, has violated the trust reposed in him by the good people of this county.

Resolved, That should any person or persons be so lost to all sense of duty to the public, as to attempt to procure signers to said poisonous and destructive remonstrance in this county, that the said person or persons will be considered as violators of the resolves of congress, and inimical to the liberties of America.

ROBERT M'PHERSON, chairman.

To the worshipful Justices of his majesty George the Third of his courts of quarter-sessions and common pleas for the county of Philadelphia.

The memorial of the Committee of inspection and observation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, &c.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT the honourable the congress, by a resolution of the 15th of May last, have declared, "that it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience for the people of the colonies now to take the oaths of allegiance necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great-Britain; and that it is necessary that the exercise of any kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, &c."

this committee inclination, to executing into execution that honourable your worship to in the present co and all the power of the people of

The committee qualifications of they are with Great-Britain, a of the congress vince, when they your worship your country, have so worth happiness or safe

It is with great held some preference by their power and interest posterity; and strained to exert ing those desirer of private every honest man firm and perma that they have heretofore notori of committee constituted by r for the continu ing against the tion of (some of the discontinuanc of the writ of h 7 his conduct these men to p berty, and ana in time to ma happy as to def valuable in this the reformation.

Upon the wh themselves, the request your w above-mentione be formed, whi speedily that th the present uit men will be qu fected grand ju demn the virtu pines and lafe particular, and

June 3, 1776.

W I L

The following by the comm ferred to the convention; ed for the pe

A DECLAR sentatives of and free con our posterity,

1. That al dent, and have they cannot, b posterity; am liberty, with t perty, and p safety.

2. That al rived from the tees and serva

3. That g for the comm people, nation modes and fo capable of pr and safety, a danger of ma government sh these purposes indubitable, u form, alter, judged most c

4. That n clusive or sep community, which not be a man born a natural and a

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this committee conceive it to be their duty, as it is their inclination, to exert their utmost endeavours for carrying into execution the said resolve as well as others of that honourable body, and therefore they thus apply to your worship to surcease the exercise of any authority in the present courts until a new government is framed, and all the powers thereof exerted, under the authority of the people of this province.

The committee need not remind your worship of the qualifications of grand-jurors, and how incompatible they are with the present opposition to the King of Great-Britain, and the execution of the resolves, as well of the congress as of the house of assembly of this province, when they reflect that the disposition of many of your worship is friendly to the cause of liberty and your country, and that a continuance in the seats you have so worthily filled is no longer conducive to the happiness or safety of the people.

It is with great concern that the committee have beheld some persons in office in this province, so influenced by their salaries as to prefer their own immediate power and interest to that of their country and their posterity; and they are sorry to find themselves constrained to exert their most strenuous efforts for obtaining those desirable ends, personal security and the preservation of private property, which they apprehend every honest man would be anxious to see fixed on a firm and permanent basis. It is with equal concern that they have seen another set of men in this province, heretofore notoriously opposing the elections and authority of committees of all kinds (bodies, it is confessed, constituted by necessity alone) now professing a desire for the continuance of them, though evidently militating against the authority of the crown, and the execution of some of the criminal laws, as well as tending to the discontinuance of trial by jury, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, those bulwarks of liberty. This conduct they can only ascribe to an inclination in these men to prefer confusion to order, tyranny to liberty, and anarchy to legal government, and thereby in time to make the people discontented and unhappy as to desire peace at the expense of every thing valuable in this life, as was effected by similar means at the restoration.

Upon the whole, the committee think it their duty to themselves, their constituents, and to the congress, to request your worship to postpone the business of the above-mentioned courts until a new government shall be formed, which they apprehend will be effected so speedily that the delay will be of small if any injury to the present suitors, and in the mean time the minds of men will be quieted from the apprehension of a distracted grand jury or court attempting to censure or condemn the virtuous measures now pursuing for the happiness and safety of the good people of this province in particular, and America in general.

Signed by order of the committee,

THOMAS M'KEAN, chairman.  
June 3, 1776. (Copy.)

WILLIAMSBURG, May 24.

The following declaration was reported to the convention by the committee appointed to prepare the same, and referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole convention; and, in the mean time, is ordered to be printed for the perusal of the members.

A DECLARATION of RIGHTS made by the representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free convention; which rights do pertain to us and our posterity, as the basis and foundation of government.

1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community. Of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of mal-administration; and that, whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or set of men, are intitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges, from the community, but in consideration of public services; which not being descendible or hereditary, the idea of a man born a magistrate, a legislator or a judge, is unnatural and absurd.

5. That the legislative and executive powers of the state should be separate and distinct from the judicative; and that the members of the two first may be retrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burdens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections.

6. That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people, in assembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage.

7. That no part of a man's property can be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent; or that of his legal representatives; nor are the people bound by any laws but such as they have, in like manner, assented to for their common good.

8. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

9. That laws having retrospect to crimes, and punishing offences, committed before the existence of such laws, are generally oppressive, and ought to be avoided.

10. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers or witnesses, to call for evidence in his favour, and a speedy

trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

11. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

12. That warrants unsupported by evidence, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his or their property, not particularly described, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

13. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred.

14. That the FREEDOM of the PRESS is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

15. That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state; that standing armies, in time of peace should be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all cases, the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

16. That the people have a right to uniform government and therefore that no government separate from, or independent of, the government of Virginia, ought, of right, to be erected or established within the limits thereof.

17. That no free government or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

18. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore that all men should enjoy the fullest toleration in the exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, unpunished and unrestrained by the magistrate, unless, under colour of religion, any man disturb the peace, the happiness, or safety of society. And that it is the mutual duty of all to practise Christian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other.

In VIRGINIA CONVENTION, Tuesday May 21, 1776.

RESOLVED, That such Indian warriors, of the neighbouring tribes, as are willing, be engaged in the service of this country, provided the number so to be engaged doth not exceed two hundred, to be marched down to the assistance of the regular forces on the eastern quarter.

Resolved, That John Gibson, Esq; be desired to negotiate with the Ohio or Western Indians, and inform them of the friendly sentiments of this country towards them, and of the purport of the foregoing resolution for calling in their assistance, and that the same is warranted and directed by the resolution of the general congress of the first day of July last.

Resolved, That the militias of all the frontier counties ought to be got in readiness for action, without loss of time; and, for this purpose, the several militia officers ought to use their utmost exertions in their several departments, as there is too much reason to apprehend the wicked attempts of our enemies to excite an Indian war, may involve us in calamities inseparable therefrom.

Extract of a letter from capt. George Johnston, dated May 20, 1776.

"Mess. Tebb, Dickson, and myself, with about 13 men, took a walk into Norfolk this evening. I detached a sergeant, with six of the men, to the Windmill Point, where they observed about 25 of the ministerial geantry, at whom our men fired a few guns; upon which the enemy ran towards the shore, in expectation of decoying us, but I luckily got up and prevented a pursuit, observing that they meant to surround us. I then ordered our people to retreat to the cross roads, upon which they followed, and when within about 200 yards the firing began, although I much wished to have kept up ours till they came nearer; but the ardour of our men could not be restrained. The engagement lasted about 25 minutes, very hot; and at length the enemy retreated, after losing some blood. A little before it was over, I was reinforced to the number of about fifty in all. I detached capt. Fleming, with a few men, to their ground, who observed them paraded on the beach, about 160 strong. I kept my post till sunset, and they have chiefly gone on board, though I am inclined to believe they intend renewing the attack some time this night; if they do, I shall endeavour to keep my ground. None of my men are hurt. I received a ball on my toe, which did no other execution than cutting the sole of my shoe."

Last night an express arrived from col. Woodford, at Kemp's landing, with advice that lord Dunmore's motley army, after dismantling their intrenchment at the mills, and setting fire to the barracks and other buildings they had erected there for their convenience, had retired on board the fleet, which, to the amount of 70 odd sail, were in motion yesterday morning, and appeared to be bound for sea. They supplied themselves with wood from a number of houses at the distillery, which they demolished for that purpose; and it was given out, that they intended for Halifax, in Nova Scotia, with intent, it may be presumed, to enjoy the free exercise of their limbs and a vegetable diet and undergo a complete scouring from the filth in which they have been involved for a long while past. They destroyed between 40 and 50 sail of small vessels, after taking out what they deemed to be valuable, but suffered all the salt on board to go to the bottom.

ANNAPOLIS, June 13.

The time limited for the continuation of the present general assembly of this province expiring on the 14th instant, his excellency our governor was yesterday pleased to issue his proclamation for dissolving the same, and to order writs of election to be issued to-morrow to call a new assembly, returnable the 25th day of July next.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVAL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVAL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 8, 1776.

RESOLVED, That Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, be set apart for auditing and paying off accounts against the public—all persons therefore, who have just claims, are to attend the Council of Safety on those days, and no other, and are requested to bring their accounts proved or authenticated by proper vouchers.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, assist. clk.

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 8th of May, 1776.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

June 5, 1776.

THE Subscriber will attend at Talbot county Court-House, on every Tuesday of the week, for the purpose of giving in exchange bills of credit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

6w

WILLIAM HINDMAN;

treasurer of the Eastern-shore.

Elk-Ridge, June 10, 1776.

WHEREAS Mr. Henry Ridgely has lodged in the late Convention a memorial, part of which reflects on my honour, and the said memorial being referred to the meeting of the next Convention, it cannot with propriety be brought before the public till a determination of that honourable body; I must therefore request of the public to suspend their opinion till such determination, when I make no doubt the aspersions will be wiped off to the satisfaction of every person.

THOMAS DORSEY.

June 11, 1776.

To be SOLD at public sale, on Monday the first day of July next, at Magruder's ferry in Prince-George's county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL the personal estate of the late Mr. Joseph Mullan, consisting of horses, household furniture, spice, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention, for ready money, by

wz

HENRY and JOHN WARING.

Upper Marlborough, June 1, 1776.

THE subscriber, intending to quit the province as soon as he can bring his affairs into such compass as to be left to an agent, earnestly intreats all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, by giving bond with security for their respective balances. Those who do not comply with this reasonable request, may depend that immediate application will be made to the committee for leave to bring suits against them; and all persons who have claims against him are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and discharged. The different deputy sheriffs of Prince George's county have lists of all balances due to him as sheriff, and should any dispute arise on such balances, and on application to himself he may not be able to satisfy the person about it, he will readily submit such to any one, two or more gentlemen in the neighbourhood where such person lives who disputes them; and, for the ease of those who cannot pay money, he will take tobacco, corn, cattle, horses, sheep, or any thing else they may have to dispose of, that there is the least prospect of turning into cash soon, in discharge of them.

if

RALPH FORSTER.

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, Esq; near Annapolis, about the first of May last, a black horse, about three n hands and a half high, has a star on his forehead, a ridge mane and some saddle spots; branded on the near buttock thus: The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

LEWIS DUVAL, overseer.

96R AN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's iron works, on the 10th day of May last, a convict servant man named William Sheppard, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side. Had on and took with him an old felt hat, a white cotton jacket, an old blue ditto without sleeves, a pair of tacking trousers with a pair of old brown cloth breeches under them, and a pair of old shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again shall receive three pounds reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

2w

JOSEPH DUVAL.

#### TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 2, 1776.

R AN away from the subscribers, living near the Quakers meeting-house, Baltimore county, the three following servants, viz WILLIAM INKLEY, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is an ill looking clumsy fellow, has a lazy walk, a fore leg, a lameness in one of his eyes says he served 7 years with capt. Weatherall, of Miles river, on the Eastern-shore of Maryland, went home to England in 1774 and last summer came in a convict: had on and took with him a white country cloth kersey coat and breeches, white yarn stockings, old double soled shoes plated and nailed, and a coarse country linen shirt. ISAAC BATES, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 42 years of age, fresh complexion, grey headed, and speaks broad English: had on a coarse country linen shirt and trousers, old hat, and old shoes. JOHN THORNLY, an Englishman, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a cotton weaver by trade, sandy complexion, fore legs, has lately had a cut on his left thumb: had on and took with him and old felt hat, old white cloth coat, fut-tian jacket, ticken breeches, old shoes and stockings, and likely has stole other things. Also went off, about the 10th of February last, WILLIAM HALL, a convict, came into the country last June, a stout well made man, a shoemaker by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pale complexion, freckled face, short brown hair, came from the West of England, and speaks broad: had on a white cotton jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, double soled nailed shoes, felt hat, and says he is a relation in Annapolis, by the name of Hounsworth; it is likely he may enlist in some company, as he has made his brags of his being enlisted in 19 different companies in England. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, shall have, if 20 miles from home, four pounds; if 40 miles, seven pounds ten shillings; if 100 miles twelve pounds; and if 200 miles the above reward, and in proportion for either of them, including what the law allows.

w2

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS, STEPHEN PRICE,

R AN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro fellow named FLANDERS; he has no toes, and has been used to go by water. Whoever will take him up and bring him home to his mistress shall have three pounds reward, including what the law allows.

ANNE GAITHER.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Phil, who says he belongs to Robert Smith, living in Frederick county; the fellow is well known here, having some time ago lived with one Peter Green of this county, who (as I understand) told him to find Smith. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

4w

WILLIAM HENSON, Sheriff.

COMMITTED as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Anthony, who says he belongs to two children of the name of Jones, in Amelia county, Virginia; he says he has been run away ever since the year 1766, and says he has been in several jails in different provinces. This said Anthony appears to be a very cunning artful fellow, pretends to be very religious, and also pretends to be a doctor. The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take said Anthony away.

3w

ROBERTSON STEVENS, Sheriff of Dorchester county.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, both hind feet white, a star on his forehead, branded on the near shoulder W, shod before, chafed with collar and traces, a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay costs, and take him away.

DENTON HARRISON.

THERE is at the plantation of William Wallace, living near Captain John Bridge in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel mare, about three years old, has a blaze in her face, branded on her left thigh with something like a hook, and is not dock'd. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof. 2

June 5, 1776.

On Monday the 1st of July next, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP Resolution, about twelve months old, has never been out of the bay; square rigged, burthen about 45 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture; an inventory of which may be seen in the hands of the subscriber; lately the property of Mr. James Burtell, Worcester county, and taken by a writ of replevin for James Dick and Stewart.—The money to be paid immediately on the sale.—For further particulars apply to

2

THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

Calvert county, May 20, 1776.

THE subscriber thinking that the making of linen, cotton, and woollen CLOTHES at all times, especially now, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of this province in general, and this part thereof in particular, hath brought from the manufactory of Philadelphia some hands, and has engaged several others, if he finds them wanting, to carry it on in the greatest perfection, has fixed them near his dwelling-house, and in a few days will be ready to weave or spin, in any manner, either of the aforesaid yarns as required; or he will purchase either of the aforesaid materials at a reasonable price, and will pay cash for them.

4w

JOHN WEEMS, jun.

May 18, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT A BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having just claims against the said estate are desired to give in their accounts with sufficient marks of probity, and they shall be paid by

w2

JOHN BROWN, jun. administrator.

STRAYED from Biadensburg, the 27th of April last, a bay horse about thirteen hands and an half high, a star on his forehead, some white on his fore fore-locks, with a b b tail; when rode, trots, paces and gallops, and is shod before. Whoever has taken up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

w3

JOSEPH CARLYLE.

THERE is at the plantation of Zachariah Barlow, in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, taken up as a stray, a bay gelding, about fourteen hands high, shod all round, a star in his forehead, trimmed with a ridge mane, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus, N. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

2

#### EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1776.

R AN away from the subscriber the 19th inst. a negro man named Raphael, a thick, short, well made fellow, has a scar over his right eye in form of a cross; his clothing, when he went away, consisted of a Welch cotton jacket, striped country cloth breeches, and old felt hat: I suppose he will endeavour to change his habit. Whoever takes up said negro, and delivers him to the subscriber, living near Zachiah Swamp, Charles county, shall be intitled to the above reward, besides what the law allows.

w2

GERARD BOARMAN.

Calvert county, June 3, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following convict servant men, viz.

Thomas Rudder, a maltster by trade, and William Pim, alias Bryan, a miller, who say they belong to a certain Mary Hewett, on Kent-island.

Daniel Oliver, a sailor who says he belongs to a certain John Smith, on Kent-island.

John Hughes, who says he belongs to a certain Daniel Wheeden, on Kent-island.

Joseph Phipps; a weaver by trade, who says he belongs to a certain Benjamin Cedars, on Kent-island.

The above servants were taken at the mouth of Patuxent river, in a pettianger, which they say belongs to Daniel Wheeden, attempting their escape down the bay.—Their mistresses and masters are requested to take them away, and pay charges to

w2

HENRY HUNTT, Sheriff.

Frederick county, May 1776.

Wanted on hire for twelve months, TWENTY servants or slaves for the purpose of wood-cutting.

w4

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS,

at Anticattam furnace.

Elk-Ridge, May 13, 1776. A small sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, a large mane and very short tail, a large ear above her tail which is very remarkable, her brand is unknown. Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring her to Joseph Wilkins near Annapolis, or

w4

RICHARD WHITTLE on Elk-Ridge.

Annapolis, May 3, 1776.

#### G O L I A H,

A remarkable strong black cart-horse, well known in and about this city, eight years old, upwards of sixteen hands high,

WILL, at the request of many respectable gentlemen, planters, and farmers, be let to mares this spring, at the moderate rate of two dollars the leap, and twenty pence to the negro that has the care of him, to be paid at the stable door. The finest and most promising colts are of Golia's get, and may be seen.

All persons intending to send their mares, are desired to apply previous to the subscriber, and to look at the horse; and, for the convenience of those whom it may not suit to pay cash, I will take good lambs, fit for killing, if brought with the mare, in payment.

JOHN ROBINSON.

I have no objection to sending the horse out of town, not exceeding five miles, when there are three or four mares, for a few days, on assurance that care will be taken of him and his attendant.

Patuxent Iron Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

10

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

#### SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donnall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

10

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

R AN away from the subscriber, an indentured servant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his elopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending leave to visit a ship mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on his return.

12

J. CLAPHAM.

#### ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, (small sword, hanger, and cutlasses: He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner. N. B. He has several grots of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

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#### S P R I G H T L Y

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at School-field, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram; his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile he is at nine furlongs. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis.

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE. 97

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1776

LONDON, March 11.

THE continent of America is to be allotted into three divisions: Admiral Shuldham is to command in the river St. Lawrence, and to the northward; lord Howe from thence to North-Carolina; and the third division, intended for Sir Hugh Palliser, from North-Carolina to the extent of our settlements.

March 12. From gen. Lee's taking possession of New-York, it should seem as if the fate of that city was determined; for, from the nature of gen. Lee's expedition, none of the king's ships which lay off, and govt. troops on board them, can longer have access to markets, fresh water, &c. the consequence of which will probably be, that the town will be served as Norfolk in Virginia was on a like occasion.

On Saturday his majesty's ship the *Perseus* was commissioned, and the command given to the hon. Keith Elphington; she is ordered to be got ready immediately for America.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated March 10, says, "Just arrived here the John transport, capt. Hunter, from Scilly, with about 100 wounded officers and soldiers belonging to the 59th regiment, which came from Boston in a transport that was drove on shore in the above island, where they suffered great hardships; and we are told that several poor wretches died there for the want of the common necessities of life, owing to the barrenness of the place."

March 14. Yesterday the lords passed the American mutiny-bill.

The committee of the whole house to consider of several petitions presented from different merchants, for leave to export corn to Newfoundland, was deferred to Wednesday next.

A bill is ordered into the house of commons to encourage seamen and marines to enter on board his majesty's ships.

An account of the number of seamen and marines in his majesty's service is ordered to be laid before the house of Commons.

Ministry, it is said, have got earl Temple into the very condition, above all others, the most pleasing to them; that is, under the absolute and entire influence of their trusty old game-keeper, lord Clare, who hath abundantly convinced the lechered earl, that the Americans have sinned against this country far more than we have sinned against them; and that all the evils and distractions complained of in America are derived from the fatal repeal of the stamp-act. "However the good old peer declared expressly in the house, that he had never given, in public or in private, a decided opinion, whether it was wise or not to pass the stamp-act."

The following are the sentiments of two young gentlemen, nephews to the earl:

Mr. James Grenville gave his reasons for not wishing to proceed against America, because the Americans did not mean to render themselves independent of this country, and because he judged it impracticable to reduce them by force. He concluded by shewing, with much feeling propriety, that he did not mean to throw any reflection on the conduct of his late relation.

Mr. George Grenville observed, that the main point rested on this alternative; "shall we abandon and give up America, or shall we proceed to recover our sovereignty over that country?" The expence is, to be sure, rather heavy, and the terms now before us rather hard; but if we do not consent to relinquish all our pretensions at once, we had better make one effort more, and if we should miscarry, we will, in the event, be little worse than if we henceforth desisted from all further pretension.—[This last speaker is the young gentleman who lately married a daughter of viscount Clare, one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland.]

According to letters from Genoa, a new treaty has been concluded between Russia and Great-Britain, by virtue of which, the first of these powers will constantly have a small squadron cruising in the Mediterranean, which may be supplied with every thing necessary at Gibraltar, Port-Mahon, and such places in the Morea where Russia has settlements.

NEW LONDON, May 31.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

I esteem it the duty of every man not only to merit a good name, but to appear in defence of it when unjustly attacked, and, if possible, to clear it from groundless aspersions. Great numbers, for want of proper information, or by artful misrepresentations, imbibe unreasonable prejudices against their fellow-men, and form conceptions greatly to their disadvantage, who, on a full and impartial knowledge of the facts, will essentially alter their opinions, and applaud those actions which, from misrepresentation, they were inclined to censure and condemn. As my character, both as an officer and soldier, hath of late suffered much in the view of many, and as I value my reputation as high as my life (indeed I consider it as the greatest curse that can befall a man to outlive his character) I must beg leave, through the channel of the press, to exhibit to the world the following representation of my case, which I trust will sufficiently clear up my character, and convince the impartial, that my conduct, instead of the censure, merits the approbation of the public.

AT a court of enquiry held at Cambridge, on Wednesday the 29th day of November, 1775, by order of his excellency the commander in chief of the forces of the United Colonies, to examine into the conduct of

lieut. col. Enos, for leaving the detachment under col. Arnold, and returning home without permission from his commanding officer.

PRESENT,

MAJOR GENERAL LEE, president,

Brigadier gen. GREEN,  
Brigadier gen. HEATH,  
Colonel NIXON,Col. STARKS,  
Maj. DURKEE,  
Maj. SHERBURNE.

The court are of opinion, after receiving all the information within their power, that col. Enos's misconduct (if he has been guilty of misconduct) is not of so very heinous a nature as was first supposed, but that it is necessary, for the satisfaction of the world, and for his own honour, that a court-martial should be immediately held for his trial.

CHARLES LEE, maj. gen. president.

A true copy from the minutes of said court, compared and examined by

W. TUDOR, Judge Advocate.

PROCEEDINGS of a general Court-martial of the Line, held at head-quarters, at Cambridge, by order of his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; commander in chief of the forces of the United Colonies, Decem. 1st, A. D. 1775.

Brigadier general SULLIVAN, president.

Col. Bridge,  
Col. Seargeant,  
Col. Greaton,  
Lieut. col. Cleveland,  
Lieut. col. Marlin,  
Lieut. col. Reed,Lieut. col. Brown,  
Lieut. Col. Vole,  
Major Poor,  
Major Wood,  
Major Woods,  
Major Johnson.

W. TUDOR, judge advocate.

THE court, being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of lieut. col. Enos, of the 2d regiment, under an arrest for leaving the detachment under col. Arnold, and returning home without permission from his commanding officer.

Lieut. col. Enos being arraigned on the above charge says, That true it is, he did return without permission from col. Arnold, his commanding officer: But that the circumstances of the case were such as obliged him to do so.

Capt. Williams. At the Great Carrying-Place I heard that the men a-head were in want of provision. About two thirds across the Great Carrying-place, I met major Bigelow coming back with 95 men, who said they wanted provision; I dealt out to them a barrel of pork and one of flour—I delivered major Bigelow 6 barrels more of provision. We proceeded forward, and met several parties returning home, and we had orders to supply them with provision to reach the English settlements. When I came up with col. Enos, I was informed by major Bigelow there had been a council of war, and that it was settled that, for want of provisions, the whole detachment under col. Enos should return. Col. Enos proposed to go forward, and let his division return; but as there was a large number, besides those which belonged properly to our division, and as we had several invalids to bring back, and were very short of provision (for we had but three days provision, and were above 100 miles from the English settlements) I thought it was absolutely necessary for col. Enos to take the command of the party back, and protested against his going on to join col. Arnold. At the same time not knowing that col. Enos had any orders from col. Arnold to join him. That division which went on to join col. Arnold had not more than 5 days provision. We supplied col. Green's division with most of their provision, and left ourselves but three days provision.

Capt. McCobb. About 30 miles up the Dead-River we held a council of war, at which I assisted as a member, and it was agreed that the whole division under col. Enos should return, there not being sufficient provision to carry both divisions through.—Col. Green's division being some way a-head, it was found that we should save two days time by letting that division go forward, and time was too precious and provision too scarce to enter into disputes.—It was thought best for the service, that col. Green's division should proceed, and we left them with about five days provision, and returned with three ourselves. Lieut. col. Enos was for going forward without his division; but for the same reasons which have been mentioned by capt. Williams, I protested against his going on.

Capt. Scott confirms all that capt. McCobb deposes—and adds, that he himself protested against col. Enos's going forward—that he thought, and is now confirmed in the opinion, that the presence of col. Enos was very necessary to preserve the harmony and order necessary to secure the late retreat of the men who were ordered to return.

Lieut. Hide. I assisted at the council of war up the Dead-River. We found, by the best computation, that it would take fifteen days to reach any French inhabitants, and that it would be impossible for both divisions of Green's and Enos's to go through, the provision being so short. It was adjudged that there were about four days provision for those who went forward, and we returned with three. I protested against col. Enos's going on to join col. Arnold, his presence being necessary for our safe retreat, as we had a number of invalids, and a considerable number of men who did not belong to either of the companies in our division.

Lieut. Buckmaster confirms what lieut. Hide deposes, and adds, that it was the opinion of all the officers of col. Enos's division, that he should return with his division, as we had 150 men who did not belong to our division, who had only a funeral to command them, and

whom it would have been impossible to manage without col. Enos's presence.

The court being cleared, after mature consideration, are unanimously of opinion, That col. Enos was under a necessity of returning with the division under his command, and therefore acquit him with honour.

JOHN SULLIVAN, president.

A true copy of the proceedings,

Attest,

W. TUDOR, J. Adv.

New-York, April 23, 1776.

I hereby certify, That I was president of a court-martial in Cambridge, when col. Enos was tried for leaving col. Arnold, with the rear division of the detachment under his command, bound for Quebec; and upon the trial it clearly appeared to me, as well as to all the other members of the court, That col. Enos was perfectly justifiable in returning with the division, being clearly proved, by the testimony of witnesses of undoubted veracity (some of whom I have been personally acquainted with for a number of years, and know them to be persons of truth) That so much provision had been sent forward to support the other divisions, as left them so small a quantity that their men were almost famished with hunger on their return, and some would undoubtedly have starved had they not by accident come across and killed a large moose. Upon their evidence there remained no doubt in the mind of myself, or any of the members, that the return of the division was prudent and reasonable, being well convinced that they had not provision sufficient to carry them half way to Quebec—and that their going forward would only have deprived the other division of a part of theirs, which, as the event has since shewn, was not enough to keep them all from perishing; we therefore unanimously acquitted col. Enos with honour. I further certify, That by a strict enquiry into the matter since, from persons who were in the divisions that went forward, I am convinced, that had col. Enos with his division proceeded, it would have been a means of causing the whole detachment to have perished in the woods for want of sustenance.

I further add, that I have been well informed, by persons acquainted with col. Enos, that he has ever conducted as a good and faithful officer.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

To the impartial PUBLIC.

THE case of lieut. col. Enos having engaged the attention of many officers of the army, as well as others, and as we are informed he is much censured by many persons for returning back from the expedition to Canada under the command of col. Arnold, by which col. Enos's character greatly suffers, we think it our duty to certify, that some of us, from our own personal knowledge of the military abilities of col. Enos, and others of us from information, are fully convinced that he is a gentleman fully acquainted with his duty as an officer, a man of fortitude and prudence, and, in our opinion, well calculated to sustain with honour any military character; and, from the fullest enquiry, we are satisfied that (whatsoever different representations may be made) in returning to camp with the division under his command, he is justifiable, and conducted as an understanding, prudent, faithful officer, and deserves applause rather than censure, and we can safely recommend him as a person worthy to be employed in any military department.

William Heath, brig. gen.

James Reed, col.

J. Brewer, col.

Samuel H. Parsons, col.

Joseph Reed, col.

Jonathan Nixon, col.

Charles Webb, col.

Daniel Hitchcock, col.

John Starks, col.

Levi Wells, major,

Samuel Wyllis, col.

William Shepard, lt. col.

Andrew Colburn, major,

Joel Clark, lieut. col.

Ebenezer Sprout, maj.

Ebenezer Clap, lt. col.

Samuel Prentiss, maj.

Calvin Smith, major,

Josiah Hayden, major,

John Bailey, colonel,

John Tyler, lieut. col.

Thomas Nixon, lt. col.

Loammi Baldwin, col.

James Wesson, lt. col.

Isaac Sherman, major.

Now let doctor Smith, of Philadelphia, display the malignity of his heart, in another funeral oration, in attempting to stab my reputation, and render me infamous in the view of the world: However, I will venture to assert that, if ill nature, and a fondness to raise his reputation on the ruin of his fellow-men, are as discernible in his other political writings as in this oration, so far as it respects my character, he is one of the most dangerous writers, and perhaps the most consummate villain that walks on the face of God's earth.—Ignorance of my real character, and of the grounds and reasons of my conduct in returning from the expedition to Canada, was no warrant for such indecent freedom as he has used in his malicious, though feeble attempt, to ruin my reputation. He ought to have waited till a true and impartial history of the facts had enabled him to talk on the subject with propriety, and not have uttered things at random; and, for the sake of furnishing matter for declamation, have undertook with such violence to blacken the character of an innocent man.

ROGER ENOS.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Thursday afternoon his excellency general Washington arrived in town from Philadelphia.

There now remains at the Hook seven ships and some small vessels.

The Mercury man of war, and an armed sloop, sailed for Halifax, from Sandy-Hook, last Friday, having five vessels under convoy.

By sundry letters from St. Eustatia we are informed that markets are very high, and provisions scarce, in all the West-India islands.

The New-Orleans paper of June 7, says, "that a few days since a ship from Jamaica, bound to England, was taken by a privateer off George's banks, and carried into Old-town, in the Vineyard. She had on board a valuable cargo, part of which is two hundred hogheads of sugar. The same privateer was in chase of another ship at the time this prize parted with her."

One of the Philadelphia prize ships is arrived at Martha's Vineyard. Her cargo consists of three hundred and two hogheads of sugar, some rum, &c.

There are London papers in town to the 28th of March by which we learn, that the first division of the Hessian troops, destined for North-America, embarked at the 1st of March, and were to sail the first fair wind; and it was said the King of Prussia positively objected against the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel's forces going into the English service.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

In CONGRESS, June 3, 1776.

*Resolved*, That a flying camp be immediately established, and that it consist of ten thousand men, to make up which number,

*Resolved*, That the colony of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish of the militia

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Maryland of their militia     | 6000 |
| Delaware government of theirs | 3400 |
|                               | 600  |

That the militia be engaged to the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

That the pay of the militia commence from the day of their marching from home, and that they be allowed one penny a mile, lawful money, in lieu of rations, for travelling expenses, and one day's pay for every 10 miles, between home and the general rendezvous, going and returning.

That three provincial brigadier generals be employed for the flying camp, two from Pennsylvania, and one from Maryland.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

June 4.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to assemblies and conventions of the colonies, requested to supply or furnish militias, by the resolutions of yesterday, to take particular care that the militias come provided with arms, accoutrements, and camp kettles.

By order of Congress,  
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

*Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 7.*

"General Sullivan writes the general, that ten of our old friendly Oneida Indians had waited on him and stayed but two hours, going amongst the Canadian tribes to use their influence in preventing them from joining with the British troops, which they were afraid they would. I saw a letter at general Putnam's yesterday, from the colonel stationed at the Hook, informing of two or three vessels being arrived there, and that two or three deserters informed him that Sir Peter Parker was arrived at North-Carolina with 3500 troops, under convoy of a fifty gun ship, a twenty-eight and twenty (the names I forget); that col. Ethan Allen is on board the Mercury at the Hook, and capt. Proctor of your city in irons on board the same. A gentleman just come up says a very large ship arrived yesterday, not less than 74, but supposed a 90 gun ship. So that there are now at the Hook ten ships, two brigs, &c."

June 10. Last Saturday the hon. house of assembly gave the following INSTRUCTIONS to their delegates in CONGRESS.

Gentlemen,

WHEN, by our instructions of last November, we strictly enjoined you, in behalf of this colony, to dissent from and utterly reject any proposition should such be made, that might cause or lead to a separation from Great-Britain, or a change of the form of this government, our restrictions did not arise from any diffidence of your ability, prudence, or integrity, but from an earnest desire to serve the good people of Pennsylvania with fidelity, in times so full of alarming dangers and perplexing difficulties.

The situation of public affairs is since so greatly altered, that we now think ourselves justifiable in removing the restrictions laid upon you by those instructions.

The contempt with which the last petition of the honourable congress has been treated; the late act of parliament declaring the just resistance of the colonists against violence actually offered to be rebellion, excluding them from the protection of the crown, and even compelling some of them to bear arms against their countrymen; the treaties of the king of Great-Britain with other princes for engaging foreign mercenaries, to aid the forces of that kingdom, in their hostile enterprises against America, and his answer to the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, manifest such a determined and implacable resolution to effect the utter destruction of these colonies, that all hopes of a reconciliation, on reasonable terms, are extinguished. Nevertheless, it is our ardent desire that a civil war, with all its attending miseries, should be ended by a secure and honourable peace.

We therefore hereby authorize you to concur with the other delegates in Congress, in forming such farther compacts between the United Colonies, concluding such treaties with foreign kingdoms and states, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety and interests of America; reserving to the people of this colony the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of the same.

The happiness of these colonies has, during the whole course of this fatal controversy, been our first wish. Their reconciliation with Great-Britain our next. Ardently have we prayed for the accomplishment of both. But if we must renounce the one or the other, we humbly trust in the mercies of the Supreme Governor of the Universe, that we shall not stand condemned before his throne, if our choice is determined by that overruling law of self preservation, which his divine wisdom has thought fit to implant in the hearts of his creatures.

June 11. The following is said to be the contents of the cargoes of three ships, bound from Jamaica to London, lately taken by two privateers belonging to

this place, viz.—Twenty-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, one hundred and eighty-seven weight of plate, one thousand and fifty-two hogheads of sugar, two hundred and forty-six bags of pimento, of sugar, two hundred and ninety-six bags of ginger, five hundred and sixty-eight hides, twenty five tons of cocoa, dried and sixty-eight ditto of fustic, and one cask of turtle-shell. One of the above ships arrived here last Saturday; the others were ordered for New-England, being afraid to venture our cases.

*Extract of a letter from New-York, June 10.*

"On Saturday evening we had an extract from a New port paper, published since the post came through, informing of the arrival of somebody from Halifax (a prisoner who made his escape) who said that, just before he came away, a vessel arrived at Halifax from England, which brought advice that the foreign troops had been stopped, on account of great disturbances in England.—Yesterday a letter was received here from Providence, informing, that a French vessel was arrived there from Cape François which brought an account of the foreign troops being stopped, but that it was in consequence of a protest (by the king of France) against their being employed.—Yesterday a sloop arrived here from Cape Nicholas Mole, with the same account. I am told the captain adds, that he saw the protest in a French Gazette."

*Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated May 22.*

"By a vessel arrived at Antigua last night, we hear for a certainty, that lord Howe was to embark with the last of the forces that were going this year, about twenty-five thousand; no Hessians. He has hoisted his flag on board the Eagle man of war, and twelve commissioners sail with him. This gives me some hopes of a reconciliation taking place, that we may live in quietness again. Flour is scarce among the English islands. They have laid an embargo at Antigua, which example, I suppose, the other islands will follow. Common flour sells for twelve dollars, superfine for fourteen, and corn for thirteen. The men of war, these two months, have only taken one prize, which is captain Davis, of Wilmington, upon Delaware."

*Extract of a letter from New-York, June 10.*

"Col. Fanning's negro man is taken up and sent to gaol; he is to be examined this day, and make no doubt some discoveries will be made: He says his master sent him up to take care of his horses. This matter is on board the hulks of Gordon. There are 150 Tories taken prisoners in Tryon county, and sent down to Albany. We hear from Albany that the mayor of that city, and fifteen other persons, are sent to gaol for drinking succels to the king of Great-Britain, &c. Friday last a boat was taken by our people, coming from the hulks of Gordon; the men are taken care of; some letters were found on board, and news-papers, for some of gov. Tryon's friends in this city: The latest date is the 28th of March. I could not possibly obtain one for you but have extracted the following paragraphs from them:

"March 25. This day, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, the following bills received the royal assent, viz. The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army in North-America.—Saturday last three companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich for North-America.—This morning the first division of the guards destined for North America, marched from their quarters contiguous to Wimbledon, for Portsmouth. The second division will march on Wednesday.

"Gosport, March 21. Arrived a transport with troops on board, and came into the harbour.—It is said that lord Howe will hoist his flag on board the Emerald frigate, and proceed without loss of time to Boston, and thence to go after him.

"March 26. On the 17th inst. six sail of ships from Glasgow, with new raised recruits and several transports from London, arrived at Cork, where they are to take in their lading of provisions, and proceed to America, under convoy.—His majesty's frigate Ambuscade of 32 guns is now fitting out at Chatham, to carry Sir George McCartney to his government of Dominica, she is afterwards to join the fleet on the North-American station.—Orders are sent to Lieutenants for his majesty's ship Rainbow of 44 guns, to be fitted out for immediate service; she is already commissioned and the command given to Sir George Collier.—Last Sunday all the men in Deptford yard, and some additional hands, were employed in shipping warlike stores, &c. to America, and it will be some days before the many transports lying there can be loaded, such quantities are sending thither.

"March 28. Yesterday morning the guards destined for America were mustered on Wimbledon common by their officers, and immediately marched for Portsmouth. They had twenty field pieces with them, and thirty waggons, which carried all their baggage. They will arrive at Portsmouth to-morrow. The brigade of guards, now on their march for Portsmouth to embark for America, are to be quartered in the barracks of that place till the transports are ready for their reception.—All the general officers, and many others in military command in America, are, it is said, nominated as delegates in commission, to pardon the submitting colonies.—The transports which sailed with Sir Peter Parker, after they had landed the troops they had on board, were to sail for the leeward islands to take in two regiments of foot, which are to serve in America.—Upwards of 1500 tons of shipping, that were taken up in the river a few days since in government service, are discharged from the employ. Letters from Cork, dated the 19th inst. mention, that upwards of 12 sail of transports were then in sight of the Cove, and that a man of war came in that day.—The Eagle man of war, admiral Howe, has got no further than the Nore yet, but lies there to receive seamen from the ships in ordinary at Chatham.—The Lucretia, capt. Wilson, with recruits on board, bound to America, is put into Plymouth by stress of weather, having met with some damage.—The Woodland, capt. Manners, from London, with ordnance stores, bound for Quebec, is arrived at Portsmouth.—Yesterday the common cryer of this city, attended by other officers, read at the Royal Exchange, and at Holborn Bars, the king's proclamation, for a further encouragement to sailors to enter on board the ships of war. It was afterwards stuck up in divers parts of the city.

"March 26. All the eight British regiments, viz. 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 31st, 34th, 53d, and 63d regt.

ments, under embarkation orders, are destined for Canada, except the royal Highlanders, the foot guards, and Burgoyne's light horse, which are to be sent to Gen. Howe.—To prevent, if possible, a famine among the king's troops this summer in America, every individual who is going out on service with the army under sailing orders, has six months provisions put on board for him from hence. What an enormous expence for victualling and tannage only!—The two generals, Carleton and Howe, are each to be allowed four aid de camps. Two of the Hessian major generals are to be appointed by our court lieutenant generals on the American service, and to have extra pay accordingly.—Though there is a clause in the Hessian treaty, that no soldier shall be suffered to settle in America without the consent of his commanding officer, it is generally believed that very few will ever return; as it is most probable that those who do not get their brains knocked out, will insist upon staying among their own countrymen who have emigrated there."

*Extract of a letter from Lewistown, June 10.*

"The Liverpool still remains in the road, but the Kingfisher is gone to sea.

"June 11. I intended to have sent by land, but the Tories have cut off that communication. Last evening the Kingfisher returned with a brig, capt. Walker of Wilmington, but before the pirates boarded her, our brave capt. Barry had, in sight of the Kingfisher, taken out some powder and arms. This day a brig came into the road, but cannot learn who she is. You will please to inform the Congress of the proceedings of the Tories at the head of our county, as I think there will be occasion for some troops from upwards to quiet them. They are breaking out in a surprising manner."

To the worthy inhabitants of YORK-COUNTY.

My respected friends,

"S I find myself most injuriously treated by a resolve of your county committee, published in the several news papers. I must take the liberty to do myself justice, through the same channel.—As you were freely pleased to chuse me one of your representatives in assembly, by so large a majority as near two to one against the opposite ticket, it would give me the greatest concern, if I could believe that the committee had known and spoken the sentiments of my constituents in their resolve, or that they will think I have violated the trust so lately reposed in me by them. I am conscious in my own heart, that I intended nothing but what I considered as my bounden duty to the good people I represent, in the circular letter to some of my friends, Had I acted otherwise, or kept back the necessary information from them, when they were to deliberate upon a matter of the greatest consequence to them and their posterity, I think I should then have stood justly chargeable with "violating the trust reposed in me." The whole was pointed at in the resolve stand thus: The committee of the city of Philadelphia had taken upon them to determine two points, in their protest against the authority of that house of which you have chosen me a member, viz. 1st. That the Congress "had absolutely enjoined the taking up and establishing new governments through all the colonies," and secondly, That they (the said committee) had a right, in exclusion of the assembly, to call a conference of committees; who were not to deliberate what changes in our government, or whether any were necessary, but (taking that for granted) they were to devise means for chusing a convention to establish a new form.

Now the express words of the Congress are these, viz. "That the respective assemblies and conventions, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been established, adopt such governments, as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness of their constituents in particular, and America in general." These words, to my best understanding, left the assembly of Pennsylvania, who are the undoubted representatives of the people, to judge what changes, or whether any, might be necessary for the exigencies of affairs. Our charter does also declare, that the consent of six parts in seven of our assembly is necessary in this matter. I likewise found it to be the general sense of the house, confirmed by our own delegates, that where assemblies could actually sit as the representatives of the people, the Congress had them expressly in view, in the execution of their resolve, and did not point out any particular changes as necessary, except so far as regards the usual oaths and affirmations, which they considered as standing in the way of our just opposition to the oppressive measures of the British parliament; and the committee of York might have known, that the house has dispensed with the oaths &c. and is absolved from them, by the crown's declaring them out of its protection. It appeared further to me, that no other provinces that have considered the resolve of Congress, have taken it in the sense of the Philadelphia committee; namely, as a positive injunction for altering their governments, or injuring their charter rights farther than the respective powers of those governments shall think convenient for the public service. The province of Maryland has expressly determined on the matter as follows:

"Resolved unanimously, That the people of this province have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of this province." New-York has declared to the same effect; and the charter governments of Connecticut and Rhode-Island have made no further alterations than respecting the oaths, &c. as our assembly have done.

Upon this state of things, having a love for the charter constitution of Pennsylvania; considering myself as chosen by you to support it, as far as possible, in the present exigency; finding that the public service had been, and might still be, carried on as vigorously by the assembly of this province, as by any other public body on the continent; and observing a remonstrance to that effect, signed by multitudes of the most respectable names in the city of Philadelphia, and the neighbouring counties, in opposition to the doctrines in the protest of the committee of that city, I thought it my duty to send you copies of those papers, that I might know the sentiments of the county I represent, in a matter of such consequence. Whether I did wrong in this, or what censure they may deserve who dared to keep back the needful information from you, ends.

"At the time of writing this, the names to the remonstrance, already delivered in from the city and adjacent counties, amounted to about six thousand.

coming to surmount might afterwards which you are discerned, I leave not only my rights as a representative, but your rights for violated in this you, and the thing your sentiment I know the we York, who fir not over value that I neither fures, while in that they who also published a is founded, that it deterred blan exact copy of t

"The frie vania think it their utmost e are making in assembly, and province; for that as many p sign the address of the province and Sellers' paper the protest therefore require tedious task, by bitants of our file, by which oblige your frie

"P. S. Yo France sent to I have only county have ju of your reprel against the aff lows:—

"We there men and meajut tinance of the sume. You w sentiments of Y we trust you, g

To James Erwi As I have r derived no au command their shall continue sentiments in spectfully,

CHARL

The report roline is void vince. It is fa from England under lord C linians, by the mayed at thestr try, but were reluctance, thou rived there.

WIL

Gwin's islar with about 50 the mouth of enemy. Lord Monday last, the land side, regiment. Th the opposite sh tally wounded had taken care no cannon, it

In CONV

Resolved un be directed to vention of Ma instant, expres ings of that C our reasons fo ing him a pass joining; that intermeddle in matter we are Maryland, by mittee of Saf Convention to

That, consi George Gern whole conti and he is dire operations of a loss to acco their having recommendat for the Conve sist in our de to England, v he is not at li to Britain, it address prefer character of a tion and dis quences the r the reasons a bey the minis verment, ar tion declare, old form, wi of state, who such manda ccedings to s der the mask prietary inter that Convent

...to surprise you into precipitate measures, which might afterwards be injurious to your best rights, for which you are now contending, and sow the seeds of discord, I leave yourselves to determine. I consider not only my private rights as a freeman, but my public rights as a representative in assembly, together with your rights from whom I derive my seat, to be grossly violated in this interruption of my correspondence with you, and the threats thrown out to prevent my obtaining your sentiments for the direction of my conduct. I know the weight of the committee of the town of York, who first opened my letters, and I hope I do not over value my own firmness of spirit, when I say that I neither fear their threats, nor regard their censures, while in the honest discharge of my duty; I wish that they who published the resolves against me, had also published a copy of the circular letter on which it is founded, that the world might have judged how far it deserved blame or approbation. The following is an exact copy of the letter to Henry Wolfe, viz.

"The friends of the present constitution of Pennsylvania think it absolutely necessary, at this time, to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the attempts that are making in the city of Philadelphia to destroy the assembly, and consequently the charter rights of the province; for which purpose it is thought expedient, that as many persons as possible should be procured to sign the address and remonstrance to the representatives of the province, which you will see published in Hall and Sellers' paper, of the 22d of this month, to encounter the protest which is inserted in the same paper. I therefore request that you will take a part in this virtuous task, by getting as many of the respectable inhabitants of our country to sign their names to it as possible, by which you will greatly serve your country, and oblige your friend,

**JAMES RANKIN.**

"P. S. You will have several copies of the remonstrance sent to you for signing."

I have only to add, that the committee of your county have just sent down instructions, directed to two of your representatives, wherein, after several charges against the assembly in general, they conclude as follows:—

"We therefore instruct you to withdraw from such men and measures, and in case of motion for the continuance of the assembly, you shall immediately leave the same. You will see by our resolves, herewith sent, the sentiments of York county, very generally taken, and we trust you, gentlemen, will act conformably thereto.

By order of the committee,  
**R. M'PHERSON, chairman.**

To James Ewing and Samuel Eddy, Esqrs.

As I have reason to believe that the committee have derived no authority from the county in general, to command their representatives to desert their trust, I shall continue to discharge my duty, till I obtain your sentiments in some less doubtful way, and am, respectfully,

Your sincere friend,  
**JAMES RANKIN.**

**CHARLESTOWN (S. Carolina) May 1.**

The report of gen. Clinton's having left North Carolina is void of foundation, he being still in that province. It is said that two transports lately arrived there from England with troops. Supposed to be sent of those under lord Cornwallis's command. The North Carolinians, by the last accounts, were not in the least dismayed at these hostile appearances in their own country, but were making every preparation for a vigorous resistance, should they be attacked. Gen. Lee was arrived there.

**WILLIAMSBURG, June 1.**

Gwin's island, which contains 2300 acres of land, with about 500 head of cattle, 1000 sheep, &c. situate at the mouth of Piankatank river, now possessed by the enemy. Lord's unmore landed 200 men there on Monday last, who have thrown up an entrenchment on the land side, which is guarded chiefly by the black regiment. The Gloucester militia were assembled on the opposite shore, and on Tuesday had one man mortally wounded by a twelve ball; but as the ships of war had taken care to secure the pass, and our men having no cannon, it was utterly impossible to interrupt them.

**In CONVENTION, Friday, May 31, 1776.**

Resolved unanimously, That the Committee of Safety be directed to write a letter to the president of the Convention of Maryland, in answer to his letter of the 25th instant, expressing the deepest concern at the proceedings of that Convention respecting governor Eden, and our reasons for not becoming accessory thereto, by giving him a passport through this colony, or the bay adjoining; that we would, with reluctance, in any case, intermeddle in the affairs of a sister colony, but in this matter we are much interested, and the Convention of Maryland, by sending their proceedings to the Committee of Safety here, have made it the duty of the Convention to declare their sentiments thereon.

That, considering the intercepted letter from lord George Germain, to governor Eden, in which his whole conduct and confidence in letters are approved, and he is directed to give facility and assistance to the operations of lord Dunmore against Virginia, we are at a loss to account for the Council of safety of Maryland their having neglected to seize him, according to the recommendation of the General Congress, and more so for the Convention's having promoted his passage to assist in our destruction, under a pretence of his retiring to England, which we conceive, from the above letter, he is not at liberty to do; that, supposing he should go to Britain, it appears to us that such voyage, with the address presented to him, will enable him to assume the character of a public agent, and, by promoting division and disunion amongst the colonies, produce consequences the most fatal to the American cause; that as the reasons assigned for his departure, that he must obey the ministerial mandates while remaining in his government, are very unsatisfactory, when the Convention declare, that in his absence the government, in its old form, will devolve on the president of the council of state, who will be under equal obligation to perform such mandates. We cannot but regret those proceedings to some undue influence of Governor Eden, under the mask of friendship to America, and of the proprietary interest in Maryland, whereby the members of that Convention were betrayed into a vote of fatal ten-

...to the common cause, and we fear to see country in particular, and feel it an indispensable duty to warn the good people of that province to guard against the proprietary influence.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette.

**EDMUND PENDLETON, pres.**  
**JOHN TAZEWELL, clk. Conv.**

**June 7.** By an express which arrived in town this evening from Cape Fear, with letters from his excellency gen. Lee to brigadier-general Lewis, dated the 1st inst. we learn, that the whole fleet of the enemy had sailed from that place, the first division on Wednesday the 29th of May, the last on the Friday following. It was uncertain which way they had steered their course, although it was generally believed for South-Carolina, while others were of opinion they were bound for Virginia.

The only exploit worth notice, which this gallant army, under generals Clinton and Cornwallis (said to consist of 4 or 5000 men) have performed, since their arrival in Cape-Fear, has been to burn down the house of brigadier-general Howe, after flabbing one woman, wounding a second with a musket ball, and knocking four teeth out of another. Well may the old song be now applied,

*Britons where's your great magnanimity!*  
*Where's your vaunted courage shown!*

General Clinton also addressed a proclamation to the magistrates of North-Carolina, setting forth to them the consequences of the people in that province being in a state of rebellion, and that he had it in command to proceed against them, forthwith; but at the same time, out of tenderness to the deluded multitude, exhorts them most earnestly to appease the vengeance of Great-Britain, by a return to their duty, and offers free pardon to all who shall lay down their arms, excepting only from the benefit of such pardon CORNELIUS HARNETT and ROBERT HOWE; of which he desires all persons to take notice, at their peril, and then concludes with *God save the king, &c.*

Troops are stationed on the sea-coast of North-Carolina, from the Virginia line to Cape Fear, for the purpose of preventing the British plunderers from being supplied with live stock.

Advice is just received from the Eastern-shore, that Mr. Barrett Goodrich, in an armed vessel mounting four carriage and six swivel guns, from the West Indies, is taken in Cherrystone creek, by a party of riflemen, and, with his cargo of sail-duck, fruit, sugar, &c. properly secured.

Copy of a letter addressed to the frontier inhabitants, by Mr. STUART, the British superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern district, which was delivered the 18th of May last, by a messenger sent by him expressly for that purpose.

Some time ago, Mr. Cameron and myself wrote you a letter by Mr. Thomas, and enclosed you the talk we had with the Indians respecting the purchase which it is reported you lately made of them, for the rivers Wataugah and Nolachucky, &c. We are since informed, that you are under great apprehensions of the Indians doing mischief; but it is not the design of his majesty to let his friends and allies, the Indians, on his liege subjects. Therefore, whoever of you are willing to join his majesty's forces, as soon as they arrive at the Cherokee nation, by repairing to the king's standard, shall find protection, and their families and estates be secured from all danger whatever. Yet, that his majesty's officers may be certain which of you are willing to take up arms in defence of the king's just rights, I have thought fit to recommend it to you, every one that is desirous of preventing inevitable ruin to himself and family, immediately to subscribe a written paper, acknowledging their allegiance to his majesty king George, and that they are ready and willing, whenever called upon, to appear in arms in defence of the British rights in America; which paper, as soon as it is assigned, send to me by some safe hand. Should any of the inhabitants be desirous of knowing how they are to be kept free from every kind of insult, or danger, inform them that his majesty will immediately land an army in West-Florida, and march them through the Creek nation to the Chickasaws, where 500 warriors from each nation are to join them, and then come by the Cherokees (who have also promised their assistance) then take possession of the frontiers of North-Carolina and Virginia, at the same time that his majesty's forces make diversion on the sea coasts of those provinces. If any of the inhabitants have cattle, pack-horses, or flour, to spare, by applying to us, they shall have a good price for them, as soon as his majesty's troops are embodied.

I am, gentlemen, &c.  
**HENRY STUART, deputy superintendent.**

*Wataugah &c.*

This day came Nathaniel Read before me, one of the trustees assigned to keep the peace for the district aforesaid, and made oath, on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, that a stranger rode up to Mr. Robertson's gate yesterday, in the evening (but who he was he did not know) and delivered a letter, a true copy of which is above.—Given under my hand, this 19th day of May, 1776.

**JOHN CARTER.**

*Test. JAMES SMITH.*

**ANNAPOLIS, June 20.**

**June 17, 1776.**

**In COMMITTEE for the lower district of Frederick county.**

**P R E S E N T,**

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| <b>JONATHAN WILLSON, Esq.</b> in the chair, | <b>Samuel W. Magruder,</b> |
| <b>Edward Burges,</b>                       | <b>Gerard Briscoe,</b>     |
| <b>Robert Owen,</b>                         | <b>Archibald Orme,</b>     |
| <b>Thomas Cramphin, jun.</b>                | <b>Allen Bowie,</b>        |
| <b>Charles G. Griffith,</b>                 | <b>Thomas S. Wootton.</b>  |
| <b>Zadock Magruder,</b>                     |                            |

Resolved unanimously, THAT our sole and primary intention in appointing delegates to meet in convention was to regulate the mode of conducting necessary to be made by us internally against the insidious machinations of the British ministry, and to appoint delegates to meet our sister colonies in congress, to recommend such measures as, by a sense of the majority of the colonies,

would best secure the natural and inalienable rights of the people generally.

Resolved unanimously, That all just and legal government was instituted for the ease and convenience of the people, and that the people have the indubitable right to reform or abolish a government, which may appear to them insufficient for the exigency of their affairs.

Resolved unanimously, That what may be recommended by a majority of the congress, equally delegated by the people of the United Colonies, we will, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, support and maintain; and that every resolution of convention, tending to separate this province from a majority of the colonies, without the consent of the people, is destructive to our internal safety, and big with public ruin.

Resolved unanimously, That as a knowledge of the conduct of the representative is the constituent's only principal and permanent security, we claim the right of being fully informed therein, unless in the secret operations of war, and that we shall ever hold the representative amenable to that body from whom he derives his authority.

Resolved unanimously, That the legislative, judicative, executive, and military powers, ought to be separate, and that in all countries, where the power to make laws, and the power to enforce such laws, is vested in one man, or in one body of men, a tyranny is established.

Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be immediately printed in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed per order,  
**SIMON NICHOLLS, clerk.**

**In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.**

**RESOLVED,** That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,  
**G. DUVALL, clk.**

**In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.**

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,  
**G. DUVALL, clk.**

**In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 8, 1776.**

**RESOLVED,** That Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, be set apart for auditing and paying off accounts against the public—all persons therefore, who have just claims, are to attend the Council of Safety on those days, and no other, and are requested to bring their accounts proved or authenticated by proper vouchers.

By order,  
**R. RIDGELY, assist. clk.**

**Pig-Point, June 14, 1776.**

**W A N T**

**A GOOD WEAVER.** E. A single man or a man with a small family, that will come well recommended, and meet with encouragement, by applying to

w4 **WILLIAM SIMMONS, son of Richard.**

**Annapolis, June 19, 1776.**

**WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,**

**A SINGLE MAN,** who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

**WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and J. J. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any persons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpose, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the subscriber living at the works.**

3w **DENTON JACQUES.**

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

**P R O C E E D I N G S**

**O F T H E**

**C O N V E N T I O N**

**O F T H E**

**P R O V I N C E O F M A R Y L A N D,**

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 8th of May, 1776.

**THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-Street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the fourth day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1776.**

**June 5, 1776.**

**THE Subscriber will attend at Talbot county Court-House, on every Tuesday of the week, for the purpose of giving in exchange bills of credit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1776.**

6w **WILLIAM HINDMAN,**  
treasurer of the Eastern-shore.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

101

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1776.

CLEVES, February 20.

**P**PRIVATE accounts mention, that there has been great murmuring among the Brunswick and Hessian troops, about going to America; and that two regiments had mutinied, and killed the major-general, who endeavoured to bring them to reason.

STADE, March 18. Yesterday the embarkation of the first division of the Brunswick troops in his Britannic majesty's service was completed, and the fleet in readiness to depart as soon as the wind will permit.

LONDON, March 2.

The plan which lord George Germaine has laid down for the operations of the next campaign in North-America, is for the main army to take the march along the line of the coast, and utterly to destroy every city, town and village on both sea and great rivers, to which a ship can come up, which, he thinks, will entirely cut off all the naval designs of the Americans, and perhaps prove the most effectual means of putting an end to the war. Several members of the cabinet second this opinion, which it is imagined will prove the prevailing one. Lord North is against it.

The ministry expect every hour to receive an express from Berlin with an account of the death of the Prussian monarch. His majesty has long laboured under a complication of disorders, and his constitution is totally broke; for several weeks he has been confined to his chamber, and very few people are admitted to him. It is whispered at Potsdam that he has a confirmed dropy.

Extra of a letter from Hamburg, Feb. 13.

"Of the gentlemen on the recruiting party, whom Great-Britain engaged to supply and complete the royal American regiment with men from Germany, none have succeeded so well as col. de Scheiter. We have it this day from Stade, that he just arrived at that place from a long circuit, with a body of 750 exceeding fine men, most of them already disciplined, who are forthwith to be shipped for England on board of transports stationed there. The large bounty he offers causes great desertions in the Prussian garrisons, and even in the very regiments of those princes who have hired them out to the king of Great-Britain, because though a larger bounty be given to the princes as levy money, yet as every farthing is pocketed by them, the men run away as fast as they can, and enlist with him; so that the number of men the colonel undertook to furnish will be completed within a few days; and he will proceed then, as it is said, to raise a thousand of the best German rangers for the same service.

"If the above be fact, there is one comfort, that we need not make any allowance for cripples, as in the first 300 sent over in January last, which was just one sixth part of the whole.

"By the treaties concluded with the German princes it seems to be their interest, that none of their respective corps ever should return again; for, as they receive for every man thirty crowns (seven guineas) as levy money, the same sum is to be paid to them when any of the soldiers are killed, or lost by any accident whatever, which, upon the whole, makes 14 guineas per man; and since the princes are furnished with the means of procuring soldiers at a very cheap rate, it is evident they do not wish their return. Now, if the soldiers desert their colours in their own prince's dominions, how much more will they do it in a foreign country, where they will meet with greater encouragement, and numbers of their own countrymen? In short, the whole appears to be calculated to satiate the appetite of savage hungry princes, to people the vast American continent, and to bear down—poor Old England!"

March 7. A correspondent writes, that yesterday an express arrived at the minister's house with advice that the Hanoverian troops sent to Gibraltar had mutinied, and killed all their officers. The regency of Hanover have sent over a strong remonstrance against the plan of taking into British pay 10,000 electoral troops, the sending away of which would leave the country too much exposed to the suspicious designs of powerful neighbours.

March 11. A letter from Holland has the following notice: "We on this side the water begin to entertain a very indifferent opinion of the abilities and honesty of your present ministry. If they have great abilities, they are applied to wicked and destructive purposes. Your trade to that vast empire of America, is totally lost, the credit of your nation in a ruinous condition, inasmuch that those here who have money in our funds are in great pain about it, and I believe will draw it out as fast as possible. Your religion too seems in danger ever since the Quebec bill passed, and could the Scotch militia bill pass, your whole country will soon be overpread with a worse than Egyptian plague, prerogative and arbitrary power."

Many authentic accounts having been received of the distresses of the clergy of the church of England in North-America, the archbishop and bishops (with his majesty's approbation) have opened a subscription for their relief; and they doubt not of the concurrence of the laity and clergy, whose circumstances will oblige them to contribute to so charitable a design. The subscriptions on the above to this day amounted to £54,155. 6d.

March 17. Wednesday night advice was received of the death of the king of Portugal.

The king of Prussia has positively objected to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel suffering any of his troops to go into our service.

March 11. A great personage, we hear, is extremely well satisfied within himself, that the ensuing campaign will be a conclusive one, and frequently expressed himself to that effect, adding, "that he wishes he was as sure of bringing over a few of the leaders in the opposition, as he is of conquering America."

The king of Sardinia has acceded, it is said, to the family compact—if so, a war will soon break out in Italy.

The last ship that arrived from New-York brought the government's dispatches only. No letters came by her; and so extremely cautious was governor Tryon, that no person was acquainted with the vessel's departure for England, and his own servant was sent home with the packet.

The Preston of fifty guns, is ordered to be fitted immediately for the reception of a flag officer; and it is said, that an additional admiral will be sent out to America.

The Shark and Vulture, two new sloops, lately launched at Deptford, are commissioned, and ordered to be fitted for sea.

This day was launched from his majesty's yard at Woolwich, a new frigate; immediately after which, his majesty's ship Eagle, commanded by Lord Howe, sailed for America.

Two additional companies of 57 men each are ordered to be raised immediately, to reinforce lord Percy's regiment now at Boston.

The Greyhound and Pearl men of war, for America, are put into Plymouth.

A gentleman arrived in town from Plymouth says, that on Tuesday morning he was at Yarmouth, and the people there said, that the evening before they saw eight large ships sail down the channel; about six in the evening they saw a great blaze from one of them, which continued all night; that early in the morning a great explosion was seen, after which only seven sail could be discerned.

Capt. Jones Newfield, who arrived on Tuesday in the river from the West-Indies, informs us, that he saw several Spanish men of war and frigates cruising off Cape Nicholas Mole. He says at Cape François there are some French men of war, and a number of armed cruisers, and that others are continually arriving. Provisions of all sorts are remarkably dear throughout the whole of our West-India islands; and they are greatly at a loss for want of lumber, which is likewise dear, which they used to be supplied with from North-America.

March 16. Advice is said to be received from Lisbon, that six men of war, and four frigates, were sailed from thence for America; and that they have on board three persons of distinction, who are gone to treat with the Congress about opening a trade from America to Portugal.

His majesty has appointed brig. gen. Howe and Clinton to be generals in America.

A bill is passed for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia out of the land-tax.

The Brunswickers are destined to Canada, and the Hessians and regiment of Hanaus to Boston. Burgoyne's light horse go to Bolton, but the general's command is to be in Canada.

The launching of the Calloden man of war, which was to have been to-morrow at Deptford, is postponed, the men having had fresh orders to get ready for sea eight large sloops of war.

March 17. Yesterday a court of alderman was held at Guildhall, when Richard Clarke, Esq; was sworn in alderman of Broad-street ward, in the room of Benjamin Hopkins, Esq; elected chamberlain.

Yesterday, in the house of commons, the bill for the better encouragement of seamen and mariners to enter into his majesty's service, was read the third time, and passed; and to day it was read a first time in the house of lords.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that adm. Gayton has taken several sloops and schooners into the pay of government, and fitted them out as tenders; each is commanded by a lieutenant, to cruise for the American vessels off the Havannah, Monti Christi, St. Jago, and Coraoa, where they have met with great success, having taken several prizes in the course of a few months.

March 18. Two regiments ordered to Cork for embarkation (of which the 16th was one) have had their orders countermanded.

Orders are sent to Sheerness for his majesty's frigate Winchelsea, capt. Bateman, to be fitted out for the American station, and a number of hands are now employed for that purpose.

It was reported yesterday at Change, that as government had refused to treat with the present Congress, the Americans have come to a resolution to call a new Congress, the delegates to be appointed by their assemblies, and not one of the old members to be in, and that government has actually appointed commissioners to treat with them, and are to go express before lord Howe sails.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, March 22.

"They write from Vienna, that the imperial ministry doth not seem to look with indifference upon the steps taken by the duke of Brunswick and landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in sending such considerable bodies of troops out of Europe, when they know that the general diet of the empire, assembled at Ratibon, came to a resolution some years ago, against all such emigrations

of the inhabitants of Germany. These letters add, that the limits of the principality of Moldavia are now settled to the satisfaction of that court and the Ottoman porte, in consequence of which considerable presents have lately been sent to Constantinople."

NEWPORT, June 10.

Last Saturday arrived here the ship True Blue, of 200 tons, taken about 14 days past, by the brig Cabot, capt. Hinman; her cargo consists of 115 puncheons, and 22 hogheads of rum; 84 hogheads, 20 tierces, and 18 barrels of sugar; 20 tierces of coffee; 60 bags and 2 casks of pimento; 200 bags and 10 casks of ginger, 182 bags of cotton, and 48 hides. She was from Jamaica, bound to Lancaster, in England, mounted fix carriage guns, and had 16 men, but made no resistance. Capt. Hinman was waiting for a ship of 600 tons, when this prize left him.

A Philadelphia armed pilot boat has carried into cape Anne a Jamaica ship, homeward bound, with 400 hogheads of sugar, 100 puncheons of rum, a large quantity of cotton and coffee, and 20,000 dollars in cash.

A gentleman who left the Vineyard on Monday informs, that some continental cruisers, or privateers, had sent a ship of 300 tons in there, loaded with sugar, rum, and Madeira wine, bound from Jamaica to England, and that they had taken three or four more, which were to make the first port they could. The above ship was to be carried into Dartmouth the first wind.

NEW-HAVEN, June 12.

Extra of a letter from general Arnold, Montreal, May 28.

"I have only one minute to acquaint you I am well, though much fatigued, having this morning returned from an expedition fifteen leagues above this, at a place called St. Anne's, where we have lately had near five hundred of our men made prisoners, by a number of regulars and savages; you will see a particular account soon of the agreement I have made with them for exchange of prisoners. I never was more mortified in not having it in my power to revenge the cruel and perfidious treatment of our enemies: Humanity forbade the step; and though I had a sufficient force, my hands were tied."

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Extra of a letter from Wilmington, Cape-Fear river (North-Carolina) dated 17th May, 1776.

"The generals Clinton and Cornwallis had formed a design to seize our guard at Orton's mill, near Brunswick, and, for that purpose landed, on the night of the 10th instant, about 1000 men above and below. We have killed two of their soldiers, mortally wounded one of their captains, and taken two prisoners; upon which they retreated precipitately, after shooting an old woman in the thigh, stabbing another with a bayonet, and beating out the front teeth of a third.—Our guard consisted of about 100 foot, and 20 light-horse, the latter did the execution; the officer of the foot having made an excellent retreat, with a few pieces of artillery, and without horses, when he was almost surrounded. These circumstances you may depend.—Clinton and Cornwallis, when he saw the poor women (who were in brigadier Howe's house) very generously gave them ten shillings each, as an ample compensation for what they had suffered."

A letter from George-Town (South-Carolina) mentions, that brigadier-general Armstrong passed through that place about the first of May, in his way to Charles-Town.

We hear from Morris-Town, that, in obedience to orders received from general Dickenson, col. Ford drew up his regiment, in order to draught one quarter of them for immediate service; who, to the honour of the county and cause in which they are engaged, immediately turned out as volunteers.—It is to be hoped, that these spirited people will meet with the applause they deserve, and encourage others to imitate their noble example.

Extra of a letter from Albany, dated June 12, 1776.

"I was this morning informed by general Schuyler, that about 300 of the regular troops came up the river St. Laurens as far as the Three Rivers, where they were busy intrenching themselves, at which time gen. Sullivan, with his brigade, arrived at the bore; he immediately ordered 2000 of his troops under general Thompson, to march down to dislodge them, and, by appearance, there is not the least doubt but he will effect his purposes; should he succeed in this, he is determined to march his army to Quebec, as the enemy have no sufficient force to withstand them. Besides, the Canadians are extremely friendly, furnish our army with all such kind of provisions as they have, barely on having a certificate for the delivery. They also take commissions, and joined our army in great numbers, previous to gen. Sullivan's arrival, and finding our little army retreating, the Canadians begged and prayed that our army should not leave the country. From these circumstances, although they are termed a treacherous people, we have reason to conclude that they are determined to be our friends, and to support us with their all. Gen. Sullivan's letter is dated the 5th and 6th instant.

Col. Magaw's and col. Shee's battalions are this day expected from Pennsylvania, and a great number of the militia from the different parts of New Jersey, Connecticut and this province, so that in the course of this week we may expect to have here an army of at least 25,000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.  
The following is the circular letter sent to the committees of the different counties in this province, by the committees of inspection and observation for this city and liberties.

GENTLEMEN,  
We have, in a former letter to you, referred to the instructions given by the assembly of this province to their delegates, and they are published in the votes of the house; you will, therefore, not be surprised to hear that the delegates of Pennsylvania did not give their voice in conformity to the question "for establishing government throughout the continent on the authority of the people;" but, by declining to vote on this momentous occasion, did, as far as was in their power, withdraw the province from this union of the colonies, both in council and action.

By the inclosed papers you will perceive the city and liberties have been convened, and have expressed their sense on the said resolve of congress.

We judge the number of people met, on this occasion, exceeded four thousand, and consisted of that class of men who are most to be depended on in times of danger.

A change of such importance as that now proposed is not brought about without some contest, arising from the opposition of interests, and the force of prejudice in favour of old and established forms. The associators will have to contend, in the present instance, against the proprietaries and all their dependants, influenced by self-interest, and holding lucrative offices under them—with all whom they can influence, joined by all the avowed as well as secret enemies of the cause of American freedom.

It will, however, be absolutely necessary for us to unite with firmness, and pursue our measures with a steady perseverance, which will undoubtedly carry us through every difficulty that may arise.

This committee have thought the object before us of such consequence to the safety and happiness of the province; as to induce us to find some of our committee and fellow-citizens into each county, to incite such of the good people as are friends to liberty, and determined to oppose the cruelty and injustice of Great-Britain, to a spirited and manly exertion of their undoubted rights and privileges, in the present favourable opportunity of *establishing them for ever*.

We have judged this the more necessary, as we are informed the party we have already mentioned as our opponents will be indefatigable in their endeavours to frustrate, by falshood and every other means in their power, every attempt which shall be made to emancipate the people of this province from the bondage in which they have been long held.

To point out the necessity, in our present alarming situation with respect to Great-Britain, of establishing a form of government capable of exerting, in the most effectual manner, the whole strength of this province, in conjunction with the other colonies, for the common defence, by cold reasoning on the subject, would be to affront your feelings as men.—The insults and barbarities of our enemies are unequalled, and the supineness of our government can only be pardoned in consideration of the fatal obligations of allegiance which they seem to hold themselves bound to, by their sacred oaths—a supineness which, being continued, will involve us in difficulties too great to be borne and make our last struggles for liberty but the convulsive efforts of expiring life.

From a free government, established on "the authority of the people," and having their interest alone in view, we may reasonably expect the manly and effectual exertion of that strength which God hath given us for our defence, and on which, next to the providence of Almighty God, will depend the future peace, liberty and safety of the whole people.

We have seen, and some of us have felt, the melancholy effects arising from the opposing interests of the proprietaries and the people—Who can recollect the horrors of the late Indian war, and not shudder at the idea it brings to his mind. Fire, sword, desolation, and death in the most infernal forms, will be presented to our view—Parents and children weltering in their blood—Infants torn with savage brutality from their mothers' wombs, and made the food of dogs!!!—Objects yet more terrible than these will press upon our reluctant minds; objects which our fond affection for the foster sex forbid our recollection!—Little does it avail to inquire *who was most to blame*, the proprietaries, or the people then in power—It is plain, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the horrid ravages of that dreadful war were long permitted to spread through this devoted province, by means of the unjust claims of haughtiness and "absolute proprietaries." To rid yourselves for ever of their tyranny is now in your power.—If you embrace it, your descendants will glory in their ancestors.—If you neglect it, you will entail slavery on your posterity, and they will justly execrate your memory as unworthy of a parent's name. Liberty and slavery is before you, take then your choice.—For us, we are determined to be free, and invite you to partake with us of that freedom which all are intitled to. If you wish this province to be restored to their rank in the continental union, we recommend to you to nominate such a number of your committee as you may think proper, to meet, throughout the province, deputies from the other committees, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 18th day of next month, in order to agree upon, and direct the mode of electing members for a provincial convention, to be held at such time and place as the said conference of committees may appoint for the express purpose of forming and establishing a new government, "ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE PEOPLE" only, and for the security of their peace, liberty, and safety, according to the enclosed recommendation of the honourable continental congress.

We are, gentlemen, your humble servants.

Copy of a circular letter from the committee of safety to the committees of inspection and observation in the several counties of this colony.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

GENTLEMEN,  
Philadelphia, 22d May, 1776.  
WE are under frequent necessity of addressing you upon subjects of public concern, of which the present is not the most unimportant. It is upon occasion of the uneasiness and dissatisfaction that we are told have prevailed in some parts of the country, on account of the high prices to which many of the imported articles of merchandise, and some necessities of life, have advanced. But before we proceed further, it is proper to declare our opinion, that the scarcity productive of these

high prices is not an artificial, but a real one, proceeding from the late absolute prohibitions of one important branch of our trade, and the risk and danger which have attended every other.—From whatever fatal source a general discontent arises, it cannot fail, in this critical season of our affairs, to have the worst consequences, but in our capacity, as guardians in some measure of the public welfare, it would give us infinite satisfaction if the evil in question, which will be removed with better times could be referred to its true cause; the peculiar situation in which this country is placed; rather than to a general inclination in individual traders, to rapaciousness and extortion. If even it should be supposed, that avarice has no small share in producing this complaint, this, although highly blameable, should be patiently submitted to; for at what time, or in what country, has there not been some sordid minds ready to prey upon the public necessities? such disposition to extortion may indeed be but too common; we find it prevail where at least one of the motives to it mentioned above, cannot be pretended.—We have seen one of the articles of our own produce, flax, lately raised in price to twice its former value.

We know not where a remedy can be applied, for a knowledge of human nature should teach us, that so inordinate and crafty a vice as avarice has ways to elude all the force and restraints of authority; and truly, in such cases, the interposition of power would sometimes produce more mischievous consequences than the evil it affected to cure.

We lament, as the greatest misfortune, any cause that has a tendency to sow discord among us, and promote dissension, at a time when nothing short of the closest union can save us from destruction. We lament that clamours should be excited where they cannot but be unavailable; we would rather our countrymen should consider whether the real, although temporary inconvenience, they now feel, may not, by care and industry, be converted into as real and permanent benefits. It may, if rightly improved, teach us the arts of supplying our own wants by our own hands. Had it not been for the excessive dearthness of foreign linens, probably we should not have the present prospect of relief in that article, which the abundant quantities of flax-seed lately sown affords us. Happily there are few wants which this country cannot of itself supply; if we look about us, every farm can afford some substitute for almost every necessary article that is now imported; these need not be pointed out, being well known.

It is these sentiments which only can produce a cheerful acquiescence under the present circumstances of our affairs, and a determined spirit of exertion to resist the efforts of tyranny; such sentiments, we expect, will be inculcated by all men of understanding and influence, in their respective neighbourhoods, and such we make no doubt, from your public duty, as well as from your patriotism and well known attachment to the common cause, you will lose no opportunity whatever to excite.

We are, gentlemen,  
Your very humble servants.

By order of the committee,  
GEORGE CLYMER, chairman.

#### IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW-JERSEY.

Burlington, June 14, 1776.

RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of this congress, the proclamation of William Franklin Esq; late governor of New-Jersey, bearing date on the thirtieth day of May last, in the name of the king of Great-Britain, appointing a meeting of the general assembly to be held on the 20th day of this instant, June, ought not to be obeyed.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this congress, the said William Franklin, Esq; by such his proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the resolve of the continental congress of the fifteenth day of May last.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this congress, all payments of money, on account of salary or otherwise, to the said William Franklin, Esq; as governor, ought from henceforth to cease; and that the treasurer or treasurers of this province shall account for the monies in their hands to this congress, or to the future legislature of this colony.

By order of congress,  
SAMUEL LUCKER, president.  
A true copy, WM. PATTERSON, secretary.

IN CONGRESS, June 14, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this congress, that great quantities of salted beef and pork have been purchased for exportation, which, if not restrained, may render the supplies of the army difficult and uncertain,

Resolved, therefore, That no salted beef or pork, except as much as may be necessary for the use of the crew, be exported from any of the United Colonies, in any vessel, under any pretence whatever, until the farther orders of this congress.

By order of congress,  
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

June 18.

Resolved, That no man in these colonies, charged with being a tory, or unfriendly to the cause of American liberty, be injured in his person or property, or in any manner whatever disturbed, unless the proceeding against him be founded on an order of this congress, or the assembly, convention, council, or committee of safety, of the colony, or committee of inspection of the district wherein he resides. Provided, that this resolution shall not prevent the apprehending any person found in the commission of some act destructive of American liberty, or justly suspected of a design to commit such act, and intending to escape, and bringing such person before proper authority, for examination and trial.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

June 19. Yesterday the deputies from the counties of this province met in provincial conference in this city, in consequence of the resolution of the continental congress of the fifteenth of May, declaring it "to be necessary that the exercise of any kind of authority under the crown of Great-Britain should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people."—Colonel Thomas McKean was chosen chairman, col. Joseph Hart, vice-chairman, Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith, and Samuel C. Morris, secretaries. We hear deputies are appointed from every county."

Copy of a letter from the hon. John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, to the convention of this city, dated Philadelphia, June 11, 1776.

GENTLEMEN,

THE congress have this day received advice, and are fully convinced, that it is the design of general Howe to make an attack upon New-York as soon as possible; the attack, they have reason to believe, will be made within ten days; I am therefore most earnestly to request you, by order of congress, to call forth your militia, as requested in my letter of the 4th instant, and to forward them, with all dispatch, to the city of New-York: And that you direct that they march in companies, or any other way that will hasten their arrival there. The important day is at hand that will decide not only the fate of the city of New-York, but in all probability of the whole province. On such an occasion there is no necessity to use arguments with Americans; their feelings, I well know, will prompt them to their duty, and the sacredness of the cause will urge them to the field. The greatest exertions of vigour and expedition are requisite to prevent our enemies from getting possession of that town; I must therefore again most earnestly request you, in the name, and by the authority of the congress, to send forward the militia, agreeable to the requisition of congress, and that you will do it with all the dispatch which the infinite importance of the cause demands.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

#### IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Resolved,

New-York, June 8, 1776.

THAT the thanks of this congress be presented to his excellency general Washington, for the important services he has rendered to the United Colonies, and for the attention he has paid to the interest and civil authority of this colony; and that he be assured of the readiness of this congress to afford him all the aid in their power, to enable him to execute the important trust reposed in him.

Ordered, That the president wait upon general Washington, and communicate the said resolution to him.

June 9. The president informed the congress, that pursuant to the order of yesterday, he waited upon his excellency general Washington, and communicated to him the resolve therein mentioned;—that his excellency was pleased to return the following answer, and requested the president to communicate the same to congress.

"Gentlemen,

"I am extremely obliged for the high sense you entertain of my services, and for your promises of every possible assistance in the discharge of my important duty.

"You may rest assured, that my attention to the happiness of this colony shall not be wanting, nor my regard to its civil authority remitted, whilst I am honoured with the command I now hold.

ANNAPOLIS, June 27.

#### IN CONVENTION.

Annapolis, 24 June, 1776.

THE letters of capt. Montagu, and of Robert Eden, Esq; of this day, to the Council of Safety, were laid before the Convention, and on consideration thereof,

RESOLVED unanimously, That the said capt. Montagu, by detaining several servants belonging to the inhabitants of this province, and by refusing to deliver up a soldier who deserted from the service of this colony, hath violated the truce and acted in manifest violation of his promise to preserve the same sacred.

ORDERED, That the commanding officer do not permit any baggage or effects belonging to Robert Eden, Esq; or any other person on board the Fowey, to be carried on board the said ship; and to take care that all communication with the said ship immediately cease.

ORDERED, That the letters of capt. Montagu to Robert Eden, Esq; of yesterday, and the several letters from the Council of Safety, of this day, to capt. Montagu and Robert Eden, Esq; and their answers, together with the above resolve and order, be immediately published.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVAL, clk.

FOWEY, off Annapolis, Maryland, 23d June, 1776.

SIR,

I HAVE the happiness to acquaint you, that last night I arrived here with his Britannic majesty's ship the Fowey under my command, agreeable to an order from captain Hamond of his majesty's ship the Roebuck, and senior officer of his majesty's ships at Virginia: and in consequence of your application to him, I have hoisted the flag of truce at my fore-top-gallant-mast-head, to shew that I am not come in an hostile manner, and of which I desire you will be pleased to acquaint the inhabitants, that they may not offer any insults to my officers and boats, and on my part I shall hold the truce most sacred.—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that every accommodation the Fowey can afford is at your, and your friends service, and that my boats shall at any time be ready to attend your coming off; and sent for your property. I am,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,  
GEO. MONTAGU.

To ROBERT EDEN, Esq;

#### IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

SIR,

Annapolis, June 24, 1776.

REPRESENTATIONS have been made to the Council of Safety this morning by Mr. Samuel Galoway and others inhabitants of this province, setting forth that a number of white servants belong-

ing to the Fowey from the information the province had received, that a flag of truce should be hoisted here, they will not be the Convention will that capt. M.

By order

GEORGE

In C O

S I R,

APPLIC

by Mr. Sam this province ber of serva we send you believe they her tenders

We requi pose your delivery of if they shou rized by the this provin fidence tha

By order

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CHA. CA

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CHARLES

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FOWE

S I R,

I HAVE

turn of the nor's bagga ceive she is t terday receiv of your boar that is the c now substiti command, a

I desire th the reason of

ing to the several persons so applying, had run away from the service of their masters.—We are also informed that a soldier in the service of this province had deserted from capt. Scott's company.—A list is sent with a list of the servants and to request the delivery of them and of the soldier, if they should be found on board, and if they or any others should hereafter attempt to get on board, we expect they will not be received. We are authorized by the Convention to say, that the people of this province will strictly observe the truce, in confidence that capt. Montagu will do the same.

By order and on behalf of the Council of Safety,

I am

Your most obedient servant

CHA. CARROLL, V. P.

GEORGE MONTAGU, Esq;

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Annapolis, June 24, 1776.

SIR,

APPLICATION having been made this morning by Mr. Samuel Galloway and other inhabitants of this province to our board, representing that a number of servants had left their masters, a list of which we send you inclosed, and that they had reason to believe they were gone on board the ship of war or her tenders now at anchor in the road.

We request the favour of your excellency to interpose your good offices with capt. Montagu for the delivery of the servants to their respective masters, if they should be found on board. We are authorized by the Convention to say, that the people of this province will strictly observe the truce, in confidence that capt. Montagu will do the same.

By order and on behalf of the Council of Safety,

I am, with respect and regard,

Your excellency's most obedient servant

CHA. CARROLL, V. P.

His excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq;

Power, off Annapolis, 24th June, 1776.

SIR,

IT is my wish, in every respect, inviolably to preserve the truce under which his majesty's ship Fowey came up this bay for his excellency your governor, and as soon as his effects are all on board, which I expect them to be to-morrow morning, the Fowey will return to the fleet, without committing any hostility, if his majesty's colours receive no insult.

With regard to the servants for whose return you apply, my instructions prohibit my discharging them, to suffer perhaps a severe and ignominious servitude, nor is it in my power to deliver up any subjects of his majesty who embrace his service, and risk their lives in seizing an opportunity for that purpose.

The orders to his majesty's ships are peremptory, to receive all persons who are affected, and give them every protection.—Such boats along side this ship as are the property of any inhabitants of Maryland shall under the truce be immediately restored to the persons claiming them; I intended to have had them landed this evening.—I hope that no obstruction will be given to the remainder of governor Eden's baggage, and that of the gentlemen going down with him being immediately put on board, as I have orders to proceed down the bay, as soon as that service which brought me up is completed. I am,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

CHA. CARROLL, Esq; GEO. MONTAGU.

His majesty's ship Fowey, June 24th, 1776.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter by capt. Stone, which I have just received, relative to the application made by Mr. Galloway and others, on account of some runaway servants, I can only say that capt. Montagu's orders, "to receive on board, and give protection to, all British well affected subjects," are positive, and that he does not consider it in his power, consistently with those orders, to comply with your request.

He says that you cannot consider this refusal as any violation of the truce; that the Fowey has not, and will not, receive any runaway slaves on board; that he is bound by, and must follow, his instructions; that all vessels belonging to this place, now along side, he intends giving up; and that he has never sent ashore to bring servants off, or encourage deserters. I can add no more than that every exertion of my interest, or interposition, on this subject, must prove ineffectual, against the king's orders.

I hope we shall get away to-morrow, and not be delayed by any obstruction to the baggage, or flock, of the gentlemen here, as yet not brought off. Wishing peace and prosperity to the province on constitutional principles, I am,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

ROBERT EDEN.

CHARLES CARROLL, Esq; barrister, }  
v. p. of the Council of Safety, Annapolis. }

FOWEY, off Annapolis, the 25th of June, 1776.

SIR,

I HAVE been waiting all this day for the return of the boat with the remainder of the governor's baggage, but to my great astonishment perceive she is still along side the wharf; and as I yesterday received a letter from Mr. Carroll on behalf of your board, am apprehensive she is detained. If that is the case, it will break off the truce that is now subsisting between his majesty's ship under my command, and the province of Maryland.

I desire that you will be pleased to let me know the reason of this delay of the boat, that I may take

my measures accordingly; and desire that his majesty's boat now sent on shore, will return with an immediate answer. I am,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

GEO. MONTAGU.

The PRESIDENT of the Council of Safety.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Annapolis, June 25, 1776.

SIR,

BY command of the Convention I inclose you their resolution of yesterday which expresses the occasion of discontinuing an intercourse with the Fowey, which was wished and expected to have ended more satisfactorily. Any measures that may be attempted for the ostensible cause of stopping the governor's baggage must properly be imputed to your breach of the truce, and will be retented in full proportion to the injury.

For and on behalf of the Council of Safety,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, P.

GEORGE MONTAGU, Esq;

In CONVENTION.

25 June, 1776.

THIS Convention being informed that writs of election have been issued in the name of the proprietary, for the election of delegates in assembly,

RESOLVED, That the said writs be not obeyed, and that no election be made in consequence thereof.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

Yesterday about noon the Fowey hoisted sail, and went down the Bay.

AT a very respectable meeting of the associators of Anne-Arundel county, held at West-River on Saturday the twenty-second instant, the following important questions were submitted to their consideration.

1<sup>st</sup>. Whether in the opinion of the associators present, the province of Maryland should or should not be bound by the determination of the majority of the United Colonies upon all questions to be agitated in Congress, (such only excepted as are calculated to regulate or in any manner interfere in the internal government of the province. Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

2<sup>dly</sup>. Whether the instructions that were imposed upon the delegates of this province in Congress, by the December and continued by the May sessions of Convention, should or should not be immediately retracted by the present Convention, and the delegates in Congress intrusted with discretionary powers of exercising their own judgments upon any question that may come under their consideration. Resolved unanimously in the affirmative, from a thorough conviction that the true interests and substantial happiness of the United Colonies in general and this in particular, are inseparably interwoven and linked together, and essentially dependent upon a close union and continental confederation. The complexion of the times is such, that in our opinion, unanimity alone can render our opposition to the establishment of a parliamentary tyranny, glorious; by division, the most diabolical wishes of the king, lords, and commons, will be effectually realized.

Published by order of the meeting.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

THAT the people should have a share in the legislature is the vital principle of every free government. That the legislative, executive and judicial powers should be vested in one man, or body of men, is incompatible with and destructive of liberty. If chance or indiscretion should ever consolidate such inconsistent powers, the freedom of the people will be in danger until they are separated. This radical evil in our colony demands immediate attention and requires an instant cure. All men, by nature fond of power, are unwilling to part with the possession of it. The desire to command increases every day, the exercise of it creates affection, and what was granted as a trust is soon claimed as a right. The affable, courteous, patriotic, citizen, out of power, frequently degenerates into the haughty, insolent tyrant, when vested with supreme command. No man, or body of men, ought to be intrusted with the united powers of government, or more command than is absolutely necessary to discharge the particular office committed to him. A rotation of power, a rotation of office, with moderate salaries, are the best and most effectual means to preserve the liberties of the people. Our Convention was introduced as a temporary expedient, a child of necessity to supply, in some measure, a want of government. The old and constitutional government could not be trusted. The present Convention, invested by the people at their election with the whole legislative power, exercise not only the legislative but the judicial and executive authority. This jumble of characters must and will introduce the most palpable errors and confusion into our public affairs. The justly celebrated Montesquieu observes, that a complete tyranny is established by such a combination of powers. For the want of a proper government the greatest crimes to the state may be committed with impunity. Our paper money may be forged, intelligence conveyed to our enemies, and traitors bear arms against us. The first ought to be punished with death, and the two last with the loss of life and estate. The danger to the community from the commission of these crimes is very apparent. The Convention could not declare the penalty for the offence without pointing out some mode for the trial of the criminal. As legislators to make the law, and as judges to determine the breach, in the case of life, would seem too arbitrary, and deprive the people of the great bulwark of their liberty, a trial by jury. No courts are established to ex-

ecute the resolves of the Convention as the law of the land, a trial by jury therefore could not be given, and on the greatest criminals no adequate punishment could be inflicted.

And many other reasons will suggest themselves to every reader, and convince him, that the present mode of government by Conventions ought now to cease. Policy, prudence and our safety call for the establishment of a proper, effectual and well regulated government. The writer of this paper would be for an abolition of government by Conventions, if the conduct of the two last was wholly unexceptionable. It has been well observed, "that in the relation of constituent and representative, one principal security of the former is the right he holds to be fully informed of the conduct of the latter, and no case can exist in which it would be of more importance to exercise this right than the present, nor any in which the representative would more willingly acquiesce in the exercise of it." The late Convention were pleased to declare, "that they had no intention or desire to prevent any person from freely examining into their conduct, or to exercise his judgment, or to communicate his sentiments as to the abilities or fitness of any man to fill the office to which he is appointed; and that it is necessary for the purpose of filling the places of highest trust, with the best and most approved characters, in the community, and for the preservation of public liberty, that there should be such free investigations." The right of examining into the public conduct of their rulers is inherent in the people. The Convention have given their public testimony of the propriety of the exercise of it. Without the caution annexed, I would not wantonly and licentiously traduce, by misrepresentations, the conduct of any public body or of any individual.

The conduct of the December Convention, in appointing about fifty out of their number (eighty) to be brigadiers and field officers of the militia, has given great offence. A monopoly in trade or power will not be tolerated in a free government. I am sorry to mention the mode of appointing the officers of the regular troops. Merit should be the only recommendation to office. To truck, to bargain for each others votes, without any enquiry into the pretensions or abilities of the person proposed, and with no other condition, than if you will vote for my friend, I will give my voice for yours, was mean, dishonourable and disgraceful. The refusal to vote individually, by which the conduct of each member might be known to his constituents, was very exceptionable. That eighteen members should make the law for this province is impolitic and unjust. An equal representation of the people is the best and greatest security for their liberty, and the public cannot conceive the reasons for the Convention's rejecting a motion to that purpose. The charter of this province has been deemed sacred by our Conventions; the charter to the city of Annapolis grants the citizens a right to send two delegates to assembly, and an act of our assembly confirms that right; the Convention disregarded the petition of the citizens to send delegates to Convention. The instructions given by the Convention to their deputies in Congress, discovered a want of confidence in their members, or the Congress, and had a dangerous tendency to withdraw this province from their union with the other colonies. The draft of the instructions as reported by the committee, will be published with a few strictures. The first Council of safety consisted of sixteen gentlemen. To prevent an abuse of power, from a continuance thereof in the same persons, that Convention resolved, that at each Convention, one half of the members should be ineligible to the succeeding Council. At the December Convention seven gentlemen were constituted a Council of Safety, with power to any four or more of them to elect another in case of death. At the last Convention in May, nine gentlemen were elected a Council of Safety.

The December Convention left out of the Council of Safety gentlemen of abilities, and of known and approved attachment to the American cause; the last Convention continued the gentlemen appointed in December. Why did not the rule to prevent an abuse of power, from a continuance thereof in the same persons, take place, at the last as well as at the December Convention? Were the gentlemen worthy of more trust or confidence than their predecessors? It is well known that one of the gentlemen in the Council has uniformly opposed every measure adopted by this province for their defence, and that another gentleman exerted all his influence to rivet the forty per poll, and to establish a proclamation for officers fees, as the law of the land. This conduct could be no recommendation to sit in our councils, and direct the military force of this province. —The transactions of the Convention relative to governor Eden has given great disgust in this and our sister colonies. Governor Eden (among other pieces of ill behaviour) issued his proclamation to regulate and establish the fees of office; this conduct was stigmatized by the unanimous voice of the delegates of Maryland, as arbitrary and tyrannical, and the advisers of the measure were voted enemies to this country; Is it not remarkable, that a Convention, composed of many of the same delegates, should now, without any change in their governor's conduct, express "their real wishes for his return to resume the government of this province?"

The times are full of danger, jealousy and fear. The public, it is hoped, will not be offended with the author for giving them information, and expressing his opinion of the public conduct of their rulers.

For he has no wish above

His country's welfare and his country's love.

AN AMERICAN.

\* E. G. Three delegates attend from nine counties, two from each of them concur in opinion. The province would be bound by eighteen members, though there should be forty-four dissentients.

† M. Tilghman, John Beale Bordley, Rob. Goldborough, James Hollyday, Rd. Lloyd, Edw. Lloyd, Tho. Smyth, H. Hooper, Dan. of St. Tho. Jenifer, Tho. Johnson, jun. Wm. Faca, Cha. Carroll, barrister, Tho. Stone, Sam. Chase, Rob. Alexander, and Cha. Carroll, of Carrollton, Esqrs.

‡ Dan. of St. Tho. Jenifer, Charles Carroll, barrister, John Hall, Junr. Rumsey, Ja. Tilghman, Thomas Smith, and Tho. Beadfield Hands, Esqrs.

§ Dan. of St. Tho. Jenifer, Charles Carroll, barrister, John Hall, Junr. Rumsey, Geo. Plater, James Tilghman, Tho. Smyth, Tho. Beadfield Hands, and Wm. Haywood, Esqrs.

**CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.**  
RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.  
ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 8, 1776.  
RESOLVED, That Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, be set apart for auditing and paying off accounts against the public—all persons therefore, who have just claims, are to attend the Council of Safety on those days, and no other, and are requested to bring their accounts proved or authenticated by proper vouchers.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, assist. clk.

Elk-Ridge, June 19, 1776.  
AS Mr. Thom's Drury hath thought proper to notify to the public, that I lodged a memorial with the late Convention, part of which reflects on his honour, and that he intends to apply to the next Convention to cleanse and purify it, I am therefore constrained to follow his example, and shall meet him on his own ground.

The public may be also assured, that I shall prove by the testimony of many respectable gentlemen, who were eye witnesses of his flight, every assertion in my memorial relative to Mr. Drury.

H. RIDGELY.

N. B. It is earnestly requested, that Mr. Drury will himself fabricate the next notification he intends for the press, as the public may have a specimen of his lettered abilities as well as of his bravery.

H. R.

June 16, 1776.  
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-work. On Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 3 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down to his face. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side; had on and took with him a cotton hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat with a red lining, on the shoulders, new green jacket, ofsnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a lot of the makers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward; for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH DUVALL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on Monday the 10th of June, a luffy negro fellow named WILLIAM, had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, ofsnabrig shirt and trousers; 'tis probable he may alter his dress. Whoever tak up the said negro, or secures him in any goal, so as I may get him again, shall be entitled to a reward of twenty shillings, besides what the law allows.

ALEXANDER OGG.

Pig-Point, June 14, 1776.

WANTED. A GOOD WEAVER. Either a single man or a man with a small family, that will come well recommended, shall meet with encouragement, by applying to

W4 WILLIAM SIMMONS, son of Richard.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and J. J. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any persons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpose, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the subscriber living at the works.

3W

2

DENTON JACQUES.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

3

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 8th of May, 1776.

June 5, 1776.

THE Subscriber will attend at Talbot county Court-House, on every Tuesday of the week, for the purpose of giving in exchange bills of credit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

6W

WILLIAM HINDMAN,

treasurer of the Eastern-shore.

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

Annapolis, June 12, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, the following English servant men, viz.

JOHN FERGUSON (who frequently went by the name of FOX, from the colour of his hair, it being very red), about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, thin visage, pitted with the small-pox: had on and took with him, when he went away, two check shirts, one ofsnabrig jacket, one frize ditto, two pair of ofsnabrig trousers, and a half worn straw hat lined with green silk, and had a green ribbon round the crown.

HENRY PRATT, about 20 years of age, who professes the art of cookery, a little pitted with the small pox, short black hair, very thin visage: had on and took with him, when he went away, one white cloth jacket, one ofsnabrig ditto, two check shirts, two pair of ofsnabrig trousers, a new pair of pumps, and an old castor hat.

RICHARD CARRINGTON, about 23 years of age, by trade a cabinet-maker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox, stoops in his shoulders, short light coloured hair, very talkative when in liquor: had on and took with him, when he went away, a short brown cloth coat trimmed with white metal buttons, one bath-coating jacket, one pair of ofsnabrig trousers, two brown sheeting shirts; he also took with him a silver mounted cutteau with a white bone hilt, the blade very straight and badly polished, and the scabbard half finished.

There was also taken from the Dock the same night, a yellow bottom BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with black bends and gunwales, not finished in the cabin, no hatches; and the sails but indifferent; the fore-fail much longer than the main-fail, the main gaff much too long; the property of Gilbert Middleton, one of the subscribers; and it is supposed that they went off in that boat, as John Ferguson frequently went in her as a hand. It is probable that they may quit the boat and pass for deserters from Lord Dunmore, knowing that such are much countenanced throughout this continent.

Whoever takes up said servants and secures them and the boat, so that the owners may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or if the servants only are taken and brought home, or secured so that the owners may get them again, shall receive ten pounds, or in proportion for any of them, or five pounds for securing the boat, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf

2

GILBERT MIDDLETON,

or

SHAW & CHISHOLM.

Upper Marlborough, June 1, 1776.

THE subscriber, intending to quit the province as soon as he can bring his affairs into such compass as to be left to an agent, earnestly intreats all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, by giving bond with security for their respective balances. Those who do not comply with this reasonable request, may depend that immediate application will be made to the committee for leave to bring suits against them; and all persons who have claims against him are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and discharged. The different deputy sheriffs of Prince George's county have lists of all balances due to him as sheriff, and should any dispute arise on such balances, and on application to himself he may not be able to satisfy the person about it, he will readily submit such to any one, two or more gentlemen in the neighbourhood where such person lives who disputes them; and, for the ease of those who cannot pay money, he will take tobacco, corn, cattle, horses, sheep, or any thing else they may have to dispose of, that there is the least prospect of turning into cash soon, in discharge of them.

tf

3

RALPH FORSTER.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro fellow named FLANDERS; he has no toes, and has been used to go by water. Whoever will take him up and bring him home to his mistress shall have three pounds reward, including what the law allows.

3

ANNE GAITHER.

**THREE PENCE** per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Phil, who says he belongs to Robert Smith, living in Frederick county; the fellow is well known here, having some time ago lived with one Peter Green of this county, who (as I understand) told him to said Smith. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

4W

WILLIAM HANSON, Sheriff.

Maryland, June 7, 1776.

COMMITTED as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Anthony, who says he belongs to two children of the name of Jones, in Amelia county, Virginia; he says he has been run away ever since the year 1766, and says he has been in several jails in different provinces. This said Anthony appears to be a very cunning artful fellow, pretends to be very religious, and also pretends to be a doctor. The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take said Anthony away.

3W

ROBERTSON STEVENS,

Sheriff of Dorchester county.

June 11, 1776.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, both hind feet white, a star on his forehead, branded on the near shoulder W, shod before, chafed with collar and traces, a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay costs, and take him away.

DENTON HAMMOND.

June 5, 1776.

On Monday the 1st of July next, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP Resolution, about twelve months old, has never been out of the bay; square sterned, burthen about 45 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture; an inventory of which may be seen in the hands of the subscriber; lately the property of Mr. James Burtell, Worcester county, and taken by a writ of replevin for James Dick and Stewart.—The money to be paid immediately on the sale.—For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

Calvert county, May 20, 1776.

THE subscriber thinking that the making of linen, cotton, and woollen CLOTHES at all times, especially now, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of this province in general, and this part thereof in particular, hath brought from the manufactory of Philadelphia some hands, and has engaged several others, if he finds them wanting, to carry it on in the greatest perfection, has fixed them near his dwelling-house, and in a few days will be ready to weave or spin, in any manner, either of the aforesaid yarns as required; or he will purchase either of the aforesaid materials at a reasonable price, and will pay cash for them.

4W

JOHN WEEMS, jun.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

**SIX DOLLARS REWARD.**

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donnall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynards at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small swords, hangers, and cut-throats. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several grots of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

22